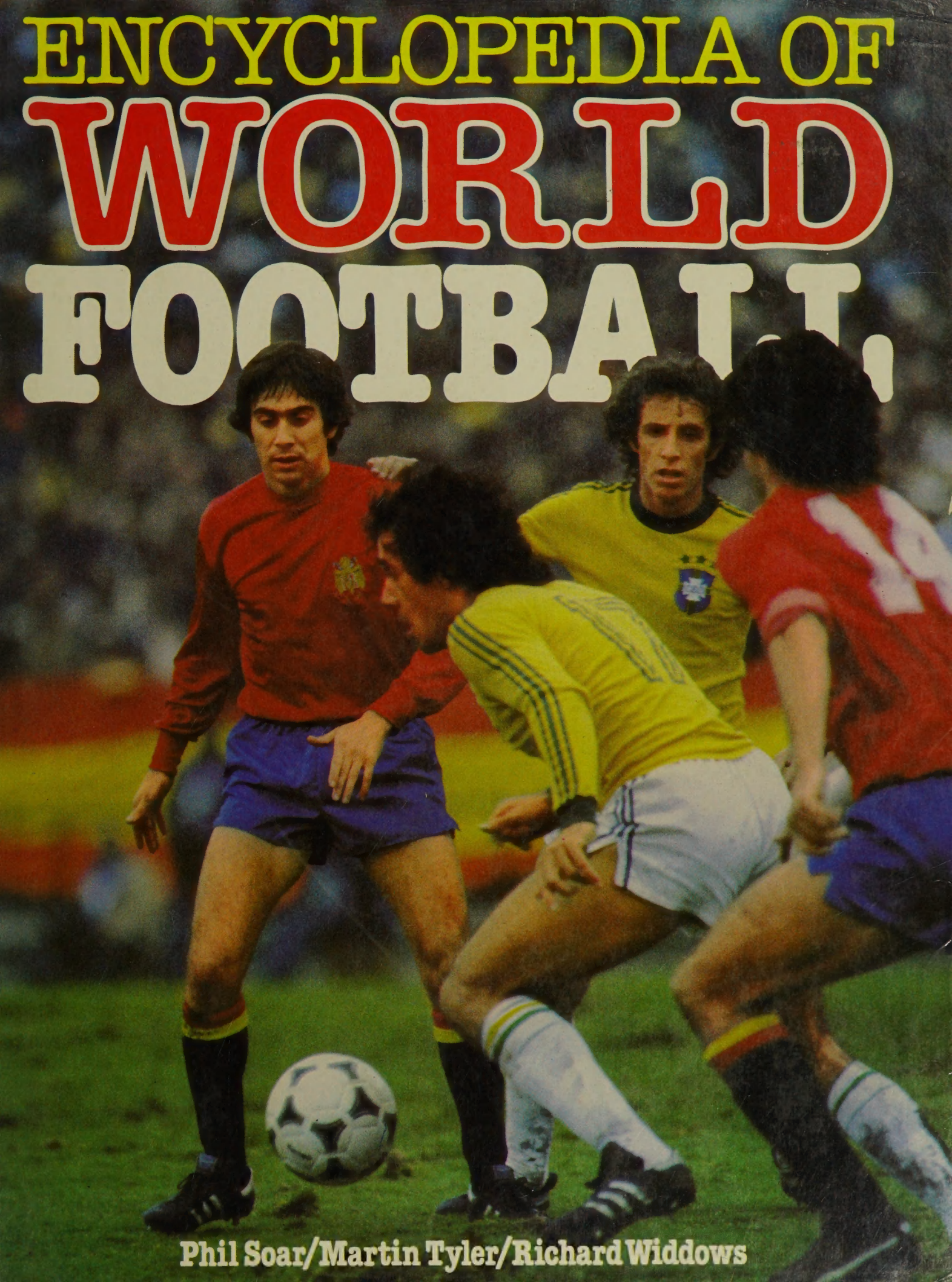
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WORLD FOOTBALL



Phil Soar/Martin Tyler/Richard Widdows

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WORLD FOOTBALL

Despite the rapid growth of international competition in football, much of it captured by television, most of us still know very little about the world's greatest game outside our own country. Only the really big events, teams and personalities are familiar to us, and we tend to get interested only when our club or country finds itself facing a particular foreign side. This book takes the blinkers off and has a good in-depth look at what has happened, and what is happening now, wherever football is played, covering the structure and nature of the sport as well as its stars and competitions.

It may surprise readers to know that the United States and Canada played a 'full' international in 1885; that Rangers have won more national league titles than any club in the world; that the president of one Argentinian club shot himself after they lost a South American Cup final; that the ayatollahs have banned organized football in Iran, Asia's most promising country; that Gerd Müller scored 68 goals in 62 full internationals for West Germany; that France, who inspired the World Cup, the European Championship and the three major European competitions, have never won any of them. Hundreds of fascinating facts and figures are buried in the tables and text of this pioneering publication.

It is a book for those fans whose football horizons stretch a little further than club and country.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WORLD FOOTBALL

LIVERPOOL
LIVERPOOL

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WORLD FOOTBALL

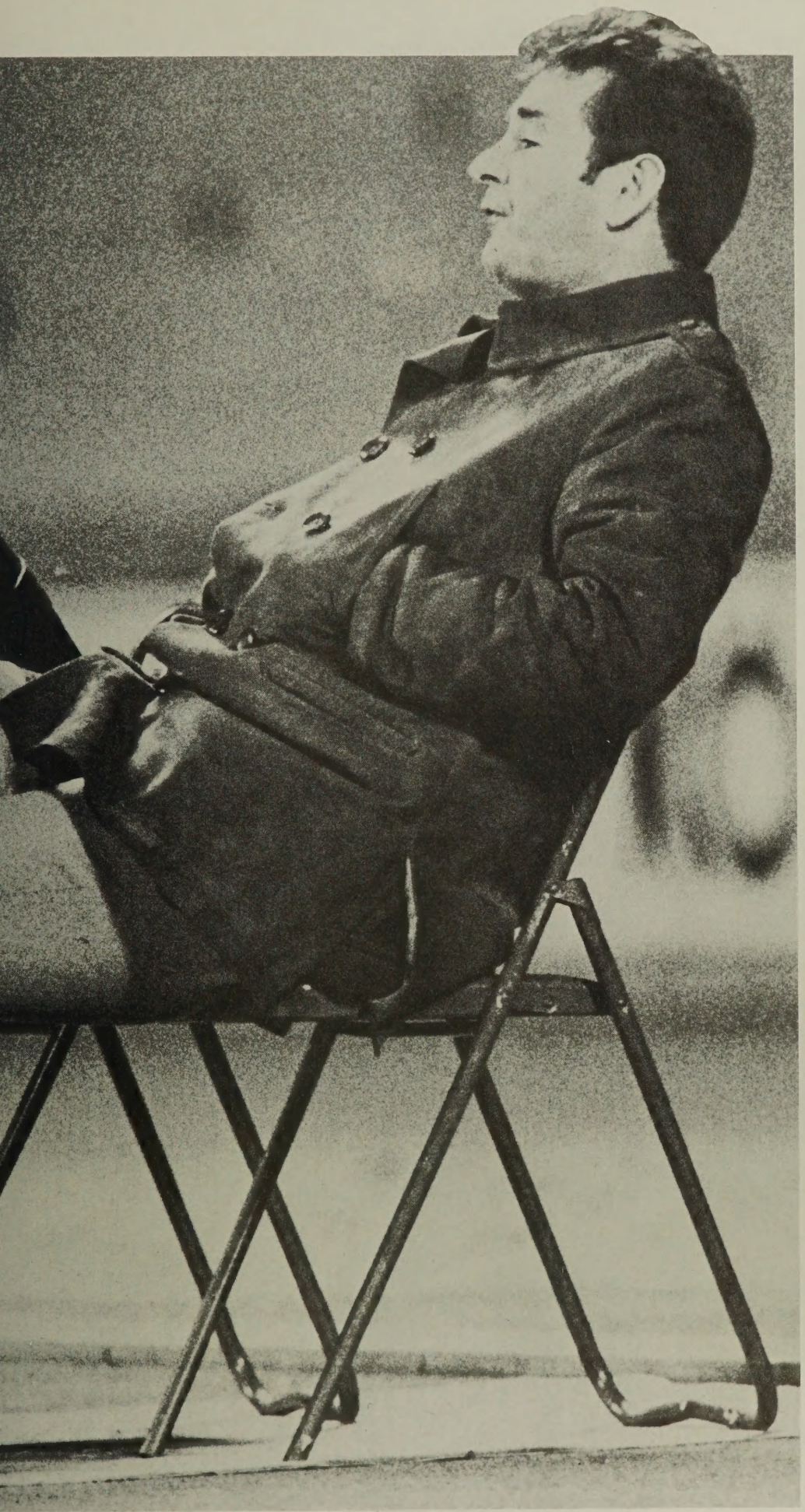
Marshall Cavendish
London & Sydney

INTRODUCTION

With the recent boom in the United States and the intense interest now shown by China, association football has reinforced its position as the world's premier sport. And as soccer grows so does the volume of statistics that emerges from the competitions, both old and new, which are the essence of the international game. It is those facts and figures that form the framework for this book.

But the *Encyclopedia of World Football* is far more than just a thorough collection of tabular records. The text not only expands on the salient and interesting points from each competition; it also puts the names and numbers into perspective, looking to the past and the future for comparison, and linking feats and events in the club context with those in the international arena.

As the member nations of FIFA begin their long haul for a place in the Spanish sun at the 1982 World Cup finals, we hope this publication will help you follow and enjoy the fascinating events that unfold.



END PAPERS: *Argentina's new star Diego Maradona is the subject of a desperate tackle by John Wark during his debut in Britain in the friendly against Scotland at Hampden Park in 1979. Maradona, 'nationalized' by Argentina after a massive offer to his club Argentinos Juniors from Barcelona, scored once and laid on two goals for Leopoldo Luque in a 3-1 victory over the Scots.*

PAGE 2: *Supporters in full swing on the Kop at Liverpool, who in 1980 registered their 11th Football League title—and their fourth in five seasons.*

PAGES 4-5: *Peter Taylor and Brian Clough, whose very special managerial talents took Nottingham Forest from the depths of the Second Division to successive European Cup wins in 1979 and 1980.*

PAGE 6: *Pelé, the great example for all young players in terms of temperament as well as skill. No man has done more to spread the soccer gospel in recent times.*

PAGE 8: *Joe Jordan and Rudi Krol in a tangle during Scotland's face-saving 3-2 win over Holland in the 1978 World Cup at Mendoza. For Krol, now the holder of the record number of appearances for his country, the tournament would end in a second successive final defeat.*

Compiled and edited by
Richard Widdows

Designed by
Phillip Bush

Picture research by
Mick Alexander

Artwork and diagrams by
Paul Buckle

Additional editorial contributions by
Robert Pryce

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WORLD CUP

With the Olympics struggling to preserve their very being, the FIFA World Cup could now claim to be the world's most important sporting competition. It is, after all, the major event of man's most popular recreation: millions of people watch thousands of players from over 140 countries take more than two years to complete it . . .

For all its present status and popularity, the World Cup had a laboured beginning. At the first meeting of FIFA in Paris in 1904 the seven member countries—Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden—did include a provision in the constitution stating that only FIFA had the right to organize such a tournament. Yet it was not until 1920, at the Antwerp Congress, that the principle of the cup was agreed.

At the 1926 Congress, the secretary of the French Federation, Henri Delaunay, maintained that the Olympic Games no longer represented the best (the professionals) from many nations. And two years later, at the FIFA meeting during the Amsterdam Olympics, it was decided to hold a world championship every fourth year. The following year, at Barcelona, Uruguay won approval to stage the initial tournament in 1930.

The Uruguayans had several claims to be the hosts: they had won the Olympic gold medals of 1924 and 1928, they celebrated their centenary in 1930, and they promised to pay every team's full expenses and install a crash programme to build a new 100,000-capacity stadium.

As the new competition approached, however, European enthusiasm evaporated, and with only eight weeks to go no country had entered. The prominent soccer powers—Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland—all declined, and the British contingent were ineligible, having withdrawn from FIFA in 1928 over the question of broken-time payments. Europe was represented by four nations, though none could be rated as a major force in continental football.

The South Americans, on the other hand, provided seven entries, with Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Paraguay joining the hosts. The United States, who were to do surprisingly well, and Mexico made up the motley 13.

Luque, skipper Passarella, Ardiles and Larrosa with the FIFA World Cup after Argentina's 3-1 extra-time win over Holland in the 11th final. It was the third time in four tournaments that the host country had won the trophy.

Uruguay, 1930

Because the tournament lacked the number of sides necessary for the planned knock-out system, the organizers seeded the teams and grouped them in four sections, with four in one and three in each of the others.

The competition proved an exercise for the South Americans, Uruguay and Argentina repeating their 1928 Olympic final, though Yugoslavia and the United States were the losing semi-finalists. The Americans were the surprise of the series. Nicknamed 'the shot-putters' by the French because of their bulky build, the side included six British ex-professionals.

The first ever World Cup match saw France beat Mexico 4-1 in a Group 1 fixture on the 13 July 1930. The French triumphed despite losing goalkeeper Thépot, but they failed to keep up that standard, and subsequently lost to South American champions Argentina and Chile. The seeded Argentinians, with Guillermo Stabile scoring five times, comfortably removed Mexico and Chile to lead the group.

In Group 2 Yugoslavia surprised Brazil, the seeds, by 2-1, and then qualified for the last four by beating Bolivia 4-0. Uruguay scraped home 1-0 against Peru and then beat Rumania 4-0 to head Group 3. Meanwhile, the United States lived up to their unexpected seed rating with 3-0 wins over both Belgium and Paraguay.

The semi-finals proved illuminating. An experienced Argentina exposed the brave but limited qualities of the Americans and won 6-1, though five of their goals came in the second half. Uruguay dealt with Yugoslavia by the same score, Cea getting three goals.

Thus the final, played in front of 90,000 people on 30 July, involved traditional and bitter rivals. Uruguay had beaten Argentina 2-1 in the replayed Olympic final of 1928.

It was expected to be a tough, explosive game, with temperament a key factor. Boatloads of Argentinians crossed the River Plate and were searched for arms. The rivalry of the two sides was such that, after an argument, the two halves of the match were played with different balls—one manufactured in each country.

Uruguay, who started without their star young centre-forward Pelegrin Anselmo, won 4-2. Outside-right Pablo Dorado put them ahead in the 12th minute, but the Argentinians equalized through Carlos Peucelle and then took the lead with a disputed goal by Stabile, his eighth of the series.

Different balls for the two halves of the final

In the second half, however, Uruguay began to capitalize on their technical superiority, especially at half-back. Cea made it 2-2 after a fine dribble. Iriarte gave them a lead with a fine opportunist goal, and then Castro, deputizing for Anselmo, put the issue virtually beyond doubt with a long-range drive.

Montevideo went wild, and the following day was declared a national holiday. The Argentinians demonstrated in the streets of Buenos Aires, slated Uruguay in their press, and finally broke off relations with the Football Association in Montevideo.

With its limited European entry, violent play, and indifferent refereeing, the initial competition for the Jules Rimet Trophy was hardly an unqualified success. It had, nevertheless, made the long-awaited break into intercontinental national competition, and adequately laid the basis for the contests of the future.

*TOP: **Jules Rimet, president of the French Football Federation, was elected president of FIFA in 1920 and held that position until 1954. Nobody did more to gain support for the idea of a world championship, and it was fitting that the first trophy was named after him.***

*ABOVE: **Guillermo Stabile gives Argentina a 2-1 lead in the 1930 final, but hosts Uruguay went on to win 4-2.***

1st WORLD CUP, URUGUAY, 1930

POOL 1

France 4 Mexico 1
Argentina 1 France 0
Chile 3 Mexico 0
Chile 1 France 0
Argentina 6 Mexico 3
Argentina 3 Chile 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Argentina	3	3	0	0	10	4	6
Chile	3	2	0	1	5	3	4
France	3	1	0	2	4	3	2
Mexico	3	0	0	3	4	13	0

POOL 2

Yugoslavia 2 Brazil 1
Yugoslavia 4 Bolivia 0
Brazil 4 Bolivia 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Yugoslavia	2	2	0	0	6	1	4
Brazil	2	1	0	1	5	2	2
Bolivia	2	0	0	2	0	8	0

POOL 3

Rumania 3 Peru 1
Uruguay 1 Peru 0
Uruguay 4 Rumania 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Uruguay	2	2	0	0	5	0	4
Rumania	2	1	0	1	3	5	2
Peru	2	0	0	2	1	4	0

POOL 4

United States 3 Belgium 0
United States 3 Paraguay 0
Paraguay 1 Belgium 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
United States	2	2	0	0	6	0	4
Paraguay	2	1	0	1	1	3	2
Belgium	2	0	0	2	0	4	0

SEMI-FINALS

Uruguay 6 Yugoslavia 1
Argentina 6 United States 1

FINAL

Uruguay 4 Argentina 2
(Montevideo, 30.7.30, 90,000)

Uruguay: Ballesteros, Nasazzi, Mascheroni, Andrade, Fernandez, Gestido, Dorado, Scarone, Castro, Cea, Iriarte

Argentina: Botasso, Della Torre, Paternoster, J. Evaristo, Monti, Suarez, Peucelle, Varallo, Stabile, Ferreira, M. Evaristo

Scorers: Dorado, Cea, Iriarte, Castro; Peucelle, Stabile

Italy, 1934

Impressed by the first series, but more enticed by the decision to hold the tournament in their continent, the European nations responded well in 1934. The entry list rose to 34, grouped in 10 sections to produce 16 finalists.

The composition of the final series was very different from that of 1930. Of the teams of the initial tournament only Argentina, Brazil, Belgium, France, and the United States were present, and the Argentinians, frightened of losing more players to Italian clubs, did not compete at full strength. The most notable absentee was Uruguay, no doubt annoyed by the European reaction of four years earlier but also troubled by domestic matters.

The Italians had the most improved side in Europe. Team manager Vittorio Pozzo had brought in three Argentinians of Italian extraction Guaita, Orsi, and Luisito Monti, who played in the 1930 final.

A simple knock-out system was employed, with half the 16 sides seeded. Italy started proceedings on 27 May by beating the United States—who had

An early end to the South American challenge in Europe

only three of their 1930 team left—7-1 in Rome, one of eight venues used for the series. At Florence the Germans, thorough as ever in preparation but somewhat uninspired, took Belgium 5-2, with a hat-trick from Cönen, after being 1-2 down at halftime. Austria made heavy weather of beating France at Turin.

A workmanlike Swedish team overcame Argentina (with none of the 1930 final side present) by the same margin at Bologna, and with Brazil missing a penalty in their 3-1 defeat by Spain in Genoa, the South American challenge came to an early end.

On the whole the first round had been free from incident, but the quarter-finals were a different story. The worst, perhaps, was at Florence, where a splendid display by Zamora enabled Spain to hold Italy to a 1-1 draw. For the replay the following day seven Spaniards, including the roughly handled Zamora, and four Italians were non-starters because of injury. The hosts got through with a Meazza goal in a game even more badly refereed than the first—so much so that the Swiss official, M. Mercet, was suspended by his national federation.

Fancied Austria bow out in the Milan mud

At Bologna, what promised to be a classic duel between neighbours Austria and Hungary degenerated into an ill-tempered scramble. Hungary's outside-right Markos was sent off after a fight, and Austria held on to win 2-1.

Germany beat a Swedish side reduced for much of the game at Milan to 10 men. By far the best match of the round was in Turin, where Czechoslovakia played Switzerland. The Swiss swarmed all over their opponents but the Czechs, with Planicka again superb in goal, kept their head and won 3-2 with a Nejedly goal seven minutes from time.

One semi-final saw the favourites clash. The Italians had Schiavio and Ferrari back after the debacle against Spain, but Austria lacked Horwath, who had come into the side against Hungary and scored in the opening minutes. The traditional game of the Austrians was, however, lost in a sea of mud at Milan, and Italy, showing considerable staying power only two days after their replay with Spain, won with a first-half goal from Guaita.

In Rome, the improving Czechs were too clever for the Germans, and won with two goals from Nejedly and one from Kreil. In the third place match at Naples a dejected Austria lost 3-2 to Germany.

Three days later, in a final remarkable for its two great goalkeeper-captains, Czechoslovakia surprised Italy with the standard of their neat, short-passing game. With Antonin Puc causing havoc on the left, and Planicka supreme in goal, they had slightly the better of a goalless first half. The 55,000 spectators saw Puc score from a corner 20 minutes from time, and the Czechs should then have clinched it, Sobotka missing a good chance and Svoboda hitting a post. But with Schiavio and Guaita changing positions the Italians came more into the game, and Orsi equalized eight minutes from time with a goal that was either genius or fluke, his swerving shot curling over the hands of a groping Planicka (in practice the next day he could not repeat it). After seven minutes of extra time the ball went from the injured Meazza, on the wing, to Guaita and on to Schiavio, who scored the winner. The hosts had again secured the Jules Rimet Trophy.

2nd WORLD CUP, ITALY, 1934

FIRST ROUND

Italy 7 United States 1
Spain 3 Brazil 1
Hungary 4 Egypt 2
Austria *3 France 2
Germany 5 Belgium 2
Sweden 3 Argentina 2
Switzerland 3 Holland 2
Czechoslovakia 2 Rumania 1

SECOND ROUND

Italy 1:1 Spain 1:0
Austria 2 Hungary 1
Germany 2 Sweden 1
Czechoslovakia 3 Switzerland 2

SEMI-FINALS

Italy 1 Austria 0
Czechoslovakia 3 Germany 1

THIRD PLACE MATCH

Germany 3 Austria 2†

FINAL

Italy 2 Czechoslovakia 1 [aet]
(Rome, 10.6.34, 55,000)

Italy: Combi, Monzeglio, Allemandi, Ferraris, Monti, Bertolini, Guaita, Meazza, Schiavio, Ferrari, Orsi

Czechoslovakia: Planicka, Zenisek, Ctyroky, Kostalek, Cambal, Krcil, Junek, Svoboda, Sobotka, Nejedly, Puc

Scorers: Orsi, Schiavio; Puc
*after extra time †in Naples

ABOVE RIGHT: ***The Italian side that beat Czechoslovakia 3-1 at Rome in the 1934 final. Back: Pozzo (coach), Combi, Monzeglio, Allemandi, Ferraris, Monti; Front: Bertolini, Guaita, Meazza, Schiavio, Ferrari, Orsi. Luisito Monti had played in the 1930 final for Argentina.***
RIGHT: ***Inter's star Giuseppe Meazza, one of only two players to gain winner's medals with Italy in 1934 and 1938. The other was Giovanni Ferrari.***

France, 1938

Argentina wish to stage the 1938 World Cup, but in spite of the mounting political tension in Europe, France was chosen—and Argentina would have to wait 40 years for their turn to come. The competition attracted 36 entries, with 16 qualifying for the finals. Uruguay, still worried by the crisis of professionalism, again refused to participate, as did a peeved Argentina. Spain was in the throes of civil war, and Austria, having qualified, were forcibly withdrawn when she was swallowed up by an increasingly belligerent Germany. No less than 11 of the countries who competed four years earlier were present, and the newcomers were Poland, Norway, Cuba, and the Dutch East Indies.

Champions Italy were thought by manager Pozzo to have a stronger side than in 1934. Only Meazza and Ferrari survived from that team, and between them Schiavio had been replaced by the powerful Silvio Piola.

A much-changed Hungary, conquerors of Czechoslovakia by 8-3 the previous September, had an in-form Sarosi getting good support from the young inside-left Szengeller. Planicka, Kostalek, Nejedly, and Puc survived from the Czech side of 1934, and they were well fancied, but Germany, now under Sepp Herberger, were smarting from the 6-3 defeat by England in Berlin only a few weeks before—their first loss in 15 matches.

Leonidas stars for Brazil in a 6-5 special

The straight elimination system was again employed, but after England had refused a generous offer to take Austria's place, Sweden won a bye through to the quarter-finals. The first round was close fought, with two matches requiring replays and three being decided in extra time.

Three fancied countries were extended to extra time by less endowed sides. At Le Havre, Czechoslovakia were perhaps lucky that the Dutch lacked their leading scorer Bakhuijs; Italy were almost upset by gallant Norway at Marseille; and Poland really surprised Brazil, South America's sole representatives, in a remarkable game at Strasbourg. Brazil, with six players winning their first cap, took a 3-1 half-time lead, but at the end of 90 minutes Poland had pulled back to 4-4. In extra time both Leonidas and Ernest Willimowski took their personal tallies to four goals each, but another by Romeu proved decisive: 6-5.

Two matches went to a replay. Germany, now fielding four Austrians, were held 1-1 by the Swiss, and in the replay Switzerland came back from 2-0 down to win 4-2 against a side with six new players.

The greatest surprise of the round was Cuba's elimination of Rumania in Toulouse, 2-1 after a 3-3 draw.

3rd WORLD CUP, FRANCE, 1938

FIRST ROUND

Italy *2 Norway 1
France 3 Belgium 1
Czechoslovakia *3 Holland 0
Brazil 6 Poland 5
Cuba *3:2 Rumania 3:1
Switzerland *1:4 Germany 1:2
Hungary 6 Dutch East Indies 0

[Sweden received bye]

SECOND ROUND

Italy 3 France 1
Brazil *1:2 Czechoslovakia 1:1
Sweden 8 Cuba 0
Hungary 2 Switzerland 0

SEMI-FINALS

Italy 2 Brazil 1
Hungary 5 Sweden 1

THIRD PLACE MATCH

Brazil 4 Sweden 2†

FINAL

Italy 4 Hungary 2
(Paris, 19.6.38, 65,000)

Italy: Olivieri, Foni, Rava, Serantoni, Andreolo, Locatelli, Biavati, Meazza, Piola, Ferrari, Colaussi

Hungary: Szabo, Polger, Biro, Szalay, Szucs, Lazar, Sas, Vincze, Sarosi, Szengeller, Titkos

Scorers: Colaussi 2, Piola 2; Titkos, Sarosi

*after extra time †at Bordeaux

TOP: ***Italy coach Vittorio Pozzo holds the Jules Rimet Trophy aloft after his side had retained the world championship by beating Hungary 4-2 at Paris in 1938.***

ABOVE: ***Titkos equalizes for Hungary in the final. Italy scored twice more before half-time, however, and went on to become the first country to win the trophy outside their own borders.***

In the quarter-finals, Italy, with three changes, looked more like champions in beating France 3-1 in front of 58,000 at the Stade Colombes. Delfour and Mattler were playing in their third World Cup for France but it was Piola, with two goals, who stole the limelight. Sweden aligned freshness with experience to end the Cuban dream 8-0 at Antibes, with Gustav Wetterstroem accounting for half the score.

At the new municipal stadium in Bordeaux, Czechoslovakia took on Brazil in what proved to be the one large blot on the 1938 copybook. Two Brazilians and a Czech were sent off by referee von Hertzka, while Planicka (broken arm) and Nejedly (broken leg) ended in hospital—the latter after he had equalized Leonidas' goal from a penalty. The match finished at 1-1 after extra time. The replay, under M. Capdeville of France, was remarkably well tempered, with only seven players remaining from the first encounter. Leonidas, one of the two surviving Brazilians, and Roberto erased Kopecky's half-time lead.

For the semi-final against Italy at Marseille two days later, Brazil unaccountably omitted Leonidas and Tim, and paid the price. In the other game, Hungary exposed Sweden 5-1 at Stade Colombes.

The final, watched by 65,000 at Stade Colombes on 19 June, was a good one, the Italians playing with speed and energy, the Hungarians with grace and precision. Colaussi, for the third successive match, put Italy ahead, but a tremendous cheer went up when Titkos equalized less than a minute later. Meazza, given too much space, then made two goals—one for Piola and a second for Colaussi—and the holders went in 3-1 up at half-time. Sarosi scrambled one in after the break to raise hopes of a revival, but Piola restored the two-goal difference and Italy had retained the trophy.

Brazil, 1950

4th WORLD CUP, BRAZIL, 1950

POOL 1

Brazil 4 Mexico 0
Yugoslavia 3 Switzerland 0
Yugoslavia 4 Mexico 1
Brazil 2 Switzerland 2
Brazil 2 Yugoslavia 0
Switzerland 2 Mexico 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Brazil	3	2	1	0	8	2	5
Yugoslavia	3	2	0	1	7	3	4
Switzerland	3	1	1	1	4	6	3
Mexico	3	0	0	3	2	10	0

POOL 2

Spain 3 United States 1
England 2 Chile 0
United States 1 England 0
Spain 2 Chile 0
Spain 1 England 0
Chile 5 United States 2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Spain	3	3	0	0	6	1	6
England	3	1	0	2	2	2	2
Chile	3	1	0	2	5	6	2
United States	3	1	0	2	4	8	2

POOL 3

Sweden 3 Italy 2
Sweden 2 Paraguay 2
Italy 2 Paraguay 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Sweden	2	1	1	0	5	4	3
Italy	2	1	0	1	4	3	2
Paraguay	2	0	1	1	2	4	1

POOL 4

Uruguay 8 Bolivia 0

FINAL POOL

Uruguay 2 Spain 2
Brazil 7 Sweden 1
Uruguay 3 Sweden 2
Brazil 6 Spain 1
Sweden 3 Spain 1
Uruguay 2 Brazil 1*

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Uruguay	3	2	1	0	7	5	5
Brazil	3	2	0	1	14	4	4
Sweden	3	1	0	2	6	11	2
Spain	3	0	1	2	4	11	1

*last game in pool became unofficial final, with Brazil needing only to draw to win the series; (Rio de Janeiro, 16.7.50, 199,854):

Uruguay: Maspoli, Gonzales, Tejera, Gambetta, Varela, Andrade, Ghiggia, Perez, Miguez, Schiaffino, Moran

Brazil: Barbosa, Augusto, Juvenal, Bauer, Danilo, Bigode, Friaca, Zizinho, Ademir, Jair, Chico

Scorers: Schiaffino, Ghiggia; Friaca

The 1950 series in Brazil, the first for 12 years, was in many ways an inconsistent one: on the one hand it had only 31 entries, a number of withdrawals, and an illogical organization; on the other it produced some fine football and some eye-catching shocks.

Only four of the nations who were present in 1938 attended, and that group (Brazil, Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland) included the hosts and the holders. Several of the notable absentees—Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and West Germany (who were not yet in FIFA and had not played a full international)—were in turmoil.

England entered for the first time. Britain had rejoined FIFA in 1946, and the 1949-50 Home International Championship was generously designed as a qualifying group, with two teams going through. Scotland, with inexplicable narrow-mindedness, stated they would go to Brazil only as champions, so after England beat them 1-0 at Hampden Park they stayed at home.

The groups were left as one of four, two of three, and one of two sides. Uruguay and Bolivia (France having withdrawn). The cup was to be decided on a league basis, and won by the country finishing top of a final pool. Four sides—Brazil, England, Italy, and Uruguay—were seeded.

First-timers England are seeded—and then humiliated

In the giant shell of the still uncompleted Maracana Stadium, Brazil kicked off against Mexico on 24 June preceded by a 21-gun salute, firecrackers, balloons, and pigeons. Mexico's keeper Carbajal, playing in what proved to be the first of five consecutive World Cups, let in four goals, including two from Ademir, and Brazil had an easy passage. It was a different story, however, when the Brazilians travelled to São Paulo to play Switzerland. Costa included several local players to please the crowd, but Switzerland proved no easy opponents and Brazil were booed off after the Swiss had squared the match at 2-2 a few minutes before time.

With an in-form Yugoslavia having produced two convincing wins over Switzerland and Mexico, Brazil had to win in Rio to qualify. Zizinho played his first match and scored the second in the 2-0 win.

The sensations were reserved for Group 2. In their opening game at Maracana, England had a laboured win over a Chile side that included George Robledo, the Newcastle United star, at centre-forward; Mortensen and Mannion got the goals. At Curitiba the Americans aroused memories of 1930 by taking the lead against Spain and holding it until 10 minutes from time before going down to goals from Basora (2) and Zarra. The same players then scored one each against Chile in Rio to give Spain maximum points from two games.

The appeals of Uruguay's right-half Schubert Gambetta were irrelevant as Ademir's shot in the 1950 'final' went wide. Brazil only had to draw in Rio to win the cup—but lost 2-1.

Meanwhile, up at Belo Horizonte, there occurred one of the biggest upsets in the history of international football: England were beaten 1-0 by the United States—and despite all the excuses beaten fair and square.

Thus England had to beat Spain handsomely in Rio to keep in the hunt, and they made wholesale changes: Milburn took over from Bentley at centre-forward, Matthews came in on the right-wing with Finney moving over to dislodge Mullen on the left. Two new caps, left-back Roy Eckersley and inside-left Eddie Baily, displaced Aston and Mannion. But it was all to no avail: Milburn's 14th-minute goal was disallowed for offside, and Spain won with a header from Zarra in the second half. Chile beat the Americans 5-2 in Recife to emphasize England's plight.

Giant-killers emerged from Group 3 in the shape of Sweden. English coach George Raynor had rebuilt the 1948 Olympic winners with players such as Hasse Jeppson and Nacka Skoglund. Italy, with managerial and selection rows and still suffering from the Torino club's air crash of 1949, were unsettled, but managed to take the lead

through their captain, Carapallese, in front of a Sao Paulo crowd full of Italo-Brazilians. The Swedes retaliated with three goals, two of them by Jeppson, and though Muccinelli pulled one back Italy had lost. Sweden could only draw 2-2 with Paraguay at Curitiba, but Italy's 2-0 win over the South Americans at Sao Paulo three days later put Sweden through.

The odds-on favourites fall to their old bogey team

In the fourth group, if that was what it was, Uruguay humbled Bolivia 8-0 at Belo Horizonte, with four coming from Juan Schiaffino. The final pool thus comprised two seeds, Brazil and Uruguay, with Sweden and Spain.

Brazil opened at Rio by swamping Sweden 7-1, and received a bonus the same day when Uruguay, their obvious rivals, were held to a 2-2 draw by Spain at Sao Paulo.

Spain travelled up to Rio to face Brazil, and were beaten 6-1. At Sao Paulo Uruguay came from behind twice to beat Sweden, but having won through with goals from Ghiggia and Miguez (2), they had to beat Brazil to win the World Cup.

For the 'final' on 16 July, nearly 200,000 squeezed into the unfinished Maracana Stadium, despite only 150,000 tickets being sold. Brazil were 1-10 favourites, and were on £10,000 a man even if they drew, which would give them the trophy. But they knew as well as anyone that Uruguay were their 'bogey' team. And so it proved. Yet early on it was all Brazil, who for 45 minutes pounded an iron Uruguayan defence superbly controlled by Varela and with Maspoli in remarkable form in goal. Two minutes after half-time it cracked. Friaça scored, and the passionate home fans waited for the deluge. It did not come. Uruguay, with Varela moving up, came more into the play. After 65 minutes he sent Ghiggia down the right, and the tiny winger crossed to an unmarked Schiaffino, who beat Barbosa with his shot. With 11 minutes to go Ghiggia took a return pass from Perez and ran on to score the winner.

The Uruguayans obviously knew Brazil. They absorbed the pressure, stayed cool, and when the moment arrived took the initiative with clinical precision. Brazil had been robbed, but legally. They had to wait eight years for compensation, and 20 years for revenge, when they won the semi-final in Mexico.

The United States centre-forward Larry Gaetjens is chaired off the pitch at Belo Horizonte after his goal had beaten England in what was then—and possibly still is—the biggest upset in World Cup history.

Switzerland, 1954

If Brazil had been favourites in 1950, Hungary were virtual certainties in 1954. They were unbeaten in four years, during which they had played the cream of Europe, scoring 104 goals against 25 in 25 matches. They had thrashed England 6-3 at Wembley in November 1953 and 7-1 in Budapest the following May—three weeks before the World Cup.

The Home International Championship was again employed as a qualifying group, and this time Scotland, who again came second to England, condescended to enter. They were, however, without any players from Rangers, who considered a club tour more important.

The Latin American representation dwindled from six to three—Brazil, Uruguay, and Mexico—with Uruguay, twice winners and yet to lose a match, at last entering a European World Cup.

In Group 2, which was to provide both finalists, Hungary started by swallowing Korea 9-0 at Zurich, and West Germany beat Turkey 4-1 in Berne. Then came the match which, in its subtle way, was to decide the series: Germany against Hungary at Basle.

Hungary, apart from Toth for Budai at outside-right, were at full strength, but Sepp Herberger fielded a side that included at least six reserves. His reasoning seems to have been that Germany would easily dispose of Turkey in the play-off, and then, if the Hungarians met his side again in the final, they would know little of them. As it

Germany throw a game—in order to win the final

was, it worked, but he had an unexpected piece of fortune. Puskas, after a clash with Werner Liebrich, had to go off with an injury that was to keep him out until the final. Hungary won the initial encounter 8-3 (four from Kocsis, whose heading was superb).

Turkey, as expected, beat South Korea (7-0), and West Germany, as planned, beat Turkey in the play-off, by 7-2.

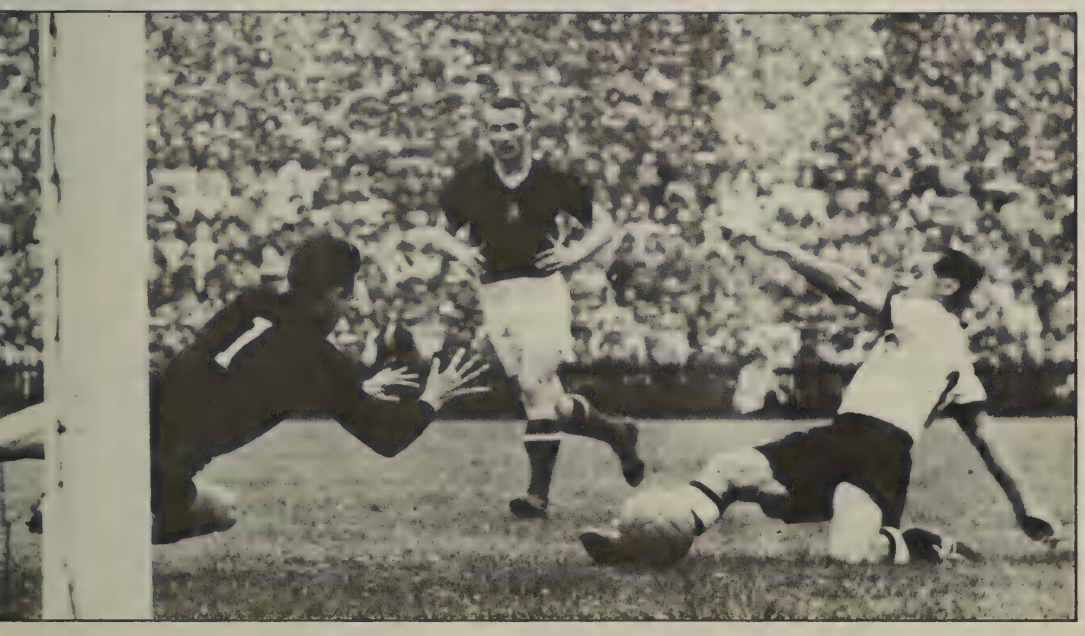
ABOVE: ***Brazil's Julinho comes up against Yugoslavia's Horvat in the group 1 game at Lausanne.***
ABOVE RIGHT: ***Zoltan Czibor put Hungary 2-0 up after only eight minutes in the final.***
RIGHT: ***Less than a minute later Morlock replied for the Germans and put them on the road to a remarkable win, a goal in each half from Helmut Rahn snatching victory from the favourites.***

Austria and Uruguay were the seeds in Group 3. Uruguay found Czechoslovakia difficult to master in the Berne mud, and were seen through only by two late goals, while at Zurich Austria were a little fortunate to beat Scotland 1-0. Team manager Andy Beattie then resigned following criticism, and the Scots were in no mental state to face classy Uruguay at Basle. An unchanged side crashed 7-0, giving away five in the second-half.

In Group 4, seeded England drew a fluctuating game with Belgium at Basle despite being 3-1 up with only a quarter of an hour left.

At the same time, Italy were being upset 2-1 by Switzerland at Lausanne.

For England's game with Switzerland at Berne three days later, new men Jimmy Mullen and Denis Wilshaw of Wolves both scored in a dull encounter to enable England to qualify. At



Lugano, Italy beat Belgium 4-1 to secure a play-off with Switzerland in Basle, but lost the chance to reassert themselves when they went down 4-1.

The first two quarter-finals, Uruguay v England at Basle and Austria against Switzerland at Lausanne, produced no less than 18 goals. England, with Matthews and Lofthouse back,

Two penalties and three players sent off in the 'Battle of Berne'

lost 4-2 after a well-fought game.

At the same time Austria and Switzerland were involved in a record 12-goal classic at Lausanne. The Swiss took a 3-0 lead, but Austria, prompted by Ocwirk and using the speed of the Koerners down the wings, produced some magnificent football to win 7-5 despite a missed penalty. The next day, a full-strength West Germany beat Yugoslavia 2-0 at Geneva.

In the meantime the fourth quarter-final provided the most violent World Cup scenes since the Brazil-Czechoslovakia affair of 1938. Brazil were again involved, this time against Hungary, in what became known as the 'Battle of Berne'—a match with two Penalties and three sendings-off. After Hungary's 4-2 win the battle was continued in the dressing-rooms.

For Hungary's semi-final against Uruguay, steel-helmeted police ringed the Lausanne pitch. The game, however, proved not a brawl but a delight, rich in the skills of football, and all in pouring rain. Hungary won the game with two headers from Kocsis, who took his tally to 11.

In the other semi-final, at Basle, the Austrian defence collapsed against a West German attack superbly generalled by Fritz Walter, and lost 6-1.

The final, played at Berne on 14 July, again in rain, proved a dramatic match. Puskas insisted on playing (against medical orders), and Hungary opened in traditional style, Puskas following up to score from Kocsis' blocked shot in the sixth minute, and Czibor adding a second two minutes later. But the Germans replied first through Morlock, within a minute, and then through Rahn, after 18 minutes, and the game was wide open. In the second-half Hungary put the pressure on: Hidegkuti hit the bar, Kocsis the post, and Turek made some tremendous saves.

With five minutes to go, Boszik untypically mispassed: Schaefer found Walter, his cross was cleared, but Rahn cracked the ball home. A revived Puskas put the ball in the next, and it looked like extra-time, but linesman Mervyn Griffiths had his flag up for offside—and Hungary had lost. West Germany, unseeded, had beaten Hungary, undefeated in four years and clear favourites.

5th WORLD CUP, SWITZERLAND, 1954

GROUP 1

Yugoslavia 1 France 0
Brazil 5 Mexico 0
France 3 Mexico 2
Brazil *1 Yugoslavia 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Brazil	2	1	1	0	6	1	3
Yugoslavia	2	1	1	0	2	1	3
France	2	1	0	1	3	3	2
Mexico	2	0	0	2	2	8	0

GROUP 2

Hungary 9 South Korea 0
West Germany 4 Turkey 1
Hungary 8 West Germany 3
Turkey 7 South Korea 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Hungary	2	2	0	0	17	3	4
Turkey	2	1	0	1	8	4	2
West Germany	2	1	0	1	7	9	2
South Korea	2	0	0	2	0	16	0

Play-off: West Germany 7 Turkey 2

GROUP 3

Austria 1 Scotland 0
Uruguay 2 Czechoslovakia 0
Austria 5 Czechoslovakia 0
Uruguay 7 Scotland 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Uruguay	2	2	0	0	9	0	4
Austria	2	2	0	0	6	0	4
Czechoslovakia	2	0	0	2	0	7	0
Scotland	2	0	0	2	0	8	0

GROUP 4

England *4 Belgium 4
England 2 Switzerland 0
Switzerland 2 Italy 1
Italy 4 Belgium 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
England	2	1	1	0	6	4	3
Italy	2	1	0	1	5	3	2
Switzerland	2	1	0	1	2	3	2
Belgium	2	0	1	1	5	8	1

Play-off: Switzerland 4 Italy 1

QUARTER-FINALS

West Germany 2 Yugoslavia 0
Austria 7 Switzerland 5
Uruguay 4 England 2
Hungary 4 Brazil 2

SEMI-FINALS

West Germany 6 Austria 1
Hungary 4 Uruguay 2

THIRD PLACE MATCH

Austria 3 Uruguay 1†

FINAL

West Germany 3 Hungary 2
(Berne, 4.7.54, 55,000)

West Germany: Turek, Posipal, Kohlmeyer, Eckel, Liebrich, Mai, Rahn, Morlock, O. Walter, F. Walter, Schaefer

Hungary: Grosics, Buzansky, Lantos, Bozsik, Lorant, Zakarias, Czibor, Kocsis, Hidegkuti, Puskas, Toth

Scorers: Morlock, Rahn 2; Puskas, Czibor

*after extra time †in Zurich

Sweden, 1958

In their sixth consecutive series, and after the anti-climax of 1950, Brazil at last won the cup, and in a style that secured them a place at the peak of world football history.

Though there was no seeding, the 16 finalists (whittled down from an original 53) fell into an arrangement of one team from Britain, one from Western Europe, one from Eastern Europe and one from Latin America in each group.

All teams played each other, with those level on points playing off.

After the opening ceremony in Stockholm, Sweden beat Mexico 3-0 in Group 3. At Sandviken, John Charles equalized for Wales after Boszik had given the lead to Hungary, but then they could only draw with Mexico at Stockholm.

The following day, on the same ground, goals from Hamrin took an unimpressive Sweden past Hungary 2-1, but against Mexico at Sandviken the Hungarians came to life. Lajos Tichy, who had played well and scored against Sweden, started a 4-0 drubbing with two good goals. Meanwhile, in the capital, Sweden fielded five reserves against Wales, and were quite content with a goalless draw—one that gave Dave Bowen's Welshmen a play-off with Hungary.

Play-offs for second place also resulted in Groups 1 and 4. In the former, Northern Ireland started in spirited style by beating Czechoslovakia at Halmstad with a goal from Wilbur Cush. The Germans also kicked off well, beating Argentina 3-1 at Malmö. Rahn, star of the 1954 final, scored two of the goals, and he was again on song with another to secure a draw for West Germany against Czechoslovakia at Hälsingborg. The Irish, meantime, had the wind taken out of their sails at Halmstad with a defeat by Argentina.

Wales and Northern Ireland enjoy their finest hour

That glory was short-lived. At Hälsingborg Argentina crashed 6-1 to Czechoslovakia, and had Germany then beaten Ireland at Malmö, the Czechs would have been safe. But Peter McParland twice put the Irish ahead, twice the Germans equalized, through Rahn and Uwe Seeler, and Czechoslovakia, despite a much better goal average, had to play-off with Ireland.

The strongest section, Group 4, saw Brazil, without Pelé (injured) or Garrincha, beat Austria 3-0 at Boras, and England and Russia, who had drawn 1-1 in Moscow three weeks before, draw 2-2 at Gothenburg. The Russians took a 2-0 lead, but then Derek Kevan and Tom Finney, from a penalty, beat Lev Yashin to square it.

On the same pitch England then produced a fine defensive display against Brazil, who had Vavà back, but in place of Dida. Colin McDonald was cool in goal, while Bill Slater virtually erased Didì from the game. Meanwhile, at Boras, Russia had a comfortable 2-0 win over a dull Austria.

Assuming Brazil beat Russia at Gothenburg, England had to beat Austria at Boras to be sure of qualifying, but weak in front of goal, an unchanged side stumbled to a 2-2 draw. Brazil, with Zito, Garrincha, and Pelé replacing Dino, Joel and Altafini, duly beat Russia with two goals from Vavà to give England a play-off.

It was left to Group 2 to come up with two clear qualifiers, and it was apparent from the first match, when France beat Paraguay 7-3 at Norrköping, who would be one. Just Fontaine, whose 13 goals (many stemming from his fine understanding with Kopa) were to be a record, started with three. At Västeras, Scotland pulled their game with Yugoslavia out of the fire to draw 1-1, but in their next game at Norrköping they went down 3-2 to Paraguay.

Yugoslavia, remaining at Västeras, beat France 3-2 against the run of play, with Fontaine scoring both French goals. Scotland brought in new cap Bill Brown in goal and had Dave Mackay at left-half for the game with France at Örebro, but first-half goals by Kopa and Fontaine put them out of the competition.

The three play-offs, held on 17 June, all involved British teams. At Malmö in Group 1, Northern Ireland repeated their earlier win over Czechoslovakia with two McParland goals, the second coming in extra time, while in Group 3 at Stockholm, Wales also beat a team superior on goal average, Hungary, with goals from Ivor Allchurch and Terry Medwin.

The Group 4 play-off saw England and Russia meet for the third time within a month. Brabrook hit the post twice and had a goal disallowed, but when Ilyin hit the post the ball went in—and England were out.

In the quarter-finals, Northern Ireland, with Harry Gregg not really fit, were beaten 4-0 at Norrköping by France, with the unstoppable Fontaine adding two more to his total. Wales, too, went out, but not before giving Brazil (without Vavà) a real defensive fight at Gothenburg, despite the absence of John Charles. The only goal came in the second half from Pelé. At Malmö, West Germany repeated their 1954 quarter-final win over Yugoslavia, and again it was Rahn who scored the all-important goal. Sweden beat Russia 2-0 in Stockholm.

At Stockholm in the semi-final, Fontaine became the first player to score against Brazil when, after a superb move with Kopa, he equalized Vavà's first-minute goal. But after France lost centre-half Robert Jonquet in the 37th minute Didi got number two, and Pelé scored a hat-trick in the second-half. In Gothenburg, Sweden upset West Germany 3-1.

On the same ground four days later France beat West Germany 6-3 for third place. The inevitable Rahn scored again but it was the four from Fontaine (taking him past Kocsis' World Cup finals record) that formed the star turn.

In the final the following day in the Rasunda Stadium, Sweden, seeking revenge for the 7-1 defeat in 1950, seemed to have a great start, with rain affecting the pitch and Liedholm picking his way through to score after five minutes. The Brazilians, to the surprise of many, remained unflustered, and Garrincha, after a lovely dribble, made the equalizer for Vavá. With their full-backs (Djalma Santos replacing De Sordi for his first match of the series) bottling up Hamrin and Skoglund, and Zagalo dropping back to assist Zito and Didì in midfield, Brazil got on top. In the 32nd minute Garrincha repeated his act and Vavà once again beat Svensson. In the second-half Pelé coolly scored, and Zagalo added a fourth before Simonsson reminded the crowd of Sweden's attack. Pelé made it five right on time with a brilliant header to crown a devastating display.

Vavà and Pelé turn on the skill for Brazil

Brazil's winning side in 1958. Back: Feola (coach), Djalma Santos, Zito, Bellini, Nilton Santos, Orlando, Gilmar; Front: Garrincha, Didi, Pelé, Vavà, Zagalo. Eight of this team—Bellini, Orlando and Pelé were the exceptions—retained the trophy in 1962.

Didi and Gilmar console the 17-year-old Pelé, overcome with emotion after the final—in which he scored two coolly-taken goals.

Chile, 1962

The 1962 competition, in Chile, is remembered as the one everyone wants to forget. Poor standards, defensive football and vicious tackling made it the most disappointing of all the modern World Cups.

The selection of Chile, hardly a major footballing nation, was in itself surprising, particularly as the country was just recovering from a disastrous earthquake. Nevertheless, Chile organized the series well, having constructed several new stadiums.

England were the only British representatives, Scotland having been eliminated by Czechoslovakia, Wales by Spain, and Northern Ireland by West Germany. But England, without a settled centre-forward, looked apprehensive.

Chile started well enough in Group 2 by beating Switzerland 3-1 in the new stadium at Santiago. The next match on the ground, between West Germany and Italy, produced an early example of the typical 1962 match: a defensive, goalless draw.

Group 2 was then host to the most violent game in the series, between Chile and Italy, where two Italians were sent off and some of the acting was worthy of a bad western. Chile won 2-0 against nine men and qualified with West Germany, who beat Switzerland and the hosts.

In Group 1, at waterless Arica in the far north, the European sides emerged unbeaten against Uruguay and Colombia, Russia winning the decider against Yugoslavia. This group, too, was plagued by violence on the field.

At Viña del Mar, in Group 3, Brazil opened (as they had in 1950 and 1954) by beating Mexico, this time by 2-0. But they were not in form, and Pelé, making the first and scoring the second, was the only spark. The next day Czechoslovakia had a good win over a 'Spanish' side that included Santamaria and Puskas but missed an injured Di Stefano. The Czechs, with goalkeeper Schroiff and Popluhar outstanding, then held Brazil to a goalless draw, but in the 25th minute the champions lost Pelé for the rest of the game—and the tournament—with a severely pulled muscle.

Pelé out—but another prodigy takes his place

Spain, despite their talented line-up, only squeezed through against Mexico with a last-minute goal by Peiro. Then Brazil and Spain drew the largest crowd of the group (18,715), and Amarildo, Pelé's teenage deputy, score twice in the last 10 minutes to wipe out Spain's early lead.

Group 4, at Rancagua, started with Argentina scoring the only goal of a mundane encounter with Bulgaria. The following day Hungary beat a pedestrian England side 2-1. The best crowd of the group—but still under 10,000—turned up to see an improved England beat Argentina 3-1. The Hungarians then

Armfield, Springett and Wilson see Albert's shot squeeze home to give Hungary a 2-1 victory over England at Viña del Mar in 1962.

6th WORLD CUP, SWEDEN, 1958

GROUP 1

West Germany 3 Argentina 1
N. Ireland 1 Czechoslovakia 0
West Germany 2 Czechoslovakia 2
Argentina 3 Ireland 1
West Germany 2 N. Ireland 2
Czechoslovakia 6 Argentina 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
West Germany	3	1	2	0	7	5	4
Czechoslovakia	3	1	1	1	8	4	3
N. Ireland	3	1	1	1	4	5	3
Argentina	3	1	0	2	5	10	2

Play-off: N. Ireland *2 Czech'vakia 1

GROUP 2

France 7 Paraguay 3
Yugoslavia 1 Scotland 1
Yugoslavia 3 France 2
Paraguay 3 Scotland 2
France 2 Scotland 1
Yugoslavia 3 Paraguay 3

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
France	3	2	0	1	11	7	4
Yugoslavia	3	1	2	0	7	6	4
Paraguay	3	1	1	1	9	12	3
Scotland	3	0	1	2	4	6	1

GROUP 3

Sweden 3 Mexico 0
Hungary 1 Wales 1
Wales 1 Mexico 1
Sweden 2 Hungary 1
Hungary 4 Mexico 0
Sweden 0 Wales 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Sweden	3	2	1	0	5	1	5
Hungary	3	1	1	1	6	3	3
Wales	3	0	3	0	2	2	3
Mexico	3	0	1	2	1	8	1

Play-off: Wales 2 Hungary 1

*after extra time †in Gothenburg

GROUP 4

England 2 USSR 2
Brazil 3, Austria 0
Brazil 0 England 0
USSR 2 Austria 0
Brazil 2 USSR 0
England 2 Austria 2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Brazil	3	2	1	0	5	0	5
England	3	0	3	0	4	4	3
USSR	3	1	1	1	4	4	3
Austria	3	0	1	2	2	7	1

Play-off: USSR 1 England 0

QUARTER-FINALS

Brazil 1 Wales 0
France 4 Northern Ireland 0
West Germany 1 Yugoslavia 0
Sweden 2 USSR 0

SEMI-FINALS

Brazil 5 France 2
Sweden 3 West Germany 1

THIRD PLACE MATCH

France 6 West Germany 3†

FINAL

Brazil 5 Sweden 2
(Stockholm, 29.6.58, 49,737)

Brazil: Gilmar, D. Santos, N. Santos, Zito, Bellini, Orlando, Garrincha, Didi, Vava, Pele, Zagalo

Sweden: Svensson, Bergmark, Axbom, Boerjesson, Gustavsson, Parling, Hamrin, Gren, Simonsson, Liedholm, Skoglund

Scorers: Vava 2, Pele 2, Zagalo; Liedholm, Simonsson

trounced Bulgaria 6-1, Albert scoring a brilliant hat-trick and Tichy two, but the last two games were both goalless.

Of the quarter-finals the highest scoring was at Vinā del Mar, where England met a Brazil side playing 'at home'. Garrincha, springing to life after a quiet time in the qualifiers, headed a 31st minute lead. Hitchens, replacing the injured Peacock, equalized after Greaves hit the bar, but Garrincha won the game in the second-half: first Springett failed to hold his shot and Vavà followed up to score, and then he scored the third with a long, swerving shot.

At Arica, Chile caught Yashin on a bad day and he should have

The Czechs hand the holders the title on a plate

saved both goals, from Sanchez and Rojas. Hungary had Czechoslovakia pinned down at Rancagua, but the Czechs held on tenaciously to Scherer's 13th minute goal to go through. In Santiago, Yugoslavia at last beat Germany in a quarter-final, Radakovic scoring from Galic's pass with only four minutes left.

Garrincha again inspired Brazil in the semi-final against Chile, played in front of 76,594 (the biggest crowd of the series) at Santiago. He scored from 20 yards after nine minutes, and then headed another from a corner. Brazil ran out 4-2 winners, but the match was spoilt when Landa and Garrincha were sent off.

The cat-and-mouse tactics of the Czechs came off again against Yugoslavia at Vina del Mar, and they won 3-1 against the general run of play.

In the final, Czechoslovakia took on Brazil for the second time in the competition. With Kvasnak dictating a steady pace in midfield, the Czechs took a lead when Josef Masopust (later voted European Footballer of the Year) scored after Scherer had made the opening. They then broke down in the position they least expected—goalkeeper. Amarildo equalized with an amazing shot from on the byline; Zito headed in Amarildo's cross from close-in 13 minutes from time; and Schroiff dropped Djalma Santos' high cross into the sun to present Vavà with number three.

*TOP. **Garrincha rounds England's Ray Wilson in the quarter-final at Vinā del Mar. After a quiet time in the qualifiers, he virtually won the game on his own, scoring twice and setting up a third.***
*ABOVE: **Amarildo (left) proved an admirable deputy after Brazil lost Pelé with a pulled muscle against the Czechs. His two goals in the last 10 minutes beat Spain, and it was his remarkable goal that equalized Masopust's shock lead in the final—against Czechoslovakia.***

7th WORLD CUP, CHILE, 1962

GROUP 1

Uruguay 2 Colombia 1
USSR 2 Yugoslavia 0
Yugoslavia 3 Uruguay 1
USSR 4 Colombia 4
USSR 2 Uruguay 1
Yugoslavia 5 Columbia 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
USSR	3	2	1	0	8	5	5
Yugoslavia	3	2	0	1	8	3	4
Uruguay	3	1	0	2	4	6	2
Colombia	3	0	1	2	5	11	1

GROUP 2

Chile 3 Switzerland 1
West Germany 0 Italy 0
Chile 2 Italy 0
West Germany 2 Switzerland 1
West Germany 2 Chile 0
Italy 3 Switzerland 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
West Germany	3	2	1	0	4	1	5
Chile	3	2	0	1	5	3	4
Italy	3	1	1	1	3	2	3
Switzerland	3	0	0	3	2	8	0

GROUP 3

Brazil 2 Mexico 1
Czechoslovakia 1 Spain 0
Brazil 0 Czechoslovakia 0
Spain 1 Mexico 0
Brazil 2 Spain 1
Mexico 3 Czechoslovakia 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Brazil	3	2	1	0	4	1	5
Czechoslovakia	3	1	1	1	2	3	3
Mexico	3	1	0	2	3	4	2
Spain	3	1	0	2	2	3	2

GROUP 4

Argentina 1 Bulgaria 0
Hungary 2 England 1
England 3 Argentina 1
Hungary 6 Bulgaria 1
Hungary 0 Argentina 0
England 0 Bulgaria 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Hungary	3	2	1	0	8	2	5
England*	3	1	1	1	4	3	3
Argentina	3	1	1	1	2	3	3
Bulgaria	3	0	1	2	1	7	1

QUARTER-FINALS

Brazil 3 England 1
Chile 2 USSR 1
Yugoslavia 1 West Germany 0
Czechoslovakia 1 Hungary 0

SEMI-FINALS

Brazil 4 Chile 2
Czechoslovakia 3 Yugoslavia 1

THIRD PLACE MATCH

Chile 1 Yugoslavia 0†

FINAL

Brazil 3 Czechoslovakia 1
(Santiago, 17.6.62, 69,068)

Brazil: Gilmar, D. Santos, N. Santos, Zito, Mauro, Zozimo, Garrincha, Didi, Vava, Amarildo, Zagalo

Czechoslovakia: Schroiff, Tichy, Novak, Pluskal, Popluhar, Masopust, Pospichal, Scherer, Kvasnak, Kadraba, Jelinek

Scorers: Amarildo, Zito, Vava; Masopust

*qualified on goal difference †in Santiago

England, 1966

England staged the 1966 World Cup, and became the first hosts to win it since Italy in 1934. They did so by team spirit on and off the field, by faith in themselves and their manager, and by calculated, bland, hard-working, stereotyped football.

The tournament left mixed feelings. On the credit side there were the record figures for gates and receipts, the success of, and support for, the little North Koreans, the prowess of Eusebio and a nail-biting final. But as an overall spectacle it was poor. As in 1962, 89 goals were scored in 32 matches, but football had become even more negative and defensive, with most teams employing a sweeper behind the defence. Five players were sent off, four of them against West Germany.

Group 1 of the finals was scheduled to be played in London, with England playing all three games at Wembley. After Queen Elizabeth had opened the tournament, it started on 11 July with an archetypal match—a goalless draw between England and an uninspired Uruguay.

Mexico, somewhat surprisingly, then took a point off a disappointing France. Two days later, in the only game played at London's White City Stadium, Uruguay beat France 2-1.

The following day, England, with Paine and Peters coming in for Ball and Connelly, beat Mexico 2-0. The defensive Mexicans held out until the 37th minute, when Bobby Charlton ended the stalemate with a magnificent individual goal. In the second half Hunt put in Greaves' blocked shot to score another. Uruguay then played for a draw against Mexico and secured it. France, however, had to attack England (who had Callaghan in for Paine) and it suited Ramsey's tactics well. Herbin, already bandaged about the leg, fell awkwardly and was a passenger from an early stage. A Greaves goal was disallowed for offside, and just before the interval Hunt put England ahead after Jack Charlton had headed against the post. The French then produced some fine moves, with Simon getting round the English back four. But he was hurt in a nasty clash with Stiles and while he lay injured Hunt scored again with a header.

Brazil lose their first game in the finals since 1954

It was expected that Group 2 played at Sheffield (Hillsborough) and Birmingham (Villa Park), would produce West Germany and Argentina as qualifiers. The Germans, well managed by Helmut Schoen, began in fine style by beating group chopping-block Switzerland 5-0 at Hillsborough, while Argentina took a cautious line against Spain at Villa Park but won 2-1.

The Swiss made wholesale changes against Spain at Sheffield, and led after half an hour. With Spain in trouble, full-back Sanchis dribbled through to equalize and then Amancio—one of five Real Madrid players on duty—headed home Gento's cross for the winner. The next day West Germany were involved in an untidy 0-0 draw with Argentina at Villa Park. Both teams played defensively, tackling grew fierce, and Albrecht, after a knee-high tackle on Weber, was sent off. Three days later, Argentina, without a suspended Albrecht, made heavy work of beating Switzerland 2-0.

For their next game at Villa Park West Germany rested Haller and had Emmerich in for the injured Brülls, while Spain dropped their three Italian exiles—Del Sol, Peiro, and Suarez. Spain had to win, and

WORLD CUP GOALSCORING

Year	Ms	Total	Aver.
1930	18	70	3.88
1934	17	70	4.12
1938	18	84	4.67
1950	22	88	4.00
1954	26	140	5.38
1958	35	126	3.60
1962	32	89	2.78
1966	32	89	2.78
1970	32	95	2.97
1974	38	97	2.55
1978	38	102	2.68
Total	308	1050	3.58

England manager Alf Ramsey remains impassive at the fourth goal in 1966, his prediction realized. Jimmy Greaves can hardly believe his replacement, Geoff Hurst, has scored again to achieve a unique hat-trick.

their chances looked good when Fuste scored after 23 minutes. But Emmerich equalized before half-time with a superb shot from the by-line, and Seeler, playing in his third series, scored the winner with six minutes left.

Though Brazil were in the strongest group, they were still favoured. Against Bulgaria at Goodison Park Pelé scored from a free-kick after 14 minutes (the first goal of the competition) but for most of the match he was policed by Jetchev and took some rough treatment. A jaded Garrincha made it 2-0.

Hungary, after losing 3-1 to Portugal, produced stirring stuff for their second game and Brazil, with Pelé, suffered their first World Cup defeat since 1954, when their conquerers had been the very same country.

A desperate Brazil brought in nine new players and had an unfit Pelé in the line-up for the match with Portugal at Goodison. But with Manga unsafe in goal, Portugal took a 2-0 lead through Simoes and Eusebio. Vicente and Morais felled Pelé at every opportunity; eventually he had to limp off, and with him went Brazil's final hopes. Hungary qualified with a 3-1 win over Bulgaria at Old Trafford.

In Group 4 in the North-East, the tiny North Koreans illustrated their boundless enthusiasm and stamina against Russia at Middlesbrough, but still lost 3-0.

North Korea achieved a draw against Chile, much to the delight of the Ayresome Park crowd, who had by now 'adopted' them. Italy left out Gianni Rivera against Russia at Roker Park, and went down to a Chislenko goal.

North Korea v Italy: the biggest World Cup shock ever?

Then came the real surprise of the competition, when the confident North Koreans beat a petrified Italian side showing seven changes.

In the quarter-finals England, the only side not yet to concede a goal, faced Argentina in brilliant sunshine at Wembley. They brought in Hurst for the injured Greaves and Ball for Callaghan, while the Argentinians had Albrecht back after suspension. The match proved to be a microcosm of the tensions that existed between European and South American football and West German referee Kreitlein eventually sent off Antonio Rattin, the Argentina captain. Forced to open up, Argentina played some good attacking football, but in the 78th minute Hurst scored with a well-timed header from Peters' cross to decide it.

There was drama, too, between West Germany and Uruguay at Hillsborough, where two South Americans were sent off by Jim Finney and the Germans strolled into the last four.

Sensations of a different kind were happening at Goodison, where the North Koreans were running rings round Portugal

TOP: ***Geoff Hurst shoots, Willy Schulz lunges—and what followed was the most controversial goal in the history of the World Cup. Whether right or wrong, the decision gave the hosts a 3-2 extra-time lead.***
ABOVE: ***Saving here from Jack Charlton, Uruguay's Mazurkiewicz became the first foreign keeper to prevent England scoring at Wembley in the opening match of the tournament. For his part, England's Gordon Banks would not concede a goal until a semi-final penalty against Portugal's Eusébio, top scorer in the 1966 tournament.***
RIGHT: ***Alf Ramsey tries to prevent George Cohen exchanging shirts with an Argentinian player after the quarter-final in which Antonio Rattin was sent off. England won with a header from Hurst.***
FAR RIGHT: ***Bobby Moore and his merry men after the dramatic 4-2 victory over West Germany.***

8th WORLD CUP, ENGLAND, 1966

GROUP 1

England 0 Uruguay 0
France 1 Mexico 1
Uruguay 2 France 1
England 2 Mexico 0
Uruguay 0 Mexico 0
England 2 France 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
England	3	2	1	0	4	0	5
Uruguay	3	1	2	0	2	1	4
Mexico	3	0	2	1	1	3	2
France	3	0	1	2	2	5	1

GROUP 2

West Germany 5 Switzerland 0
Argentina 2 Spain 1
Spain 2 Switzerland 1
West Germany 0 Argentina 0
Argentina 2 Switzerland 0
West Germany 2 Spain 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
West Germany	3	2	1	0	7	1	5
Argentina	3	2	1	0	4	1	5
Spain	3	1	0	2	4	5	2
Switzerland	3	0	0	3	1	9	0

GROUP 3

Brazil 2 Bulgaria 0
Portugal 3 Hungary 1
Hungary 3 Brazil 1
Portugal 3 Bulgaria 0
Portugal 3 Brazil 1
Hungary 3 Bulgaria 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Portugal	3	3	0	0	9	2	6
Hungary	3	2	0	1	7	5	4
Brazil	3	1	0	2	4	6	2
Bulgaria	3	0	0	3	1	8	0

*at Wembley

GROUP 4

USSR 3 North Korea 0
Italy 2 Chile 0
Chile 1 North Korea 1
USSR 1 Italy 0
North Korea 1 Italy 0
USSR 2 Chile 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
USSR	3	3	0	0	6	1	6
North Korea	3	1	1	1	2	4	3
Italy	3	1	0	2	2	2	2
Chile	3	0	1	2	2	5	1

QUARTER-FINALS

England 1 Argentina 0
Portugal 5 North Korea 3
USSR 2 Hungary 1
West Germany 4 Uruguay 0

SEMI-FINALS

England 2 Portugal 1
West Germany 2 USSR 1

THIRD PLACE MATCH

Portugal 2 USSR 1*

FINAL

England 4 West Germany 2 [aet]
(Wembley, 30.7.66, 93,000)

England: Banks, Cohen, Wilson, Stiles, J. Charlton, Moore, Ball, Hunt, Hurst, R. Charlton, Peters

West Germany: Tilkowski, Hottges, Schnellinger, Beckenbauer, Schultz, Weber, Held, Haller, Seeler, Overath, Emmerich

Scorers: Hurst 3, Peters; Haller, Weber

and led 3-0 after only 24 minutes. But instead of closing up, they continued to attack, and Eusebio took full advantage. He scored twice before half-time (the second from a penalty) and twice afterwards (again the second from a penalty) and Augusto scored the fifth. Hungary lost a game they should have won against Russia at Sunderland.

The hosts at last concede a goal—in their fifth game

It was the Russians' turn to be unlucky in the semi-final against West Germany at Goodison, where Chislenko was sent off just before half-time and nine fit men lost 2-1.

In the other semi-final, England met Portugal at Wembley. They kept an unchanged side, while Portugal replaced Vicente and Morais with Festa and Carlos. The expected Stiles-Eusebio clash never materialized, and in fact the game was 20 minutes old before referee Schwinte of France had to blow for a foul. Portugal played old-style attacking football, and Bobby Charlton, in his element, distributed with rare subtlety in one of his best ever internationals, scoring both England goals.

For the final—a dramatic, undulating affair—England and West Germany both fielded unchanged sides, in spite of speculation about the return of a fit Greaves to England's forward line. Germany marked man for man, detailing Beckenbauer to shadow Charlton—a move that wasted the German's talent in midfield. After 13 minutes, Ray Wilson miscued a header to the feet of Haller, who made no mistake. A few minutes later Moore took a quick free-kick on the left and West Ham club-mate Hurst headed past a stationary German defence to equalize. Ball was tireless in midfield, Moore immaculate at the back, while Banks made fine saves from Overath and Errmerich. In the second half, Germany appeared to tire and England, raised by the crowd, began to dominate. In the 78th minute Hurst's shot was half-cleared by Hottges, and Peters scored from close in. The match seemed won. But Germany counter-attacked and won several free-kicks. In injury time, Emmerich took one 10 yards outside the box, it ricochetted off the defensive wall, Held helped it on and Weber poked the ball past Banks. It was extra time.

England fulfil Alf Ramsey's prophecy

After 10 minutes Ball pulled the ball back to Hurst, whose shot hit the underside of the bar, and then bounced out for Weber to clear. Referee Dienst consulted linesman Bakhramov (who was no better placed to give an opinion), he nodded, and Dienst pointed to the middle. It is unfortunate that the match was decided by what must always be, despite all available evidence, a hotly disputed goal. Hurst's fine goal in the dying seconds, to complete the first hat-trick in a World Cup final, was almost irrelevant as the country set about celebrating the win with uncharacteristic virility.

Mexico, 1970

The ninth competition for the Jules Rimet Trophy promised so little and produced so much. It was widely believed that there would be a perpetration and even an extension of the tendencies that had bedevilled world football in the 1960s: negative play, low scores, ruthless tackling, and childish infringements leading to frayed tempers.

Instead it was an entertaining and intriguing affair. Brazil, with a forward line rivalled only by its predecessor in 1958 and Hungary's in 1954, made it perhaps the most memorable of all World Cups, and at the same time restored faith in the idea of international competition.

Mexico: a restoration of faith in football

The finals started at midday on Sunday 31 May, with Mexico and Russia playing a goalless Group 1 draw in the giant Aztec Stadium in Mexico City. The match was dominated by the zealous refereeing of West Germany's Tschenscher, who was acting to strict instructions from FIFA. It ruined this game, but probably had a beneficial effect in that during subsequent matches there was little trouble when referees relaxed the tight discipline.

The following Tuesday the other sections caught up. Group 2, playing at Puebla and Toluca, opened with Uruguay finding little difficulty in beating Israel.

At Guadalajara England took the field against Rumania to loud boos from the crowd, whose feelings had not been eased by a remark manager Alf Ramsey made about the pitch. The champions fielded the side that had beaten Colombia and Ecuador, and, playing slow, controlled football, got home against a tough defence with a 78th-minute goal from Hurst.

The game at León, between Bulgaria and Peru, made up for the others in both goals and drama, and was the first hint of a revival of attacking play in World Cup matches, Peru winning 3-2.

The next day involved all sections and produced widely varied matches. In Group 1 Belgium beat El Salvador 3-0 (including a late penalty) but should have scored a lot more. Meanwhile European champions Italy, leaving out Rivera, out-classed a ragged Sweden at Toluca in Group 2, but could manage only one goal, and that came from a goalkeeping error.

In Group 3 a superb attacking display, full of flair and individualism, gave Brazil a 4-1 win in their game against Czechoslovakia, with Pelé really at his best in front of a fiercely supportive Mexican crowd.

As in that game, the underdogs also scored first in the Group 4 match, with Houmane giving Morocco a surprise lead against West Germany before Seeler and then Müller relieved a very worried side.

With every team having played one match, only Group 1 had emerged without a clear division of points. For the next match there, on Saturday, the Russians made four changes and overpowered Belgium 4-1 with strong, simple football.

At Puebla, Uruguay and Italy were playing out what was probably the most uninspired match of the competition, a soulless, goalless draw in which what few chances arose were badly wasted. In Group 3 Rumania beat a Czech side that showed five changes, Dumitrache scoring the winner from a penalty. Peru, meantime, beat Morocco 3-0 at León to become—barring miracles—the first country to qualify for the quarter-finals.

The matches on the following day, Sunday, produced more goals (14) than any other qualifying day, despite being played at noon. In the Aztec Stadium, Mexico, roared on by a near-hysterical crowd, scored four against El Salvador.

Sweden were expected to atone for the Italian defeat in the match against Israel at Toluca, but could only draw an untidy affair witnessed, appropriately, by fewer than 3,000 people.

The Jalisco Stadium in Guadalajara, by contrast, was packed to its 75,000 capacity for the much-vaunted encounter between Brazil and England.

The result was decided by a second-half Jairzinho goal sparked by the genius of Tostao and Pelé, but England squandered several chances to earn a deserved draw.

For the game with Bulgaria at León, West Germany brought in two specialized wingers, Libuda and Löhr, for 1966 men Haller and Held, and it paid dividends, Müller netting a hat-trick in a 5-2 win.

On the Wednesday a solid performance by Russia took them into the last eight, while El Salvador went out without scoring a goal. Byshovets again scored two goals, both made by Muntian.

Müller chases Fontaine's World Cup goalscoring record

At Puebla, Uruguay were content to take it gently against Sweden, knowing they were almost guaranteed of qualification. They lost 1-0, but were almost certainly safe. In Group 3 Brazil registered maximum points by beating Rumania 3-2, Pelé scoring twice.

At León, West Germany beat Peru with Müller, beginning to look as though he might overhaul Just Fontaine's 1958 record of 13 goals, scoring another hat-trick before Cubillas replied.

The next day Mexico, Italy, and England joined the other qualifiers.

England had only to draw with Czechoslovakia at Guadalajara to qualify. If they lost by a goal, they would be equal on goal difference with Rumania and draw lots, while if they lost by two or more goals they would be eliminated. As it was, they won 1-0 with a controversial second-half penalty by Allan Clarke, playing in his first full international.

The quarter-finals were really the turning-point of the competition, producing 17 goals and one magnificent come-back. The highest score came at Guadalajara, where Brazil stayed on to meet Peru, and the two most adventurous sides in the competition produced a six-goal thriller.

Brazil were to play Uruguay, who had left it until the 27th minute of extra time before scoring against Russia in Mexico City and then with a disputed goal.

ABOVE: ***Carlos Alberto with the trophy that, after three successes, became the permanent property of Brazil in 1970.***
LEFT: ***Italians Facchetti and Burgnich (2) look suitably worried as Jairzinho (centre) and Pelé start to turn it on in the second half of the 1970 final. Both players scored in Brazil's emphatic 4-1 win.***
BELOW LEFT: ***De Sisti of Italy and Maneiro of Uruguay in contention during the 0-0 draw at Puebla. Both teams qualified from a group that produced only six goals in as many matches—and went on to finish second and fourth respectively.***

Mexico, trailed by thousands of supporters (many of whom could not get into the ground), travelled to Toluca to play Italy. The Italians won 4-1, Riva getting two, but the hosts held their own until well into the second half.

Meantime at León, England and West Germany met in a repeat of the 1966 final, and including the substitutes there were 11 survivors from that match. Like that game, the team that scored first lost; like that game, it went to extra time; like that game, England changed to red; but unlike that game, West Germany won. While Schoen fielded the side that played so well against Bulgaria and Peru, Ramsey reverted to his initial line-up, except that Bonetti was in goal in place of Banks, who had a severe stomach complaint.

The Germans were urged on by the thousands of their countrymen who had made León a temporary home, but it was England who went in front after half an hour through Mullery. Four minutes into the second-half Peters put England two up. It looked all over. Ramsey substituted Hunter and Bell for Peters and Charlton. But Germany pulled one back with a 20-yard shot from Beckenbauer in the 70th minute; eight minutes from time Schnellinger's lobbed pass was spectacularly back-headed over the hands of Bonetti by Seeler. In extra time it was Germany who threatened to score, and they did: five minutes into the second period Grabowski crossed to the far post, Löhr nodded back square, and Müller hit a waist-high winner from point-blank range. It was fitting recompense for 1966.

Italy win ■ 4-3 semi-final thriller

Against Brazil, Uruguay were in command early on, their hard defence deterring the ball-playing Brazilian forwards, and in the 18th minute they went ahead through Cubilla. Brazil were rescued, however, during first-half injury time, when Clodoaldo ran onto a perfect return pass from Tostao and beat Mazurkiewicz.

Brazil changed gear in the second half and first Tostao set up Jairzinho and then in the dying seconds Pelé laid one on for Rivelino to make it safe.

The Aztec Stadium, meanwhile, played hosts to Italy and West Germany. The Italians were unchanged, but Germany included the two substitutes who had played so well against England, Schulz and Grabowski, and also had Patzke in for Fichtel. The Germans equalized Boninsegna's 9th-minute goal through Schnellinger in the second minute of injury time, and then five goals came in a tense and exciting extra period, with Müller's two goals not enough to save his spirited side.

Exhibition football by Brazil in the Aztec Stadium

The match for third place on the same ground the following Saturday was expected to be the inevitable anti-climax. But with Uruguay attacking more and tackling less than usual, and West Germany surprisingly fresh after two successive extra-time matches, it produced some of the most skilful and polished soccer of the 1970 World Cup. With Beckenbauer absent, more duties fell on Wolfgang Overath in midfield, and he shouldered them supremely well. He had enjoyed a fine tournament and it was fitting that it was he who scored the only goal.

In the final, played on Sunday, 21 June, Brazil forged ahead in the 18th minute. Tostao's throw-in on the left was lobbed across by Rivelino, and up went Pelé to head past Albertosi.

But then, in the 37th minute Clodoaldo casually tried a clever back-pass, failed, and Boninsegna pounced on the chance, urging Riva out of the way and picking his spot to shoot past Felix. It was a Gerson goal in the 65th minute—a left-footer from the edge of the box that no goalkeeper in the world would have saved—which triggered of a display of Brazil's real talents. Five minutes later Gerson sent a high diagonal cross to the right-hand post and Pelé nodded down for Jairzinho to scramble the ball home. In doing so he became the first player ever to score in every round of a World Cup including the final. From then on it was exhibition football: Carlos Alberto's goal three minutes from time—a thundering shot after Pelé, apparently without even looking, had pushed the ball into his stride—was merely of statistical interest.

The scenes that followed were unprecedented at a World Cup final, with the Brazilians being mobbed as though they had won in Rio. The way they had played their football, they would have received a standing ovation anywhere in the world.

9th WORLD CUP, MEXICO, 1970

GROUP 1

Mexico 0 USSR 0
Belgium 3 El Salvador 0
USSR 4 Belgium 1
Mexico 4 El Salvador 0
USSR 2 El Salvador 0
Mexico 1 Belgium 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
USSR	3	2	1	0	6	1	5
Mexico	3	2	1	0	5	0	5
Belgium	3	1	0	2	4	5	2
El Salvador	3	0	0	3	0	9	0

GROUP 2

Uruguay 2 Israel 0
Italy 1 Sweden 0
Italy 0 Uruguay 0
Israel 1 Sweden 1
Sweden 1 Uruguay 0
Italy 0 Israel 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Italy	3	1	2	0	1	0	4
Uruguay†	3	1	1	1	2	1	3
Sweden	3	1	1	1	2	2	3
Israel	3	0	2	1	1	3	2

GROUP 3

England 1 Rumania 0
Brazil 4 Czechoslovakia 1
Rumania 2 Czechoslovakia 1
Brazil 1 England 0
Brazil 3 Rumania 2
England 1 Czechoslovakia 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Brazil	3	3	0	0	8	3	6
England	3	2	0	1	2	1	4
Rumania	3	1	0	2	4	5	2
Czechoslovakia	3	0	0	3	2	7	0

*after extra time †qualified on goal difference ‡in Mexico City

GROUP 4

Peru 3 Bulgaria 2
West Germany 2 Morocco 1
Peru 3 Morocco 0
West Germany 5 Bulgaria 2
West Germany 3 Peru 1
Bulgaria 1 Morocco 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
West Germany	3	3	0	0	10	4	6
Peru	3	2	0	1	7	5	4
Bulgaria	3	0	1	2	5	9	1
Morocco	3	0	1	2	2	6	1

QUARTER-FINALS

Brazil 4 Peru 2
Uruguay 1 USSR 0
West Germany *3 England 2
Italy 4 Mexico 1

SEMI-FINALS

Brazil 3 Uruguay 1
Italy *4 West Germany 3

THIRD PLACE MATCH

West Germany 1 Uruguay 0‡

FINAL

Brazil 4 Italy 1
(Mexico City, 21.6.70, 110,000)

Brazil: Felix, Carlos Alberto, Brito, Wilson Piazza, Everaldo, Clodoaldo, Gerson, Jairzinho, Tostao, Pele, Rivelino

Italy: Albertosi, Burgnich, Facchetti, Cera, Rosato, Bertini (Juliano), Domenghini, Mazzola, Boninsegna (Rivera), De Sisti, Riva

Scorers: Pele, Gerson, Jairzinho, Carlos Alberto; Boninsegna

Gerd Müller's extra-time winner in the quarter-final at León—the 8th of his 10 goals—extracted sweet revenge from the holders for West Germany's defeat in the 1966 final.

West Germany, 1974

A new trophy, a new-look competition, a new superstar. But the Brazil of 1970 (and Pelé) had gone, and in its place, to defend the world title if not the trophy, was a side more reliant on solid, uncompromising defence than on explosive attack. As it was, Brazil's challenge for the new World Cup ended in ignominy.

But if Brazil's demise came with regret, it came nonetheless on the world stage. England, for the first time since entering the competition in 1950, failed to qualify, losing to Poland in Chorzow and drawing with Poland and Wales at Wembley—while Scotland, by beating Denmark twice and the Czechs at Hampden Park, had made it for the first time in 16 years.

This World Cup was to have two further four-team groups following the initial four groups, instead of quarter-finals and semi-finals. The winners of the two groups were to meet in the final; the runners-up playing a somewhat meaningless third place match.

For the third successive World Cup finals, the opening match (at Frankfurt on 13 June) produced a goalless draw, Brazil and Yugoslavia sharing 90 minutes of missed chances. This result did not help the Scots, who were also in Group 2, especially when, the next day, they could put no more than two past an exhilarating but disorganized Zaire. The failure to exploit the Zairean weaknesses was to cost them dear, and there can be no excuses for the possession football the Scots indulged in late in the match.

Enter Johan Cruyff—inspired and inspiring

Earlier in the day, in Group 1, the West German challenge had begun with a 1-0 victory over Chile in Berlin; a performance far from worthy of the European champions.

Saturday saw Groups 3 and 4 in action and introduced the Dutch . . . plus Johan Cruyff; inspired, inspirational, and infuriating. Against Uruguay he was at his majestic best; seemingly indifferent to the scything tackles that aimed to maim, always prompting, stamping his personality on the match and the competition. Rep scored twice, and there could have been more.

After three days rest it was again the turn of Groups 1 and 2 and especially of Scotland, who met world champions Brazil in Frankfurt. Some truly brilliant goalkeeping by Harvey and a fine performance from skipper Bremner helped the Scots to a commendable goalless draw; but Brazil, still to meet Zaire, could afford the result, Scotland could not. The news of Yugoslavia's record-equalling 9-0 thrashing of the Africans meant Scotland had to beat Yugoslavia to qualify for the next round—or draw and hope Zaire could hold Brazil to two goals.

Scotland, undefeated, fail to qualify on goal difference

On the Saturday, the respective dramas unfolded simultaneously. In Frankfurt, Scotland pulled back to 1-1 through Jordan—but to no avail. A draw was not enough: Brazil had squeezed a vital third against the Africans.

In Group 1, the two Germanys, as expected, went through: the East convincingly, the West less so after a morale-sapping 1-0 defeat in a tense first-ever international between the two sides. Earlier in the week, West Germany had beaten Australia 3-0, beginning impressively but falling away.

The Dutch, as expected, qualified, but their group contained one of the two real surprises of the tournament. Sweden, after enjoying a goalless draw with the Dutch in Dortmund, hit three second-half goals past the Uruguayans in Dusseldorf to take the second qualifying place. That same day the Bulgarians scored against the Dutch; albeit through an own goal by Krol—the only time Jongbloed was beaten until the final.

The other surprise was Italy's

WORLD CUP ATTENDANCES

Year	Ms	Total	Aver.
1930	18	434,500	24,139
1934	17	395,000	23,235
1938	18	483,000	26,833
1950	22	1,337,000	60,772
1954	26	943,000	36,270
1958	35	868,000	24,800
1962	32	776,000	24,250
1966	32	1,614,677	50,458
1970	32	1,673,975	52,312
1974	38	1,774,022	46,685
1978	38	1,610,215	42,374
Total	308	11,909,389	38,667

TOP: After a second place in 1966 and a third in 1970, Helmut Schoen had certainly earned the success his Bayern-based side gave him in Munich—even though most observers felt that Holland were the best side.
ABOVE: Grzegorz Lato of Poland gets his shot in despite the presence of Francisco Marinho during the third place match against Brazil. Lato scored in the 76th minute to top the list with seven goals—and complete almost humiliating tournament for the former champions.

failure to qualify following a draw with Argentina and a telling defeat by the improving Poland.

If the Dutch thought they were in the harder group, it did not seem to worry them. They opened in Gelsenkirchen with a 4-0 win over Argentina. Cruyff again supreme with two goals. In Hanover, Brazil beat East Germany 1-0 with a Rivelino free-kick, while in Group B, Lato added to his tally to produce a similar score against Sweden.

In Dusseldorf the West Germans, now with Bonhof in midfield, showed they were getting it together at last with a 2-0 win against Yugoslavia and a 4-2 victory over Sweden. Poland's success against Yugoslavia meant their match with the Germans was virtually a semi-final: winner take all. In rain-soaked Frankfurt it took the reliable Müller to see the hosts through—after Hoeness had missed a penalty.

In Group A, the East Germans were no match for the ebullient Dutch, and Brazil suddenly flowered against Argentina in a thrilling game.

Brazil against Holland in Dortmund for the right to meet West Germany, a game that promised so much, produced two magnificent goals by Neeskens and Cruyff, and saw football at its worst. The Dutch, niggling, were by no means blameless, but Brazil's conduct

Holland score—before a West German touches the ball

was indefensible.

The third place match, the day before the final, was the inevitable anti-climax and had gone 76 minutes before Lato scored his seventh goal of the World Cup finals to win it for Poland.

Other World Cup finals have been more entertaining; none have begun so dramatically. From the Dutch kick-off, the ball was moved to Cruyff, whose burst into the penalty area ended when he was brought down by Hoeness. Penalty! The first ever in a World Cup final. English referee Jack Taylor's decision was as immediate as it was brave, in front of a Munich crowd with six of their own Bayern men in the German team. Neeskens' shot from the spot flashed to the centre of the goal as Maier dived to his right: 1-0, and no West German had touched the ball.

Now the Dutch took charge, with Cruyff directing operations in magisterial style. But for all their monopoly of possession, they did not score and the West Germans, with Beckenbauer fully committed, recovered. With 24 minutes gone, Holzenbein was brought down by Jansen in the area. Perhaps he could have evaded the tackle; but down he went; and Jack Taylor awarded his second penalty. This time it was highly debatable but Breitner made no mistake.

The Dutch continued to attack with vigour, but after Rep squandered a good chance Müller showed him how it should be done, controlling a poor pass and putting the ball away to give West Germany the lead. And the FIFA World Cup. The second half, though full of incident, was goalless.

For Helmut Schoen, runner-up in 1966, third in 1970, it was the ultimate achievement. Experimenting throughout the tournament, on the day that mattered he produced the right blend. The Dutch might have been more adventurous, more attractive, but Schoen had a team with character to fight back from the shock of the early penalty. And he had Gerd Müller.

Feyenoord's Wim Rijsbergen was one of several talented young players who made Holland the team of the tournament in terms of skill and entertainment. In the final, however, despite a Dutch lead, it was the reliable Müller (right) who won the day.

10th WORLD CUP, WEST GERMANY, 1974

GROUP 1

West Germany 1 Chile 0
East Germany 2 Australia 0
West Germany 3 Australia 0
East Germany 1 Chile 1
East Germany 1 West Germany 0
Chile 0 Australia 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
East Germany	3	2	1	0	4	1	5
West Germany	3	2	0	1	4	1	4
Chile	3	0	2	1	1	2	2
Australia	3	0	1	2	0	5	1

GROUP 2

Brazil 0 Yugoslavia 0
Scotland 2 Zaire 0
Brazil 0 Scotland 0
Yugoslavia 9 Zaire 0
Yugoslavia 1 Scotland 1
Brazil 3 Zaire 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Yugoslavia*	3	1	2	0	10	1	4
Brazil*	3	1	2	0	3	0	4
Scotland	3	1	2	0	3	1	4
Zaire	3	0	0	3	0	14	0

GROUP 3

Holland 2 Uruguay 0
Sweden 0 Bulgaria 0
Holland 0 Sweden 0
Bulgaria 1 Uruguay 1
Holland 4 Bulgaria 1
Sweden 3 Uruguay 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Holland	3	2	1	0	6	1	5
Sweden	3	1	2	0	3	0	4
Bulgaria	3	0	2	1	2	5	2
Uruguay	3	0	1	2	1	6	1

GROUP 4

Italy 3 Haiti 1
Poland 3 Argentina 2
Argentina 1 Italy 1
Poland 7 Haiti 0
Argentina 4 Haiti 1
Poland 2 Italy 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Poland	3	3	0	0	12	3	6
Argentina*	3	1	1	1	7	5	3
Italy	3	1	1	1	5	4	3
Haiti	3	0	0	3	2	14	0

GROUP A

Holland 4 Argentina 0
Brazil 1 East Germany 0
Holland 2 East Germany 0
Brazil 2 Argentina 1
Holland 2 Brazil 0
East Germany 1 Argentina 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Holland	3	3	0	0	8	0	6
Brazil	3	2	0	1	3	3	4
East Germany	3	0	1	2	1	4	1
Argentina	3	0	1	2	2	7	1

GROUP B

West Germany 2 Yugoslavia 0
Poland 1 Sweden 0
Poland 2 Yugoslavia 1
West Germany 4 Sweden 2
Sweden 2 Yugoslavia 1
West Germany 1 Poland 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
West Germany	3	3	0	0	7	2	6
Poland	3	2	0	1	3	2	4
Sweden	3	1	0	2	4	6	2
Yugoslavia	3	0	0	3	2	6	0

THIRD PLACE MATCH

Poland 1 Brazil 0†

FINAL

West Germany 2 Holland 1
(Munich, 7.7.74, 77,833)

West Germany: Maier, Vogts, Schwarzenbeck, Beckenbauer, Breitner, Bonhof, Hoeness, Grabowski, Muller, Overath, Holzenbein

Holland: Jongbloed, Suurbier, Rijsbergen (De Jong), Haan, Krol, Jansen, Van Hanegem, Neeskens, Rep, Cruyff, Resenbrink (R. van der Kerkhof)

Scorers: Breitner (pen), Muller; Neeskens (pen)

*qualified on goal difference †in Munich

Argentina, 1978

If there was any conclusion to be drawn by a betting man from the 1978 World Cup finals, it was that he should put his money on Spain in 1982. For the third time in four series, the home country won the tournament and, as with England in 1966 and West Germany in 1974, there was justifiable doubt that Argentina could have done as well elsewhere.

Having said that, they were an entertaining side, far more cultured and far less cynical than many Argentinian sides of the past, and they had in their ranks at least three of the true stars of 1978—goalkeeper Jaime Fillol, schemer Osvaldo Ardiles and striker Mario Kempes. Indeed Kempes, scorer of two goals in the final and the only Argentinian exile that manager Luis Cesar Menotti called home (from Valencia in Spain), was voted best player of the tournament as well as winning the Golden Boot award as top scorer.

The chain-smoking Menotti had caused something of a sensation throughout South America; not only by not calling on his exiles, but also by not using any players from the Argentinian champions Boca Juniors—and also deciding that the brilliant Diego Maradona, then 17, was too young to play.

Scotland's story—even more sad than in 1974

Of all 16 finalists, perhaps only Argentina, Italy, France, Holland, Brazil and Austria really approached the heights that such a competition really demands, and the tragedy was that the first three were all in the same group. Of the rest Tunisia (in particular) and Iran performed the roles of rabbit well (though no rabbit have ever reappeared in a final series since the United States' two tries in 1930 and 1950); West Germany, Scotland and Hungary were public failures; Poland Spain, Sweden and Peru were also-rans; and Mexico hardly deserve being credited with making up the numbers.

To British eyes, of course, it was the failure of Scotland that was the most interesting feature of the whole tournament. Not since Franklin tried to find the North West Passage can an expedition have set out with such high hopes and returned in such disarray. The stage was set by the ludicrous optimism of Ally MacLeod, one-time manager of Ayr United and Aberdeen (and winner of only one trophy—the Scottish League Cup) and now successor to Willie Ormond after the latter had not lost a game in Scotland's ill-fated 1974 participation in West Germany.

The optimism should have been pricked a little by England's 1-0 win in Glasgow just before the party left, not to mention Wales and Northern Ireland achieving 1-1 draws, also at Hampden. Scotland scored twice and got just two points in their worst Home International Championship display in years. Still, one bright spark was the prolific Derek Johnstone of Rangers, who scored both those goals; MacLeod failed to play him once in Argentina and indeed brought Liverpool schemer Graeme Souness in only for the final game when all was virtually lost.

Quiroga's quirks steal the show in Argentina

The Scottish expedition was a disaster from the start. Gordon McQueen had been injured against Wales and, though still unfit when the party left, was not replaced. His absence left a glaring hole at the heart of Scotland's defence, and it wasn't helped by Kenny Burns' distressingly poor displays.

The team's hotel and food were reputed to be poor, and there was misunderstanding and bitterness over the bonuses to be paid in the unlikely event of success (MacLeod thought that they were only half of what had been finally agreed by the Scottish FA). The recriminations started early on and hardly helped the atmosphere of the camp, and, to finish everything off, West Bromwich Albion's winger Willie Johnston was sent home after a dope test taken after the Peru game proved positive.

The Peru game had been a disaster in more than one way. Though they went ahead early on, Scotland allowed Peru to pull back and win 3-1, Cubillas scor-

Dutch captain Ruud Krol chases Mario Kempes. Like eight others, Krol faced a second final defeat.

WORLD CUP SUMMARY

Year	Venue	Winners		Runners-up		Third		Fourth	
1930	Uruguay	†Uruguay	4	Argentina	2	[USA & Yugoslavia]			
1934	Italy	†Italy	*2	Czechoslovakia	1	Germany	3	Austria	2
1938	France	Italy	4	Hungary	2	Brazil	4	Sweden	2
1950	Brazil	Uruguay	‡2	†Brazil	1	§Sweden		§Spain	
1954	Switzerland	W. Germany	3	Hungary	2	Austria	3	Uruguay	1
1958	Sweden	Brazil	5	†Sweden	2	France	6	W. Germany	3
1962	Chile	Brazil	3	Czechoslovakia	1	†Chile	1	Yugoslavia	0
1966	England	†England	*4	W. Germany	2	Portugal	2	USSR	1
1970	Mexico	Brazil	4	Italy	1	W. Germany	1	Uruguay	0
1974	W. Germany	†W. Germany	2	Holland	1	Poland	1	Brazil	0
1978	Argentina	†Argentina	*3	Holland	1	Brazil	2	Italy	1

*after extra time †host country ‡last match in final pool §placings in final pool

11th WORLD CUP, ARGENTINA, 1978

GROUP 1

Italy 2 France 1
Argentina 2 Hungary 1
Italy 3 Hungary 1
Argentina 2 France 1
France 3 Hungary 1
Italy 1 Argentina 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Italy	3	3	0	0	6	2	6
Argentina	3	2	0	1	4	3	4
France	3	1	0	2	5	5	2
Hungary	3	0	0	3	3	8	0

GROUP 2

Poland 0 West Germany 0
Tunisia 3 Mexico 1
Poland 1 Tunisia 0
West Germany 6 Mexico 0
Poland 3 Mexico 1
West Germany 0 Tunisia 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Poland	3	2	1	0	4	1	5
West Germany	3	1	2	0	6	0	4
Tunisia	3	1	1	1	3	2	3
Mexico	3	0	0	3	2	12	0

GROUP 3

Austria 2 Spain 1
Brazil 1 Sweden 1
Austria 1 Sweden 0
Brazil 0 Spain 0
Spain 1 Sweden 0
Brazil 1 Austria 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Austria	3	2	0	1	3	2	4
Brazil	3	1	2	0	2	1	4
Spain	3	1	1	1	2	2	3
Sweden	3	0	1	2	1	3	1

GROUP 4

Peru 3 Scotland 1
Holland 3 Iran 0
Scotland 1 Iran 1
Holland 0 Peru 0
Peru 4 Iran 1
Scotland 3 Holland 2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Peru	3	2	1	0	7	2	5
Holland*	3	1	1	1	5	3	3
Scotland	3	1	1	1	5	6	3
Iran	3	0	1	2	2	8	1

GROUP A

Italy 0 West Germany 0
Holland 5 Austria 1
Italy 1 Austria 0
Holland 2 West Germany 2
Holland 2 Italy 1
Austria 3 West Germany 2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Holland	3	2	1	0	9	4	5
Italy	3	1	1	1	2	2	3
West Germany	3	0	2	1	4	5	2
Austria	3	1	0	2	4	8	2

GROUP B

Argentina 2 Poland 0
Brazil 3 Peru 0
Poland 1 Peru 0
Argentina 0 Brazil 0
Brazil 3 Poland 1
Argentina 6 Peru 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Argentina†	3	2	1	0	8	0	5
Brazil	3	2	1	0	6	1	5
Poland	3	1	0	2	3	6	2
Peru	3	0	0	3	0	10	0

THIRD PLACE MATCH

Brazil 2 Italy 1‡

FINAL

Argentina 3 Holland 1 [aet]
(Buenos Aires, 25.6.78, 77,000)

Argentina: Fillol, Olguin, Galvan, Passarella, Tarantini, Ardiles (Larrosa), Gallego, Ortiz (Houseman), Bertoni, Luque, Kempes

Holland: Jongbloed, Jansen (Suurbier), Krol, Brandts, Poortvliet, Haan, Neeskens, W. van der Kerkhof, Rep (Nanninga), R. van der Kerkhof, Rensenbrink

Scorers: Kempes 2, Bertoni; Nanninga

*qualified for semi-final groups on goal difference †qualified for final on goal difference ‡in Buenos Aires

ing two excellent long-range goals. The critical moment in Scotland's whole bid for glory came in the second half, however, when Don Masson missed a penalty, placing the ball easily within reach of Peru goalkeeper Quiroga.

Argentine-born Quiroga was to distinguish himself later in a variety of ways—partially by letting in six goals against his homeland, partially by completely abandoning his goal in the game against Poland and ending up being booked for a rugby tackle on Lato in the Polish half of the field. It says a lot of Poland's poor displays in the series (they scored only six goals in as many games) that they could only beat Peru 1-0 even though the opposition keeper spent much of the game rampaging about outside his area.

Quiroga's save from Masson was, however, the turning point for Scotland and they went on to an even worse performance against Iran, drawing 1-1 only through the courtesy of an extremely silly own goal by Eskandarian.

In true Scottish fashion, they came back in glorious style by beating eventual runners-up Holland 3-2 (the only defeat the Dutch suffered apart from the final). Gemmill scored twice, once after a wonderful weaving

Three of the best sides play in one group

run past four defenders, and the Scots were able to claim that, for the second consecutive World Cup, they went out only on goal difference.

It is unlikely that this was actually the case: had they finished above Holland with a 3-0 win it is almost certain that FIFA would have deducted two points from their total because of Johnston's indiscretions.

Italy's Paolo Rossi—here somewhat closely marked by Bernd Holzenbein of West Germany—was the best European player in 1978.

Both Poland and Scotland continued to decline after Argentina. Neither, for instance, reached the 1980 European Championship finals in Italy.

For West Germany, the other conspicuous failure in Argentina, however, 1978 was probably only a hiccup. As holders, much was expected of them, but their opening game, an appalling 0-0 draw with Poland (the fourth consecutive goalless opening game in a World final series) told of what was to come. They were to win only one of their six games, failing to score in three.

Helmut Schoen seemed thoroughly confused about his tactical line-up (he had lost several players since 1974, in particular Beckenbauer and Müller) and his best side. He chopped and changed to no good effect and the eventual result was splits and bitterness in the camp.

So much for the failures. Three of the best sides—France, Italy and Argentina—were placed together in Group 1 and played an excellent collection of games, after which none of the trio deserved to be eliminated. France scored against Italy through Bernard Lacombe within 31 seconds of the start of the first match, but Italy came back, arguably a shade luckily, to win 2-1.

The Italians, playing far more adventurously under Enzo Bearzot than had been expected of them, went on to beat Argentina 1-0 via a superb Rossi-Bettega one-two and goal. It meant later that Argentina became only the second country in history to lose a game and still win the World Cup.

France were one of the unluckiest sides in World Cup history in going out at this stage. The critical moment was when an absurd penalty was given against their black centre-back Tresor and Argentina thus beat them 2-1. Had the penalty not been converted, France would have gone through on goal difference and Argentina would have been eliminated.

Austria were to head the poorest of the groups, in which only eight goals were scored,

Kenny Dalglish powers the equalizer past Jan Jongbloed at Mendoza. After disasters against Peru and Iran, Scotland turned on a fine display against Holland to win 3-2 and salvage a little pride.

though they lost to Brazil. In the second series they were to prove a disappointment—losing 5-1 to a Dutch side which had finally found its confidence and 1-0 to Italy. They saved their greatest moment for the last, however, a 3-2 defeat of West Germany which was Austria's first over her neighbour for 47 years.

The Dutch had started a little uncertainly: they beat Iran 3-0 but could only draw with Peru. Then came that defeat by Scotland and a feeling in part of the Dutch camp that the team was probably not good enough, that

Argentina push Brazil into the background

it would do well to go further, and that their hard-won reputation was about to be permanently damaged.

Certainly their forwards were failing them; penalties apart, Rep and Rensenbrink (who, the Dutch had hoped, could partially compensate for Johan Cruyff's absence) scored only four goals.

But in the second final group, everything came right. After the defeat of Austria, a hard-fought 2-2 draw with Germany was some recompense for Munich four years before (Holland's four goal difference after Austria was worth a point) and Arie Haan's 30-yard spectacular goal was one of the highlights of the tournament. He was to cap it, though, with one from 35 yards against Italy and the great Dino Zoff which put the Dutch through 2-1 in what was effectively the semi-final.

Had the sides drawn, Italy would have won four games and drawn two, while Holland would have won two, drawn three and lost one; yet Holland would still have gone through to the final, a telling indictment of a poor system since quarter and semi-finals were dropped for 1974.

The other 'real' semi-final was between Brazil and Argentina, the traditional South American rivals who were meeting for the 57th time. It was a brutal game, scoreless and forgettable, and it left the other final place open until the last possible moment. Brazil, playing in Mendoza, kicked off at 4.15 and beat Poland 3-1 in an excellent game with two marvellous goals from Roberto. They then had to wait, listening on their transistor radios like everyone else in Argentina, for the home side to kick-off in Rosario at 7.15 against Peru.

No-one doubted that Argentina would win and would thus end with the same points total as Brazil—the question was by how many. They needed a four-goal victory to clinch their place in the final, and the Brazilians had embarked well before on a war of words over Argentina having the undoubted advantage of kicking-off later, of Peru having an Argentinian born goalkeeper (Quiroga) and throwing any other mud that they thought

Leopoldo Luque, Mario Kempes and Daniel Bertoni bask in the acclaim of the Buenos Aires crowd after Bertoni's extra-time goal had wrapped up the 1978 final for the hosts against Holland. These three players scored 12 of Argentina's 15 goals in the final series: six to Kempes, four to Luque and two to Bertoni.

might just stick to the hosts.

In the event, Peru's weakness was never Quiroga and their poor—some say suspiciously inept—performance was perhaps due more to a reserve full-back (Rojas) and a fanatical crowd. Argentina had gone two up at half-time, scored two more soon after the interval and ended the game 6-0 winners. One could understand Brazil's frustration—both of the eventual finalists had earlier suffered defeat while they had come back from terrible early tensions to play some good football and remain undefeated.

They stayed that way, winning the third place match against an Italy that, typically, retreated into its shell after taking a one-goal lead. Dirceu and Nelinho got the goals from long range.

The final, for the first time in 20 years, was bound to produce a new winner of the title. Both contenders had lost a final before—Argentina across the River Plate in Uruguay in 1930, Holland across the Rhine in 1974. And, while the Cruyff-less Dutch had not been as convincing as in 1974, it seemed inconceivable that they would finish the 1970s without a major national trophy.

They had improved as the tournament went on, and were arguably the tougher, certainly the more experienced side (10 of the team had played in the 1974 final). Against that, the Argentinians clearly had flair and that all-important home crowd. At the end, they also proved to have the luck that was going, surprisingly more stamina—and Mario Kempes.

Argentina started the game with some unpleasant gamesmanship—complaining about a plaster cast worn on his right wrist over the previous few games by Rene van der Kerkhof. Ruud Krol told his side to leave the field if referee Gonella persisted in taking it seriously and a solution was found.

That was Gonella's high point: gradually his control got less. After 38 minutes Argentina went ahead when Kempes, playing on the left slightly behind the front three and not being marked man-for-man, ripped through to score.

The rest of normal time belonged to the Dutch. They attacked incessantly but did not score until the 82nd minute when substitute Nanninga

The skills of Mario Kempes dominate the 1978 final

headed home. With 90 minutes up Rensenbrink hit the post, and the rebound bounced clear. It was as near as Holland came to winning the World Cup in the 1970s. The Dutch still appeared to have the game for their taking but, surprisingly, the Argentinians showed more stamina and, in the first period of extra time, Kempes broke clear again. The ball bounced back of Jongbloed—but this time Kempes was there to score.

With just five minutes left it was Kempes again, creating an easy chance for Bertoni to score and make it, in the end, a relatively convincing 3-1. Rarely, if ever, can one man have had such an influence on the course of such a major game. As a result, Kempes was selected as the Best Player of the Series. He, plus the Argentinian crowd, had won the World Cup. And for the poor Dutch—just bitter disappointment, no magical Arie Haan shot this time—and a decade of fading memories. Perhaps 1980 in Italy and 1982 in Spain would bring something better.

LEADING SCORERS

Year	Player	(Ms)	Gls
1930	Guillermo Stabile *(Argentina)*	(4)	8
1934	Angelo Schiavio *(Italy)**	(3)	4
	Oldrich Nejedly *(Czech'vakia)*	(4)	4
	Edmund Conen *(Germany)*	(4)	4
1938	Leonidas *(Brazil)*	(3)	8
1950	Ademir *(Brazil)*	(6)	7
1954	Sandor Kocsis *(Hungary)*	(5)	11
1958	Just Fontaine *(France)*	(6)	13
1962	Drazen Jerkovic *(Yugoslavia)*	(6)	5
1966	Eusebio *(Portugal)*	(6)	9
1970	Gerd Muller *(West Germany)*	(6)	10
1974	Grzegorz Lato *(Poland)*	(7)	7
1978	Mario Kempes *(Argentina)**	(7)	6

*winners

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP

Once shunned by the super-powers, the European Championship was the game's biggest event in 1980 . . .

Unlike its club-based cousin, the Champions Cup, which quickly won the affections of clubs and fans, Europe's national competition suffered a difficult and ill-supported childhood.

While South America had played a continental national championship since 1916, Europe had relied on regional competitions—like the Home Championship, the Scandinavian Cup, the Balkan Cup and so on. It was Henri Delaunay, secretary of the French Football Federation and the biggest champion of a European national tournament, who got the idea off the ground in the mid-1950s—though he didn't live to see the contest for the trophy which bore his name.

The first competition was in fact more notable for its absentees than for its participants. Italy, West Germany, Holland, Belgium and all four British sides refused the invitation, and the lack of quality in the field can be gauged by the fact that if the list is joined by Spain (they withdrew before the quarter-finals) it meant the homelands of six of the last eight in that year's European Cup were missing.

The big breakthrough came in 1966–68, when groups replaced the two-legged knock-out system. A superb display by West Germany in the 1972 final and an exhilarating series in Yugoslavia in 1976 helped lift the tournament as a spectacle, and by 1980 the competition had finally reached the position it should really enjoy in the world game.

The probing performances of double European Footballer of the Year Kevin Keegan—here under pressure from Republic of Ireland defender David O'Leary—helped England coast to the 1980 finals in Italy.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS

Year	Venue	Winners		Runners-up		Third		Fourth	
1960	France	USSR	*2	Yugoslavia	1	Czechoslovakia	2	France	0
1964	Spain	Spain	2	USSR	1	Hungary	*3	Denmark	1
1968	Italy	Italy	*1:2	Yugoslavia	1:0	England	2	USSR	0
1972	Belgium	West Germany	3	USSR	0	Belgium	2	Hungary	1
1976	Yugoslavia	Czechoslovakia	†*2	W. Germany	2	Holland	*3	Yugoslavia	2

*after extra time †Czechoslovakia won 5-3 on penalties

1958-60

Had Henri Delaunay lived to see the Nations Cup start, he may well have been disappointed: only 17 nations entered and the tournament—won by the Soviet Union—had something of an anti-climatic flavour.

Olympic champions Russia gave an impressive performance in the first round in beating Hungary both at home and away, but had an easy passage in the quarter-final when they received a walk-over against Spain, convincing conquerors of Poland in the previous round. The Spaniards withdrew after refusing to play in Russia for political reasons dating back to the Spanish Civil War.

The semi-finals and final were single-match deciders played in July 1960 in France. Russia beat Czechoslovakia 3-0 in Marseille, while Yugoslavia, who had reached the last four by beating Bulgaria and Portugal, won a high-scoring encounter against France in Paris.

The entertaining French, who had scored 23 goals in six matches in the 1958 World Cup in Sweden, had continued in similar vein with the Nations Cup, putting eight past Greece and nine past Austria before losing 5-4 to Yugoslavia. The hosts failed for once in the third place game, going down to the Czechs without scoring at Marseille.

In the final, also in Paris, Russia won 2-1 after extra time, Metreveli and Ponedelnik scoring for the Russians, Netto putting through his own goal to score for Yugoslavia. The crowd—it would certainly have been a sell-out had France been playing—was less than 18,000.

There was some consolation for the losing finalists that year: eight of that Yugoslavia side were in the team that beat Denmark 3-1 in Rome to take the Olympic title.

EUROPEAN NATIONS CUP 1958-60

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Eire v Czechoslovakia (2-0, 0-4)	2-4

FIRST ROUND

USSR v Hungary (3-1, 0-1)	3-2
Poland v Spain (2-4, 0-3)	2-7
Denmark v C'slovakia (2-2, 1-5)	3-7
Rumania v Turkey (3-0, 0-2)	3-2
France v Greece (7-1, 1-1)	8-2
Norway v Austria (0-1, 2-5)	2-6
Portugal v E. Germany (3-2, 2-0)	5-2
Yugoslavia v Bulgaria (2-0, 1-1)	3-1

QUARTER-FINALS

USSR w.o. Spain (withdrew)	
Rumania v C'slovakia (0-2, 0-3)	0-5
France v Austria (5-2, 4-2)	9-4
Portugal v Yugoslavia (2-1, 1-5)	3-6

SEMI-FINALS

USSR 3 C'slovakia 0 *(Marseille)*
Yugoslavia 5 France 4 *(Paris)*

THIRD PLACE MATCH

C'vakia 2 France 0 *(Marseille)*

FINAL

USSR 2 Yugoslavia 1 [aet]
(Paris, 10.7.60, 17,966)

USSR: Yashin, Tchekeli, Kroutilov, Voinov, Maslenkin, Netto, Metreveli, Ivanov, Ponedelnik, Bubukin, Meshki

Yugoslavia: Vidinic, Durkovic, Jusufi, Zanetic, Miladinovic, Perusic, Sekularac, Jerkovic, Galic, Matus, Kostic

EUROPEAN NATIONS CUP 1962-64

FIRST ROUND

Spain v Rumania (6-0, 1-3)	7-3
Poland v N. Ireland (0-2, 0-2)	0-4
Eire v Iceland (4-2, 1-1)	5-3
B'garia v Portugal (3-1, 1-3, 1-0)	5-4
England v France (1-1, 2-5)	3-6
E. Germany v C'vakia (2-1, 1-0)	3-1
Hungary v Wales (3-1, 1-1)	4-2
Denmark v Malta (6-1, 3-1)	9-2
Albania w.o. Greece (withdrew)	
Holland v Switzerland (3-1, 1-1)	4-2
Norway v Sweden (0-2, 1-1)	1-3
Yugoslavia v Belgium (3-2, 1-0)	4-2
Italy v Turkey (6-0, 1-0)	7-0
[Austria, Luxembourg & USSR received byes]	

SECOND ROUND

Spain v N. Ireland (1-1, 1-0)	2-1
Austria v Eire (0-0, 2-3)	2-3
Bulgaria v France (1-0, 1-3)	2-3
E. Germany v Hungary (1-2, 3-3)	4-5
Denmark v Albania (4-0, 0-1)	4-1
Holland v L'bourg (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
Yugoslavia v Sweden (0-0, 2-3)	2-3
USSR v Italy (2-0, 1-1)	3-1

QUARTER-FINALS

Spain v Eire (5-1, 2-0)	7-1
France v Hungary (1-3, 1-2)	2-5
L'bourg v Denmark (2-2, 3-3, 0-1)	5-6
Sweden v USSR (1-1, 1-3)	2-4

SEMI-FINALS

Spain 2 Hungary 1 *(Madrid)*
USSR 3 Denmark 0 *(Barcelona)*

THIRD PLACE MATCH

Hungary 3 Denmark 1* [aet]

FINAL

Spain 2 USSR 1
(Madrid, 21.6.64, 120,000)

Spain: Iribar, Rivilla, Calleja, Fuste, Olivella, Zoco, Amancio, Pereda, Marcelino, Suarez, Lapetra

USSR: Yashin, Chustikov, Mudrik, Voronin, Shesterniev, Anitchkin, Chislenko, Ivanov, Ponedelnik, Kornalev, Khusainov

Scorers: Pereda, Marcelino; Khusainov
*at Barcelona

1962-64

The second competition, organized after the 1962 World Cup and on a similar knock-out basis, was better supported. Only Scotland of the home countries did not compete, and altogether 29 nations entered. England made a quick exit, however, held 1-1 at Hillsborough by the French and crushed 5-2 in Paris (their first game with Alf Ramsey as team manager). France lost to Hungary in the quarter-finals.

The final stages, held in Spain, involved Denmark, Russia, Hungary, and the host nation. The amateur Danes had been favoured with easy competition in Malta, Albania and Luxembourg, though the Duchy forced them into a play-off in the quarter-final.

Spain, who had defeated Rumania in the preliminary round, were hard pressed by Northern Ireland, a side boosted by a 4-0 aggregate win over Poland. Spain were held 1-1 at home and only just scraped through 1-0 away after recalling Del Sol and Suarez from Italy. They had a better time of it against Eire in the quarter-finals, winning both matches comfortably. Hungary beat Wales and survived a fright at home to East Germany, in a 3-3 draw, having won 2-1 away. In the quarter-finals they surprised France in Paris 3-1 and then won at home.

The semi-finals saw Russia achieve an easy 3-0 victory over Denmark in Barcelona, while in Madrid the hosts had more difficulty in beating Hungary 2-1.

The final, in front of 120,000, pitted the Soviet Union against Spain—this time with political animosity shelved. Spain had a fine start after five minutes from Pereda, but within two minutes Khusainov had levelled. It was not until six minutes from time that Spain's Marcelino scored an opportunist goal to produce Russia's first defeat in a competition which still lacked the prestige it should command.

*ABOVE: **Jubilant Italian captain Giacinto Facchetti after Italy's 1968 success.***
*RIGHT: **The semi-final defeat by Yugoslavia saw Alan Mullery become the first England player ever to be sent off in a full international.***

1966-68

For the third competition, in 1966, which adopted the official title of European Championship, the 31 countries were split into eight groups.

The Home International Football Championship was used—over two seasons—to determine one group, and England emerged as the winners, one point ahead of Scotland. The Scots took three points out of four off England—including a memorable win over the World Champions at Wembley in 1967—but blew their chance with a draw in Cardiff and a defeat in Belfast.

Spain, Bulgaria, Russia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Italy and France also qualified. The biggest shock was perhaps in Tirana, where Albania held West Germany 0-0 when the Germans needed only a single-goal win to go through.

At this stage the knock-out system on the home-and-away aggregate basis was used. England were the only team to win both matches, beating Spain 1-0 and 2-1. Italy reached the semi-finals by beating Bulgaria, Yugoslavia by beating France;

Russia recovered from a 2-0 defeat in Hungary to win 3-0 at home in front of 103,000.

The semi-finals were staged in Italy in June 1968. Yugoslavia beat England in Florence with a late goal by Dragan Dzajic, but in Naples Italy and Russia played a goalless draw, and a toss of the coin gave the Italians a lucky final place. England beat Russia 2-0 for third place.

In the final in Rome, the Italians were fortunate to hold a talented Yugoslav side to a 1-1 draw after extra time, Dzajic scoring for Yugoslavia and Domenghini replying. Italy made five changes for the replay two days later and were the fresher side, winning 2-0 with goals by Riva—one of the new boys—and Anastasi.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP 1966-68

GROUP 1

Eire 0 Spain 0
Eire 2 Turkey 1
Spain 2 Eire 0
Turkey 0 Spain 0
Turkey 2 Eire 1
Eire 0 Czechoslovakia 2
Spain 2 Turkey 0
Czechoslovakia 1 Spain 0
Spain 2 Czechoslovakia 0
Czechoslovakia 3 Turkey 0
Turkey 0 Czechoslovakia 0
Czechoslovakia 1 Eire 2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Spain	6	3	2	1	6	2	8
Czechoslovakia	6	3	1	2	8	4	7
Eire	6	2	1	3	5	8	5
Turkey	6	1	2	3	3	8	4

GROUP 2

Norway 0 Bulgaria 0
Portugal 1 Sweden 2
Bulgaria 4 Norway 2
Sweden 1 Portugal 1
Norway 1 Portugal 2
Sweden 0 Bulgaria 2
Norway 3 Sweden 1
Sweden 5 Norway 2
Bulgaria 3 Sweden 0
Portugal 2 Norway 1
Bulgaria 1 Portugal 0
Portugal 0 Bulgaria 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Bulgaria	6	4	2	0	10	2	10
Portugal	6	2	2	2	6	6	6
Sweden	6	2	1	3	9	12	5
Norway	6	1	1	4	9	14	3

GROUP 3

Finland 0 Austria 0
Greece 2 Finland 1
Finland 1 Greece 1
USSR 4 Austria 3
USSR 2 Finland 0
Finland 2 USSR 5
Austria 2 Finland 1
Greece 4 Austria 1
Austria 1 USSR 0
Greece 0 USSR 1
Austria 1 Greece 1
USSR 4 Greece 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
USSR	6	5	0	1	16	6	10
Greece	6	2	2	2	8	9	6
Austria	6	2	2	2	8	10	6
Finland	6	0	2	4	5	12	2

GROUP 4

Albania 0 Yugoslavia 2
West Germany 6 Albania 0
Yugoslavia 1 West Germany 0
West Germany 3 Yugoslavia 1
Yugoslavia 4 Albania 0
Albania 0 West Germany 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Yugoslavia	4	3	0	1	8	3	6
West Germany	4	2	1	1	9	2	5
Albania	4	0	1	3	0	12	1

GROUP 5

Holland 2 Hungary 2
Hungary 6 Denmark 0
Holland 2 Denmark 0
East Germany 4 Holland 3
Hungary 2 Holland 1
Denmark 0 Hungary 2
Denmark 1 East Germany 1
Holland 1 East Germany 0
Hungary 3 East Germany 1
Denmark 3 Holland 2
East Germany 3 Denmark 2
East Germany 1 Hungary 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Hungary	6	4	1	1	15	5	9
East Germany	6	3	1	2	10	10	7
Holland	6	2	1	3	11	11	5
Denmark	6	1	1	4	6	16	3

GROUP 6

Cyprus 1 Rumania 5
Rumania 4 Switzerland 2
Italy 3 Rumania 1
Cyprus 0 Italy 2
Rumania 7 Cyprus 0
Switzerland 7 Rumania 1
Italy 5 Cyprus 0
Switzerland 5 Cyprus 0
Switzerland 2 Italy 2
Italy 4 Switzerland 0
Cyprus 2 Switzerland 1
Rumania 0 Italy 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Italy	6	5	1	0	17	3	11
Rumania	6	3	0	3	18	14	6
Switzerland	6	2	1	3	17	13	5
Cyprus	6	1	0	5	3	25	2

GROUP 7

Poland 4 Luxembourg 0
France 2 Poland 1
Luxembourg 0 France 3
Luxembourg 0 Belgium 5
Luxembourg 0 Poland 0
Poland 3 Belgium 1
Belgium 2 France 1
Poland 1 France 4
Belgium 2 Poland 4
France 1 Belgium 1
Belgium 3 Luxembourg 0
France 3 Luxembourg 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
France	6	4	1	1	14	6	9
Belgium	6	3	1	2	14	9	7
Poland	6	3	1	2	13	9	7
Luxembourg	6	0	1	5	1	18	1

GROUP 8

Northern Ireland 0 England 2
Wales 1 Scotland 1
England 5 Wales 1
Scotland 2 Northern Ireland 1
Northern Ireland 0 Wales 0
England 2 Scotland 3
Wales 0 England 3
Northern Ireland 1 Scotland 0
England 2 Northern Ireland 0
Scotland 3 Wales 2
Wales 2 Northern Ireland 0
Scotland 1 England 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
England	6	4	1	1	15	5	9
Scotland	6	3	2	1	10	8	8
Wales	6	1	2	3	6	12	4
N. Ireland	6	1	1	4	2	8	3

QUARTER-FINALS

Bulgaria v Italy (3-2, 0-2) 3-4
Hungary v USSR (2-0, 0-3) 2-3
England v Spain (1-0, 2-1) 3-1
France v Yugoslavia (1-1, 1-5) 2-6

SEMI-FINALS

Italy 0 USSR 0* *(Naples)*
Yugoslavia 1 England 0 *(Florence)*

THIRD PLACE MATCH

England 2 USSR 0 *(Rome)*

FINAL

Italy 1 Yugoslavia 1
(Rome, 8.6.68, 75,000)

Italy: Zoff, Burgnich, Facchetti, Ferrini, Guarneri, Castano, Domenghini, Juliano, Anastasi, Lodetti, Prati

Yugoslavia: Pantelic, Fazlagic, Damjanovic, Pavlovic, Paunovic, Holcer, Petkovic, Acimovic, Musemic, Trivic, Dzajic

Scorers: Domenghini; Dzajic

Replay (Rome, 10.6.68, 60,000)

Italy 2 Yugoslavia 0

Italy: Zoff, Burgnich, Facchetti, Rosato, Guarneri, Salvadore, Domenghini, Mazzola, Anastasi, De Sisti, Riva

Yugoslavia: Hosic for Petkovic

Scorers: Riva, Anastasi

*Italy won on toss of coin

Yugoslavia's brilliant winger Dragan Dzajic, whose late goal had put out England in Florence, was again the danger man in Rome, when he gave his side the lead against Italy. The struggling hosts, who had won their semi-final on the toss of a coin, replied through Domenghini and then won the replay two days later—thus restoring pride after their defeat by North Korea.

1970-72

A new star erupted on the fourth edition of the European Championships and stamped his personality through to the finals. That star was Gunter Netzer, a Viking general commanding the West German midfield whether with ball at toe or spraying immaculate passes the full dimension of the attack. England suffered from Netzer's magic in their quarter-final first leg at Wembley, omitting a ball-winning wing-half and so giving Netzer freedom to roam at will. Beckenbauer, in his new role of attacking sweeper, was as magisterial as ever; Müller, up front, as deadly.

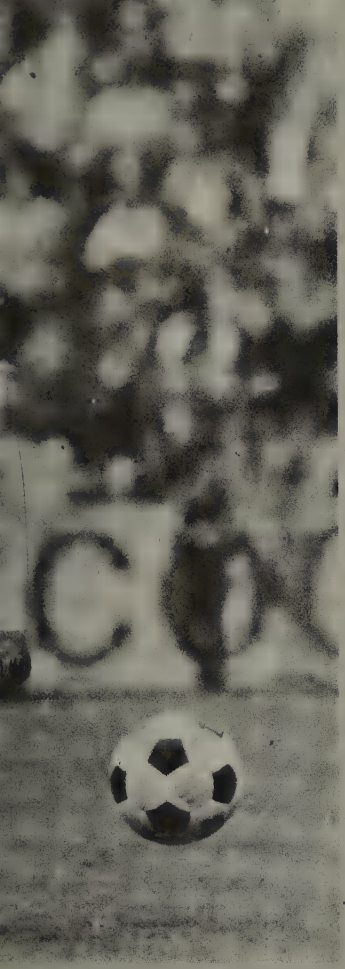
For the first game at Wembley manager Sir Alf Ramsey experienced the familiar problems with clubs over player release. Roy McFarland was withdrawn on the grounds that he was injured—but not so badly that he could not play for Derby County and help them defeat Liverpool for the League title two days later. Ramsey hence played two stand-off centre-backs, Bobby Moore and Norman Hunter, and, unusually, failed to pick a ball-winner in midfield, Alan Mullery remaining on the bench. Moore made mistakes and gave away a penalty. Netzer ran free in midfield and Germany won 3-1 to virtually clinch a place in the last four.

For the return Ramsey picked his most cynical team ever. The picture of Peter Storey, arms round Müller's neck, became a symbol of the England side's tactical descent. A 0-0 draw in Berlin was, of course, of no use to anyone except the Germans.

Once again the competition was divided into eight groups, featuring 32 countries playing home-and-away ties. Belgium, qualifying at the expense of Portugal, were the surprise, while the adventurous Swiss had made England struggle (3-2 in Basle, 1-1 at Wembley). Next, the Belgians accounted for Italy in the quarter-finals, but lost Van Moer with a broken leg after Bertini's tackle. Elsewhere, Hungary needed a play-off in Belgrade to beat Rumania for a semi-final place, and Russia beat the other 1968 finalists, Yugoslavia—both teams having been undefeated in their group matches, conceding only six goals in 12 games between them.

In June 1972, the competition arrived in Belgium for the final stages. In Antwerp, the West Germans (with six Bayern Munich players in the side) beat the hosts 2-1 through Müller, while, with television covering that match live, a mere 3,500 in Brussels saw a dull Russia beat Hungary by the only goal to reach their third European final.

The Russians remained in Brussels for the final and played second fiddle to the combined talents of Beckenbauer, Müller, Netzer, Breitner, Hoeness and Wimmer—welded together by Helmut Schoen. Rudakov in the Russian goal was magnificent, but eventually the reliable Müller beat him. Wimmer added another in the second half, and finally Müller scored his 11th goal of the competition, having scored against every country West Germany played. It was a great victory for the Germans and for football, showing that attack, wingers and individualism can win major honours.



ABOVE: ***West Germany's impressive run to the 1972 final had been characterized as much by the superb midfield play of Gunter Netzer as by the scoring prowess of Gerd Müller—and both men were devastating in the 3-1 win over England at Wembley in the quarter-finals.***
LEFT: ***The victorious German side contained six Bayern Munich players. While all of them would appear against Holland in the 1974 World Cup final, none of the other five were retained by Schoen for that game.***

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP 1970-72

GROUP 1

Czechoslovakia 1 Finland 1
Rumania 3 Finland 0
Wales 0 Rumania 0
Wales 1 Czechoslovakia 3
Finland 0 Wales 1
Czechoslovakia 1 Rumania 0
Finland 0 Czechoslovakia 4
Finland 0 Rumania 4
Wales 3 Finland 0
Czechoslovakia 1 Wales 0
Rumania 2 Czechoslovakia 1
Rumania 2 Wales 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Rumania*	6	4	1	1	11	2	9
Czechoslovakia	6	4	1	1	11	4	9
Wales	6	2	1	3	5	6	5
Finland	6	0	1	5	1	16	1

GROUP 2

Norway 1 Hungary 3
France 3 Norway 1
Bulgaria 1 Norway 1
Hungary 1 France 1
Bulgaria 3 Hungary 0
Norway 1 Bulgaria 4
Norway 1 France 3
Hungary 2 Bulgaria 0
France 0 Hungary 2
Hungary 4 Norway 0
France 2 Bulgaria 1
Bulgaria 2 France 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Hungary	6	4	1	1	12	5	9
Bulgaria	6	3	1	2	11	7	7
France	6	3	1	2	10	8	7
Norway	6	0	1	5	5	18	1

GROUP 3

Greece 0 Switzerland 1
Malta 1 Switzerland 2
Malta 0 England 1
England 3 Greece 0
Switzerland 5 Malta 0
England 5 Malta 0
Malta 1 Greece 1
Switzerland 1 Greece 0
Greece 2 Malta 0
Switzerland 2 England 3
England 1 Switzerland 1
Greece 0 England 2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
England	6	5	1	0	15	3	11
Switzerland	6	4	1	1	12	5	9
Greece	6	1	1	4	3	8	3
Malta	6	0	1	5	2	16	1

GROUP 4

Spain 3 Northern Ireland 0
Cyprus 0 Northern Ireland 3
Northern Ireland 5 Cyprus 0
Cyprus 1 USSR 3
Cyprus 0 Spain 2
USSR 2 Spain 1
USSR 6 Cyprus 1
USSR 1 Northern Ireland 0
Northern Ireland 1 USSR 1
Spain 0 USSR 0
Spain 7 Cyprus 0
Northern Ireland 1 Spain 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
USSR	6	4	2	0	13	4	10
Spain	6	3	2	1	14	3	8
N. Ireland	6	2	2	2	10	6	6
Cyprus	6	0	0	6	2	26	0

GROUP 5

Denmark 0 Portugal 1
Scotland 1 Denmark 0
Belgium 2 Denmark 0
Belgium 3 Scotland 0
Belgium 3 Portugal 0
Portugal 2 Scotland 0
Denmark 1 Scotland 0
Portugal 5 Denmark 0
Denmark 1 Belgium 2
Scotland 2 Portugal 1
Scotland 1 Belgium 0
Portugal 1 Belgium 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Belgium	6	4	1	1	11	3	9
Portugal	6	3	1	2	10	6	7
Scotland	6	3	0	3	4	7	6
Denmark	6	1	0	5	2	11	2

GROUP 6

Eire 1 Sweden 1
Sweden 1 Eire 0
Austria 1 Italy 2
Italy 3 Eire 0
Eire 1 Italy 2
Eire 1 Austria 4
Sweden 1 Austria 0
Sweden 0 Italy 0
Austria 1 Sweden 0
Italy 3 Sweden 0
Austria 6 Eire 0
Italy 2 Austria 2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Italy	6	4	2	0	12	4	10
Austria	6	3	1	2	14	6	7
Sweden	6	2	2	2	3	5	6
Eire	6	0	1	5	3	17	1

GROUP 7

Holland 1 Yugoslavia 1
East Germany 1 Holland 0
Luxembourg 0 East Germany 5
Yugoslavia 2 Holland 0
East Germany 2 Luxembourg 1
Luxembourg 0 Yugoslavia 2
Holland 6 Luxembourg 0
East Germany 1 Yugoslavia 2
Holland 3 East Germany 2
Yugoslavia 0 East Germany 0
Yugoslavia 0 Luxembourg 0
Luxembourg 0 Holland 8

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Yugoslavia	6	3	3	0	7	2	9
Holland	6	3	1	2	18	6	7
East Germany	6	3	1	2	11	6	7
Luxembourg	6	0	1	5	1	23	1

GROUP 8

Poland 3 Albania 0
West Germany 1 Turkey 1
Turkey 2 Albania 1
Albania 0 West Germany 1
Turkey 0 West Germany 3
Albania 1 Poland 1
West Germany 2 Albania 0
Poland 5 Turkey 1
Poland 1 West Germany 3
Albania 3 Turkey 0
West Germany 0 Poland 0
Turkey 1 Poland 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
West Germany	6	4	2	0	10	2	10
Poland	6	2	2	2	10	6	6
Turkey	6	2	1	3	5	13	5
Albania	6	1	1	4	5	9	3

QUARTER-FINALS

England v W. Germany (1-3, 0-0) 1-3
Italy v Belgium (0-0, 1-2) 1-2
H'ng'y v Rumania (1-1, 2-2, 2-1†) 5-4
Yugoslavia v USSR (0-0, 0-3) 0-3

SEMI-FINALS

West Germany 2 Belgium 1 *(Antwerp)*
USSR 1 Hungary 0 *(Brussels)*

THIRD PLACE MATCH

Belgium 2 Hungary 1 *(Liege)*

FINAL

West Germany 3 USSR 0
(Brussels, 18.6.72, 43,437)

West Germany: Maier, Hottges, Schwarzenbeck, Beckenbauer, Breitner, Hoeness, Wimmer, Netzer, Heynckes, Muller, Kremers

USSR: Rudakov, Dzodzuashvili, Khurtsilava, Kaplichny, Istomin, Troshkin, Kolotov, Baidachni, Konkov (Dolmatov), Banishevsky (Kozinkievits), Onishenko

Scorers: Muller 2, Wimmer

*qualified on goal difference †play-off in Belgrade

Herbert Wimmer's left-foot shot in the 52nd minute, making it 2-0, virtually sealed the 1972 final against the USSR in Brussels. Gerd Müller added a third five minutes later, his second, to take his tally for the competition to 11 in 10 matches. It was Russia's third final in four European Championships.

1974-76

The 1976 European Championship in Yugoslavia was to produce the best football ever seen in the competition and, many critics argued at the time and have done so since, the best concentrated series of games at international level ever played. There were still four finalists—hosts Yugoslavia, world champions West Germany, their opponents from two years before, Holland, and England's conquerors Czechoslovakia.

All four games went to extra time, the final was eventually decided on penalties, and 19 goals were scored in the four games. It was an intensely contested series, with more than its fair share of red and yellow cards, but it sent a surge of hope and pleasure through Europe.

Czechoslovakia beat Holland 3-1 in Zagreb and West Germany eventually overcame hosts Yugoslavia 4-2 in Belgrade, scoring twice in extra time. Unusually for this competition, the third place game was equally competitive, Holland coming out on top 3-2.

The final was a game of remarkably sustained excitement. Czechoslovakia went in 2-1 up at half-time but Holzenbein equalized and the game went to extra time—and then penalties. It was unfortunate that it had been agreed in advance not to play another game. Having reached this stage after so many matches, it struck an odd chord to award the trophy on the basis of five kicks per side. The good fortune went to Czechoslovakia, Uli Hoeness missing his penalty (West Germany's second) and Panenka chipping home an astonishingly casual shot to win the competition for the Czechs—their first ever major tournament success at international level. Previously they had been runners-up in two World Cups.

It is a remarkable illustration of how rapidly sides can decline, or how the chemistry of a successful team can disappear, that neither Yugoslavia (beaten by Spain both home and away) nor Czechoslovakia (bundled out by Scotland) were to appear in Argentina just two years later.

The home countries had again performed poorly in this championship. Only Wales, who took six points off Austria and Hungary, emerged in credit.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP 1974-76

GROUP 1

England 3 Czechoslovakia 0
England 0 Portugal 0
England 5 Cyprus 0
Czechoslovakia 4 Cyprus 0
Czechoslovakia 5 Portugal 0
Cyprus 0 England 1
Cyprus 0 Portugal 2
Czechoslovakia 2 England 1
Portugal 1 Czechoslovakia 1
Portugal 1 England 1
Cyprus 0 Czechoslovakia 3
Portugal 1 Cyprus 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Czechoslovakia	6	4	1	1	15	5	9
England	6	3	2	1	11	3	8
Portugal	6	2	3	1	5	7	7
Cyprus	6	0	0	6	0	16	0

GROUP 2

Austria 2 Wales 1
Luxembourg 2 Hungary 4
Wales 2 Hungary 0
Wales 5 Luxembourg 0
Luxembourg 1 Austria 2
Austria 0 Hungary 0
Hungary 1 Wales 2
Luxembourg 1 Wales 3
Hungary 2 Austria 1
Austria 6 Luxembourg 2
Hungary 8 Luxembourg 1
Wales 1 Austria 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Wales	6	5	0	1	14	4	10
Hungary	6	3	1	2	15	8	7
Austria	6	3	1	2	11	7	7
Luxembourg	6	0	0	6	7	28	0

GROUP 3

Norway 2 Northern Ireland 1
Yugoslavia 3 Norway 1
Sweden 0 Northern Ireland 2
Northern Ireland 1 Yugoslavia 0
Sweden 1 Yugoslavia 2
Norway 1 Yugoslavia 3
Sweden 3 Norway 1
Norway 0 Sweden 2
Northern Ireland 1 Sweden 2
Yugoslavia 3 Sweden 0
Northern Ireland 3 Norway 0
Yugoslavia 1 Northern Ireland 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Yugoslavia	6	5	0	1	12	4	10
N. Ireland	6	3	0	3	8	5	6
Sweden	6	3	0	3	8	9	6
Norway	6	1	0	5	5	15	2

GROUP 4

Denmark 1 Spain 2
Denmark 0 Rumania 0
Scotland 1 Spain 2
Spain 1 Scotland 1
Spain 1 Rumania 1
Rumania 6 Denmark 1
Rumania 1 Scotland 1
Denmark 0 Scotland 1
Spain 2 Denmark 0
Scotland 3 Denmark 1
Rumania 2 Spain 2
Scotland 1 Rumania 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Spain	6	3	3	0	10	6	9
Rumania	6	1	5	0	11	6	7
Scotland	6	2	3	1	8	6	7
Denmark	6	0	1	5	3	14	1

GROUP 5

Finland 1 Poland 2
Finland 1 Holland 3
Poland 3 Finland 0
Holland 3 Italy 1
Italy 0 Poland 0
Finland 0 Italy 1
Holland 4 Finland 1
Poland 4 Holland 1
Italy 0 Finland 0
Holland 3 Poland 0
Poland 0 Italy 0
Italy 1 Holland 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Holland	6	4	0	2	14	8	8
Poland	6	3	2	1	9	5	8
Italy	6	2	3	1	3	3	7
Finland	6	0	1	5	3	13	1

GROUP 6

Eire 3 USSR 0
Turkey 1 Eire 1
Turkey 2 Switzerland 1
USSR 3 Turkey 0
Switzerland 1 Turkey 1
Eire 2 Switzerland 1
USSR 2 Eire 1
Switzerland 1 Eire 0
Switzerland 0 USSR 1
Eire 4 Turkey 0
USSR 4 Switzerland 1
Turkey 1 USSR 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
USSR	6	4	0	2	10	6	8
Eire	6	3	1	2	11	5	7
Turkey	6	2	2	2	5	10	6
Switzerland	6	1	1	4	5	10	3

GROUP 7

Iceland 1 Belgium 2
East Germany 1 Iceland 1
Belgium 2 France 1
France 2 East Germany 2
East Germany 0 Belgium 0
Iceland 0 France 0
Iceland 2 East Germany 1
France 3 Iceland 0
Belgium 1 Iceland 0
Belgium 1 East Germany 2
East Germany 2 France 1
France 0 Belgium 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Belgium	6	3	2	1	6	3	8
East Germany	6	2	3	1	8	7	7
France	6	1	3	2	7	6	5
Iceland	6	1	2	3	3	8	4

GROUP 8

Bulgaria 3 Greece 3
Greece 2 West Germany 2
Greece 2 Bulgaria 1
Malta 0 West Germany 1
Malta 2 Greece 0
Bulgaria 1 West Germany 1
Greece 4 Malta 0
Bulgaria 5 Malta 0
West Germany 1 Greece 1
West Germany 1 Bulgaria 0
Malta 0 Bulgaria 2
West Germany 8 Malta 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
West Germany	6	3	3	0	14	4	9
Greece	6	2	3	1	12	9	7
Bulgaria	6	2	2	2	12	7	6
Malta	6	1	0	5	2	20	2

QUARTER-FINALS

Czechoslovakia v USSR (2-0, 2-2) 4-2
Holland v Belgium (5-0, 2-1) 7-1
Yugoslavia v Wales (2-0, 1-1) 3-1
Spain v West Germany (1-1, 0-2) 1-3

SEMI-FINALS

Czechoslovakia 3 Holland 1* *(Zagreb)*
West Germany 4 Yugoslavia 2* *(Belgrade)*

THIRD PLACE MATCH

Holland 3 Yugoslavia 2* *(Zagreb)*

FINAL

Czechoslovakia 2 West Germany 2
[aet: Czechoslovakia won 5-3 on penalties]
(Beigrade, 20.6.76, 45,000)

Czechoslovakia: Viktor, Dobias, (F. Vesely), Pivarnik, Ondrus, Capkovic, Gogh, Moder, Panenka, Svehlik (Jurkemik), Masny, Nehoda

West Germany: Maier, Vogts, Beckenbauer, Schwarzenbeck, Dietz, Bonhof, Wimmer (Flohe), D. Muller, Beer (Bongartz), Hoeness, Holzenbein

Scorers: Svehlik, Dobias; Muller, Holzenbein
*after extra time

Nehoda clears from Malcolm Macdonald in Bratislava. The 2-1 defeat dashed England's high hopes of making the finals—where Czechoslovakia upset the odds, the Dutch and the Germans to win the title.

EUROPEAN CUP

In only a few years the European Champion Clubs' Cup established itself as the primary club competition in the world. For most players only a World Cup success could outstrip the thrill of a European Cup winner's medal. . .

Despite the success of the Latin Cup after 1950 and the revival of the Mitropa Cup, it took a friendly between Football League champions Wolves and Hungary's star-packed army side Honved in December 1954 to provide the real push for a European Cup: Wolves' 3-2 win over Puskas' men set the whole continent wondering just which was the best club side in Europe.

It was then that Gabriel Hanot, the much-respected journalist on *L'Equipe* and champion of such a competition for many years, set out detailed proposals for a European Cup.

There was, however, a constitutional problem to overcome before it could have official approval. FIFA, the world governing body, was concerned with national associations, as was the European body UEFA; FIFA agreed to authorize the cup on the condition that the participating clubs received approval from their own associations, and UEFA assumed the responsibility for its organization.

Ten years on for United: three survivors of the Munich crash—Bill Foulkes, Matt Busby and Bobby Charlton—after the 1968 final.

EUROPEAN CUP 1955-56

FIRST ROUND

Servette v Real Madrid (0-2, 0-5)	0-7
Sporting Lisbon v Partizan Belgrade (3-3, 2-5)	5-8
AC Milan v 1FC Saarbrucken (3-4, 4-1)	7-5
Rapid Vienna v PSV Eindhoven (6-1, 0-1)	6-2
Rot-Weiss v Hibernian (0-4, 1-1)	1-5
Djurgaarden v Gwardia Warsaw (0-0, 4-1)	4-1
Voros Lobogo v Anderlecht (6-3, 4-1)	10-4
Aarhus GF v Stade de Reims (0-2, 2-2)	2-4

QUARTER-FINALS

Real Madrid v Partizan Belgrade (4-0, 0-3)	4-3
Rapid Vienna v AC Milan (1-1, 2-7)	3-8
Hibernian v Djurgaarden (3-1, 1-0)	4-1
Stade de Reims v Voros Lobogo (4-2, 4-4)	8-6

SEMI-FINALS

Real Madrid v AC Milan (4-2, 1-2)	4-3
Stade de Reims v Hibernian (2-0, 1-0)	3-0

FINAL

Real Madrid 4 Stade de Reims 3
(Paris, 13.6.56, 38,239)

Real: Alonso, Atienza, Lesmes, Munoz, Marquitos, Zarraga, Joseito, Marchal, Di Stefano, Rial, Gento

Reims: Jacquet, Zimny, Giraudo, Leblond, Jonquet, Siatka, Hidalgo, Glovacki, Kopa, Bliard, Templin

Scorers: Di Stefano (14), Rial (30,79), Marquitos (67); Leblond (6), Templin (10), Hidalgo (62)

1955-56

The initial entry was not confined entirely to champion sides, and some invitations were extended to leading teams. The Football League, however, advised the English champions Chelsea against jeopardizing their domestic arrangements by overcrowding their fixture list, and they withdrew. Their place was taken by Gwardia Warsaw of Poland.

Eventually 16 teams assembled for the 1955-56 competition. The initial series was an instant success and could have been summed up in two words—Real Madrid. The Spanish club went on to win the first five competitions and matured into a peak of individual and collective ability rarely touched before or since.

The first European Cup tie was played on 4 September 1955, in Lisbon, between Sporting Club (Portugal) and Partizan Belgrade of Yugoslavia. The result was a 3-3 draw. Real Madrid, kicking off four days later, had a 7-0 aggregate win over Servette (Switzerland), and then built up a 4-0 lead over Partizan Belgrade in the home leg in the second round. It proved just enough—in Belgrade, Partizan scored three times without reply. Such were the fluctuating fortunes that the competition was to exhibit.

In the semi-final Real's 4-2 home win over AC Milan was sufficient to withstand a 2-1 defeat in Italy and to carry them into a final against Reims of France. Reims had accounted for Aarhus (Denmark), Voros Lobogo, or Red Banner (Hungary), and Hibernian without losing a match, and were confident that on French soil in Paris they could win the first European Cup final.

This confidence seemed amply justified when Leblond and Templin put Reims two up in 10 minutes, but goals from Di Stefano and Rial levelled the scores before half-time. Hidalgo gave Reims back their lead after the interval but within five minutes Marquitos had equalized and in the 79th minute Rial scored his second to give the Spaniards victory. Despite being behind for most of the match, Real had looked the more assured side, with Alfredo di Stefano outshining the Reims star Raymond Kopa. A year later Kopa was playing for Real in the second final, and in 1959 he would gain his third winner's medal—against Reims.

1956-57

Financially the first series had been a huge success, with big crowds at most of the matches and an aggregate attendance of 912,000—an average of 31,450. The goal tally of 127 from the 29 matches produced an astonishing average of 4.38 per game, a figure that has not been rivalled since.

It all served to confirm the interest and entertainment offered by the European Cup, and produced a clamour for entry into the 1956-57 competition, despite previous agreement that it should be open only to league champions. Clubs from England, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Turkey boosted the entry to 22, a total that included Spanish champions Atlético Bilbao in addition to the holders Real Madrid.

From England came Manchester United, who declined to accept the unfortunate advice meted out to Chelsea a year earlier by the Football League. They had a fine start, winning 2-0 against Anderlecht in Brussels and scoring 10 goals without reply in the second leg at Maine Road—a European Cup record margin that was to stand for 12 years. Denis Viollet (4), Tommy Taylor (3), Billy Whelan (2) and John Berry got the goals. Viollet went on to score nine that season to head the list in Europe.

The next round provided more difficult opposition in Borussia Dortmund, and United won 3-2 at home and held the West German champions to a goalless draw away. This took them to the quarter-finals and a tie against Atlético Bilbao, who had knocked out Honved on a 6-5 aggregate and were fortunate enough to have met the Hungarians on neutral soil for the second leg because of the Hungarian uprising. Bilbao, three up at the interval against United, won 5-3 at home, but the Mancunians staged a dramatic recovery in the return to win 3-0 with goals from Viollet, Taylor and Berry.

Fellow Spaniards Real Madrid had been fortunate against Rapid Vienna in the previous round. Their Austrian opponents' liking for financial rewards led them to waive the right for a neutral play-off venue. They paid the penalty by losing 2-0 in Madrid and 7-5 on aggregate. Real then accounted for OGC Nice (France) and thus met Manchester United in the semi-final.

United were again two goals down in the away leg (Bobby Charlton's first European tie) but this time there was no recovery at Old Trafford. The 3-1 deficit increased to 5-1 by half-time and goals from Tommy Taylor and Charlton were not enough to save the English champions. With Rangers beaten by Nice in the first round, it began to dawn on British fans that winning the European Cup was going to be tough.

Opposing Real in the final were Fiorentina (Italy) who had beaten IFK Norrköping (Sweden), Grasshoppers Zurich (Switzerland), and Red Star Belgrade (Yugoslavia) without losing a match.

The Spaniards were favourites in front of 124,000 on their own Chamartin ground, but kept their fans waiting until well into the second half before Di Stefano put them ahead from the penalty spot in the 70th minute, a decision disputed by the Italians. Six minutes later Francisco Gento made sure of victory—deservedly so against a less adventurous Italian side who displayed signs of the defensive tactics that were to stunt the game in the next decade.

The overall attendance figures for 1956-57 nearly doubled to 1,786,000, and the average rose to more than 40,000 a game. The European Cup was here to stay.

EUROPEAN CUP 1956-57

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Aarhus GF v OGC Nice (1-1, 1-5)	2-6
Porto v Atletico Bilbao (1-2, 2-3)	3-5
Anderlecht v Manchester United (0-2, 0-10)	0-12
B. Dortmund v S. Luxembourg (4-3, 1-2, 7-0)	12-5
Dynamo Bucharest v Galatasaray (3-1, 1-2)	4-3
Slovan Bratislava v CWKS Warsaw (4-0, 0-2)	4-2

[Real Madrid (holders), Rapid Vienna, Rangers, Honved, Rapid JC Haarlem, Red Star Belgrade, CDNA Sofia, Grasshoppers Zurich, IFK Norrkoping and Fiorentina received byes]

FIRST-ROUND

Real Madrid v Rapid Vienna (4-2, 1-3, 2-0)	7-5
Rangers v OGC Nice (2-1, 1-2, 1-3)	4-6
Atletico Bilbao v Honved (3-2, 3-3)	6-5
Manchester U. v Bor. Dortmund (3-2, 0-0)	3-2
Rapid Haarlem v Red Star Belgrade (3-4, 0-2)	3-6
CDNA Sofia v Dynamo Bucharest (8-1, 2-3)	10-4
Slovan Bratislava v Grasshoppers (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Fiorentina v IFK Norrkoping (1-1, 1-0)	2-1

QUARTER-FINALS

Real Madrid v Nice (3-0, 3-2)	6-2
Atletico Bilbao v Manchester United (5-3, 0-3)	5-6
Red Star Belgrade v CDNA Sofia (3-1, 1-2)	4-3
Fiorentina v Grasshoppers (3-1, 2-2)	5-3

SEMI-FINALS

Real Madrid v Manchester United (3-1, 2-2)	5-3
Red Star Belgrade v Fiorentina (0-1, 0-0)	0-1

FINAL

Real Madrid 2 Fiorentina 0
(Madrid, 30.5.57, 124,000)

Real: Alonso, Torres, Lesmes, Munoz, Marquitos, Zarraga, Kopa, Mateos, Di Stefano, Rial, Gento

Fiorentina: Sarti, Magnini, Cervato, Scaramucci, Orzan, Segato, Julinho, Gratton, Virgili, Montuori, Bizzarri

Scorers: Di Stefano (pen-70), Gento (76)

1957-58

For the 1957-58 competition Northern Ireland, Eire and East Germany entered clubs. Once again there were two from Spain, but Real Madrid accounted for their fellows from Seville in the quarter-final, after the latter had knocked out Benfica (Portugal) and Aarhus of Denmark. Real had already disposed of Royal Antwerp (Belgium) 8-1 on aggregate, and against Seville they had an 8-0 win in the first leg, Di Stefano scoring four, and eased to a 2-2 draw away.

The real drama of the round, and the biggest tragedy in the short history of the European Cup, came after the second leg of the tie between Manchester United and Red Star Belgrade. The young United side had already gained valuable experience and were being seriously considered as challengers for Real's title. They played confidently in disposing of Eire's Shamrock Rovers and Dukla Prague, the Czechoslovakian army side, and though not at their best in beating Red Star 2-1 at home, they came safely through the return game, and the quarter-final, with a fine 3-3 draw in Belgrade.

On 6 February 1958, the plane taking the United players back from Yugoslavia crashed on take-off at Munich airport. Among the fatal casualties were eight players, including England regulars Roger Byrne, Duncan Edwards and Tommy Taylor. Manager Matt Busby came close to death. Amazingly, United's strange mixture of survivors, reserves and hasty buys fought through three rounds of the FA Cup to reach Wembley.

Five days after a disappointing defeat by Bolton they faced Italian champions AC Milan, who had scored 21 goals in disposing of Rapid Vienna, Rangers and Borussia Dortmund, at Old Trafford. United held on 2-1, but in the return six days later they crashed 4-0 at San Siro. Charlton missed both games because England required his services; United needed him more. For the record, he scored both goals in a 2-1 win over Portugal at Wembley the day before the Old Trafford semi-final.

Real Madrid had come through on a 4-2 aggregate over Vasas Budapest, and met the Italians in the final at the Heysel Stadium, Brussels. Milan opened the score after an hour through their Uruguayan star Juan Schiaffino, and Di Stefano equalized after 74 minutes. Grillo re-established Milan's lead four minutes later only for Rial to level the scores again within 60 seconds. Gento scored Real's winner in extra time.

EUROPEAN CUP 1957-58

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Seville v Benfica (3-1, 0-0)	3-1
Aarhus GF v Glenavon (0-0, 3-0)	3-0
CDNA Sofia v Vasas Budapest (2-1, 1-6)	3-7
G. Warsaw v Karl-Marx-Stadt* (3-1, 1-3, 1-1)	*5-5
Shamrock Rovers v Manchester U. (0-6, 2-3)	2-9
Dudelange v Red Star Belgrade (0-5, 1-9)	1-14
Rangers v St Etienne (3-1, 1-2)	4-3
AC Milan v Rapid Vienna (4-1, 2-5, 4-2)	10-8)

[Real Madrid (holders), Antwerp, Ajax, Young Boys Berne, Dukla Prague, IFK Norrkoping, Borussia Dortmund and CCA Bucharest received byes]

FIRST-ROUND

Antwerp v Real Madrid (1-2, 0-6)	1-8
Seville v Aarhus GF (4-0, 0-2)	4-2
Karl-Marx-Stadt v Ajax (1-3, 0-1)	1-4
Young Boys Berne v V. Budapest (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
Manchester United v Dukla Prague (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
IFK Norrkoping v Red Star Belgrade (2-2, 1-2)	3-4
B. Dortmund v CCA Bucharest (4-2, 1-3, 3-1)	8-6
Rangers v Milan (1-4, 0-2)	1-6

QUARTER-FINALS

Real Madrid v Seville (8-0, 2-2)	10-2
Ajax v Vasas Budapest (2-2, 0-4)	2-6
Manchester U. v Red Star Belgrade (2-1, 3-3)	5-4
Borussia Dortmund v AC Milan (1-1, 1-4)	2-5

SEMI-FINALS

Real Madrid v Vasas Budapest (4-0, 0-2)	4-2
Manchester United v AC Milan (2-1,0-4)	2-5

FINAL

Real Madrid 3 AC Milan 2 [aet]
(Brussels, 28.5.58, 67,000)

Real: Alonso, Atienza, Lesmes, Santisteban, Santamaria, Zarraga, Kopa, Joseito, Di Stefano, Rial, Gento

Milan: Soldan, Fontana, Beraldo, Bergamaschi, Maldini, Radice, Danova, Liedholm, Schiaffino, Grillo, Cucchaironi

Scorers: Di Stefano (74), Rial (79), Gento (107); Schiaffino (60), Grillo (78)

*won on toss of coin

LEFT: Duncan Edwards and Roger Byrne flank the Manchester United line-up before the 3-3 quarter-final draw with Red Star in Belgrade in February 1958. A few hours later eight players were dead at Munich.
BELOW: Alonso saves in the 1958 final—the toughest Real played in their run of five consecutive European Cup successes.

1958-59

Manchester United's heroism was recognized the following season when UEFA bent the rules to invite them to enter even though they had finished ninth in the Football League table. But pressure at home from the Football League and Football Association forced United to withdraw.

The 26 acceptors for the 1958-59 series were divided into three groups, but there was a mild surprise when the fancied Italians Juventus crashed to Wiener Sportklub 7-0 in Austria after winning 3-1 in Turin. Spain had both Madrid clubs, Real and Atlético, representing them. The former were strengthened by the inclusion of the self-exiled Honved and Hungarian star Ferenc Puskas. Though neither he nor Di Stefano were noted as physical players both were sent off in European ties that season: Di Stefano at Chamartin against Besiktas (Turkey), Puskas in Vienna against Wiener Sportklub.

Already the European stars were being more closely marked, and defensive inroads were being made into the free-scoring abandon that had characterized the earlier ties. The joy of its youthful beginnings was fading into the reality of adult life.

The semi-final draw pitched the Spanish clubs together, with Atlético led by Brazil's Vavà. Real won at home 2-1, lost away to a Collar goal and went to Zaragoza for the play-off. A capacity crowd, taking the total attendance for the tie to a quarter of a million, saw Real win 2-1.

With Reims defeating Young Boys Berne (Switzerland) in the other semi-final, the Stuttgart game was a repeat of the 1956 final, with 10 players surviving from that match, including the transferred Kopa. It took only two minutes for Real to break through, and Mateos scored. Di Stefano, later voted European Footballer of the Year for the second time in three years, clinched the tie with a goal after the interval.

*LEFT: **Reims' Just Fontaine is foiled by Dominguez in the 1959 game at Stuttgart—the second time in four years that Real had beaten the French side in the final.***
*BELOW: **Real maestro Alfredo di Stefano. His scoring record in the European Cup—49 goals, including six in seven finals—is unlikely ever to be beaten. Only one other player, 'Paco' Gento, figured in all five final sides from 1956 to 1960.***

EUROPEAN CUP 1958-59

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Besiktas w.o. Olympiakos Piraeus (withdrew)	
Juventus v Wiener SK (3-1, 0-7)	3-8
Dynamo Zagreb v Dukla Prague (2-2, 1-2)	3-4
KB Copenhagen v Schalke 04 (3-0, 2-5, 1-3)	6-8
Atletico Madrid v Drumcondra (8-0, 5-1)	13-1
Karl-Marx-Stadt v Petro Ploesti (4-2, 0-2, 5-0)	9-4
IFK Gothenburg v Jeun. Esch (2-1, 0-1, 5-1)	7-3
Polonia Bytom v MTK Budapest (0-3, 0-3)	0-6
DOS Utrecht v Sporting Lisbon (3-4, 1-2)	4-6
Young Boys w.o. Manchester U. (withdrew)	
Standard Liege v Hearts (5-1, 1-2)	6-3
Ards v Stade de Reims (1-4, 2-6)	3-10

[Real Madrid (holders) exempt until first round; CDNA Sofia, Wolverhampton Wanderers and Palloseura Helsinki received byes]

FIRST ROUND

Real Madrid v Besiktas (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
Wiener SK v Dukla Prague (3-1, 0-1)	3-2
Wolverhampton W. v Schalke 04 (2-2, 1-2)	3-4
Atletico Madrid v CDNA Sofia (2-1, 0-1, 3-1)	5-3
MTK Budapest v Young Boys Berne (1-2, 1-4)	2-6
IFK Gothenburg v Karl Marx Stadt (0-3, 2-2)	2-5
Sporting Lisbon v Standard Liege (2-3, 0-3)	2-6
Stade de Reims v PS Helsinki (4-0, 3-0)	7-0

QUARTER-FINALS

Wiener SK v Real Madrid (0-0, 1-7)	1-7
Atletico Madrid v Schalke 04 (3-0, 1-1)	4-1
Young Boys v Karl-Marx-Stadt (0-0, 2-2, 2-1*)	4-3
Standard Liege v Stade de Reims (2-0, 0-3)	2-3

SEMI-FINALS

Real Madrid v Atletico Madrid (2-1, 0-1, 2-1†)	4-3
Young Boys Berne v Stade de Reims (1-0, 1-3)	1-3

FINAL

Real Madrid: 2 Stade de Reims 0
(Stuttgart, 2.6.59, 80,000)

Real: Dominguez, Marquitos, Zarraga, Santisteban, Santamaria, Ruiz, Kopa, Mateos, Di Stefano, Rial, Gento

Reims: Colonna, Rodzik, Giraudo, Penverne, Jonquet, Leblond, Lamartine, Bliard, Fontaine, Piantoni, Vincent

Scorers: Mateos (2), Di Stefano (47)
*play-off in Amsterdam †play-off Zaragoza

EUROPEAN CUP 1959-60

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Jeunesse Esch v LKS Lodz (6-0, 1-2)	7-2
Fenerbahce v Vasas Csepel (1-1, 3-2)	4-3
OGC Nice v Shamrock Rovers (3-2, 1-1)	4-3
ASK Vorwaerts v Wolves (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
AC Milan v Olympiakos Piraeus (2-2, 3-1)	5-3
CDNA Sofia v Barcelona (2-2, 2-6)	4-8
Rangers v Anderlecht (5-2, 2-0)	7-2
Red Star Bratislava v Porto (2-1, 2-0)	4-1
Linfield v IFK Gothenburg (2-1, 1-6)	3-7
Petrolul Ploesti v Wiener SK (0-0, 1-2)	1-2
Eintracht Frankfurt w.o. PS Kuopion (withdrew)	

[Real Madrid (holders) exempt until first round; Red Star Belgrade, Sparta Rotterdam, Odense BK 09 and Young Boys Berne received byes]

FIRST ROUND

Real Madrid v Jeunesse Esch (7-0, 5-2)	12-2
Fenerbahce v OGC Nice (2-1, 1-2, 1-5)	4-8
Red Star Belgrade v Wolves (1-1, 0-3)	1-4
AC Milan v Barcelona (0-2, 1-5)	1-7
Rangers v Red Star Bratislava (4-3, 1-1)	5-4
Sp. Rotterdam v IFK Gothenb'g (3-1, 1-3, 3-1)	7-5
Odense BK 09 v Wiener SK (0-3, 2-2)	2-5
Young Boys v Eintracht Frankfurt (1-4, 1-1)	2-5

QUARTER-FINALS

OGC Nice v Real Madrid (3-2, 0-4)	3-6
Barcelona v Wolverhampton W. (4-0, 5-2)	9-2
Sparta Rotterdam v Rangers (2-3, 1-0, 2-3*)	5-6
Eintracht Frankfurt v Wiener SK (2-1, 1-1)	3-2

SEMI-FINALS

Real Madrid v Barcelona (3-1, 3-1)	6-2
Eintracht Frankfurt v Rangers (6-1, 6-3)	12-4

FINAL

Real Madrid 7 Eintracht Frankfurt 3
(Hampden Park, 18.5.60, 127,621)

Real: Dominguez, Marquitos, Pachin, Vidal, Santamaria, Zarraga, Canario, Del Sol, Di Stefano, Puskas, Gento

Eintracht: Loy, Lutz, Hoefer, Weilbacher, Eigenbrodt, Stinka, Kress, Lindner, Stein, Pfaff, Meier

Scorers: Di Stefano (27,30,75), Puskas (45,56-pen,60,71); Kress (10), Stein (72,74)
*play-off at Highbury

TOP: ***In typically dramatic fashion, Di Stefano beats the Eintracht Frankfurt defence to score one of his three goals in Real's 7-3 win over the West Germans in the 1960 final at Hampden Park. Real's reputation and Eintracht's 12-4 drubbing of Rangers in the semi-final produced a crowd of 127,621—a record for any European final—and they were not disappointed. The Hungarian master Ferenc Puskas scored all the four other goals, including a penalty.***
ABOVE: ***Real's deserved lap of honour after their fifth consecutive European Cup final win.***

1959-60

After its classic final, the 1959-60 campaign was notable for the quarter-final thrashing of Wolves, the club who had been one of the central figures in the move towards a European Cup, by Barcelona, the side who had lived so long under Real's shadow in Spain. Wolves, who had beaten ASK Vorwaerts of East Germany and Red Star Belgrade in previous rounds, were shattered by superior tactics. Barcelona, marshalled by Luis Suarez, won 4-0 at home in the first leg and then ran out 5-2 victors at Molineux, thanks mainly to four goals from Sandor Kocsis, another Hungarian exile. Having already conquered CSKA Sofia 8-4 on aggregate and AC Milan 7-1, Barcelona were revealed as no mean force, and the semi-final draw paired them with Real Madrid.

Real had a new manager in Miguel Munoz, the skipper of their 1956 and 1957 European sides, and Barcelona boss Helenio Herrera had dropped Ladislav Kubala. It proved a costly error: Real led 2-0 at the halfway mark and won 3-1—a score they repeated in Barcelona. Puskas scored three, Di Stefano two. It was the end of Herrera in Spain. Hounded by his critics, he resigned and went to Italy, where his greatest fame in the European Cup was yet to come.

Real's opposition in the final was to be Eintracht Frankfurt, a club with veteran star forwards in Pfaff and Kress. In the semi-final they had slammed Rangers 6-1 at home and then won 6-3 at Ibrox. This performance, coupled with the reputation of Real, produced a crowd of 127,621 at Hampden Park, and for once a cup final lived up to its pre-match publicity.

Eintracht went ahead through Kress after 10 minutes, but Di Stefano (twice) and Puskas sent Real into a comfortable lead towards half-time. A Puskas penalty after the break ended any hopes of a German revival and the Hungarian maestro added two more after dazzling passing movements with Di Stefano. Stein pulled one back for Eintracht, Di Stefano added Real's seventh, and then Stein closed the scoring with a consolation goal to make the final score 7-3.

Real were supreme in the European Cup, having won it for the first five years. Their strength lay in teamwork, which by 1960 had reached almost uncanny proportions. The terrible twins, Di Stefano and Puskas, dazzled defences with their artistry and finish, Gento was a fleet-footed winger, and the indefatigable José Santamaria was a pillar of resolution in defence. They had reached their peak in one of the finest exhibitions of attacking football ever witnessed.

In many ways 1959-60 was the finest ever season in the European Cup. Quite apart from the magnificent final itself—the attendance was a record and the aggregate score is easily a record for any single match European final—the series as a whole produced some very impressive figures.

The aggregate attendance, for example, was 2,780,000 from the 52 matches, giving a staggering average of 50,545. This includes home ties for Jeunesse Esch, Linfield and Odense. (For comparison the average for the 59 in 1977-78 was 25,584.)

EUROPEAN CUP 1960-61

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Heart of Midlothian v Benfica (1-2, 0-3)	1-5
Red Star Belgrade v Ujpest Dozsa (1-2, 0-3)	1-5
Fredrikstad v Ajax (4-3, 0-0)	4-3
Aarhus GF v Legia Warsaw (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
Juventus v CDNA Sofia (2-0, 1-4)	3-4
HJK Helsinki v IFK Malmo (1-3, 1-2)	2-5
Karl-Marx-Stadt w.o. Glenavon (withdrew)	
Rapid Vienna v Besiktas (4-0, 0-1)	4-1
Limerick v Young Boys Berne (0-5, 2-4)	2-9
Stade de Reims v Jeunesse Esch (6-1, 5-0)	11-1
CCA Bucharest* v Spartak Kralov (0-3)	0-3
Barcelona v Lierse SK (2-0, 3-0)	5-0

[Real Madrid (holders), SV Hamburg, Burnley and Panathinaikos received byes]

FIRST ROUND

Benfica v Ujpest Dozsa (6-2, 1-2)	7-4
Aarhus GF v Fredrikstad (3-0, 1-0)	4-0
IFK Malmo v CDNA Sofia (1-0, 1-1)	2-1
Rapid Vienna v Karl-Marx-Stadt (3-1, 0-2, 1-0)	4-3
Young Boys Berne v SV Hamburg (0-5, 3-3)	3-8
Burnley v Stade de Reims (2-0, 2-3)	4-3
Spartak Kralov v Panathinaikos (1-0, 0-0)	1-0
Real Madrid v Barcelona (2-2, 1-2)	3-4

QUARTER-FINALS

Benfica v Aarhus GF (3-1, 4-1)	7-2
Rapid Vienna v IFK Malmo (2-0, 2-0)	4-0
Burnley v SV Hamburg (3-1, 1-4)	4-5
Barcelona v Spartak Kralov (4-0, 1-1)	5-1

SEMI-FINALS

Benfica v Rapid Vienna (3-0, 1-1)	4-1
Barcelona v SV Hamburg (1-0, 1-2, 1-0†)	3-2

FINAL

Benfica 3 Barcelona 2
(Berne, 31.5.61, 33,000)

Benfica: Costa Pereira, Joao, Angelo, Neto, Germano, Cruz, Augusto, Santana, Aguas, Coluna, Cavem

Barcelona: Ramallets, Foncho, Gracia, Verges, Gensana, Garay, Kubala, Kocsis, Evaristo, Suarez, Czibor

Scorers: Aguas (30), Ramallets og (32), Coluna (55); Kocsis (20), Czibor (75)
*withdrew after first leg †play-off in Brussels

1960-61

In 1960-61 two Spanish clubs were on duty for the fifth successive year, although, as in 1959-60, Barcelona qualified as genuine champions. And they did not have to wait long for a chance to avenge their humiliating 6-2 aggregate defeat in the European Cup semi-final earlier in the year: fate drew them against their greatest rivals in the first round proper.

At Chamartin a disputed penalty near the end secured a draw for Barcelona and robbed Real of their record of winning every home European Cup tie. It was a bad omen—in Barcelona they were beaten 2-1 and knocked out of the cup for the first time. Barcelona made heavy weather of beating SV Hamburg after a play-off in Brussels in the semi-final and met Benfica, the Portuguese champions, in the final at Berne.

Under the very shrewd guidance of Hungarian-born Bela Guttmann, Benfica had kept their emphasis on attack and had outstanding individuals in strategic positions. Costa Pereira was a colossus in goal,

José Aguas (9), with his 11th goal of the competition, opened Benfica's account in the 1961 final against Barcelona at Berne.

Germano a fine stopper, Coluna a wily schemer, Augusto a clever winger, and Aguas a dynamic centre-forward. They had accounted for Hearts, Ujpest Dozsa (Hungary), Aarhus (Denmark), and Rapid Vienna (Austria), scoring 23 goals—10 of them to Aguas—and conceding only eight.

Barcelona, the favourites, led after 20 minutes through Sandor Kocsis, but goalkeeping errors gave Benfica a 2-1 lead through Aguas and Ramallets (own goal). A third goal from Coluna virtually clinched it, though Zoltan Czibor—like Kocsis and Puskas a self-exiled Hungarian—reduced the arrears. The European Cup left Spain for the first time and travelled across the Portuguese border to Lisbon.

This has been Barcelona's best season in the European Cup. Though they achieved notable success in the early years of the Fairs Cup with virtually the same side (and later in the Cup Winners Cup) the 'big one' has always eluded them, a burden they share with the likes of Juventus, Leeds, Rangers and Anderlecht.

1961-62

In 1961-62 Real Madrid, their forward line now ageing fast, made a brave effort to regain the trophy. In the preliminary round they beat Vasas Budapest 2-0 and 3-1 while Benfica were enjoying a bye. In the first round Real scored 12 in their two matches with Odense BK 1913 (Denmark). Benfica, strengthened now by the explosive skills of the 20-year-old Eusebio from Mozambique, were equally impressive in disposing of FK Austria 6-2 on aggregate.

There were shocks for both in the second round. Benfica were beaten 3-1 away by 1FC Nuremberg (West Germany) but hit their opponents for six in the return; Real were forced into a play-off in Paris by Juventus, after both sides had lost 1-0 at home, before emerging safely. In the semi-final Benfica had a tough time with England's double champions Tottenham Hotspur, going through 4-3, while Real coasted through 4-0 and 2-0 over Standard Liège (Belgium).

At Amsterdam in the final Real made an impressive opening against the holders, Puskas scoring twice in 23 minutes. Goals from Aguas and Cavem nullified them, but the amazing Puskas (he was now 36) completed his second European final hat-trick to give his side a 3-2 lead. After the interval, however, it was all Benfica; further goals—one from Coluna and two from Eusebio—finally wrecked Real. Di Stefano had an unusually ineffective game, and for the first time in his six European Cup finals he failed to score.

1962-63

With two titles under their belts, Benfica were now serious contenders for the crown once held by Real, and when the Spanish champions went out in the preliminary round of 1962-63 to Anderlecht, drawing 3-3 at home and falling to a Jeff Jurion goal in Brussels, Benfica were hot favourites for a European hat-trick in what was a relatively weak field.

EUROPEAN CUP 1961-62

PRELIMINARY ROUND

CCA Bucharest v FK Austria (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
1FC Nuremberg v Drumcondra (5-0, 4-1)	9-1
Servette v Hibernians Valletta (5-0, 2-1)	7-1
CDNA Sofia v Dukla Prague (4-4, 1-2)	5-6
FK Gothenburg v Feyenoord (0-3, 2-8)	2-11
Gornik Zabrze v Tottenham H. (4-2, 1-8)	5-10
Standard Liege v Fredrikstad (2-1, 2-0)	4-1
ASK Vorwaerts v Linfield (3-0)*	3-0
AS Monaco v Rangers (2-3, 2-3)	4-6
Sporting Lisbon v Par. Belgrade (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
Panathinaikos v Juventus (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
S. Luxembourg v Odense BK 1913 (0-6, 2-9)	2-15
Vasas Budapest v Real Madrid (0-2, 1-3)	1-5

[Benfica (holders) exempt until first round; Fenerbahce and Valkeakosken Haka received byes]

FIRST ROUND

FK Austria v Benfica (1-1, 1-5)	2-7
Fenerbahce v 1FC Nuremberg (1-2, 0-1)	1-3
Servette v Dukla Prague (4-3, 0-2)	4-5
Feyenoord v Tottenham Hotspur (1-3, 1-1)	2-4
ASK Vorwaerts v Rangers (1-2, 1-4)	2-6
Standard Liege v Valkeakosken (5-1, 2-0)	7-1
Partizan Belgrade v Juventus (1-2, 0-5)	1-7
Odense BK 1913 v Real Madrid (0-3, 0-9)	0-12

QUARTER-FINALS

1FC Nuremberg v Benfica (3-1, 0-6)	3-7
Dukla Prague v Tottenham Hotspur (1-0, 1-4)	2-4
Standard Liege v Rangers (4-1, 0-2)	4-3
Juventus v Real Madrid (0-1, 1-0, 1-3†)	2-4

SEMI-FINALS

Benfica v Tottenham Hotspur (3-1, 1-2)	4-3
Real Madrid v Standard Liege (4-0, 2-0)	6-0

FINAL

Benfica 5 Real Madrid 3
(Amsterdam, 2.5.62, 68,000)

Benfica: Costa Pereira, Joao, Angelo, Cavem, Germano, Cruz, Augusto, Eusebio, Aguas, Coluna, Simoes

Real: Araquistain, Cassado, Miera, Felo, Santamaria, Pachin, Tejada, Del Sol, Di Stefano, Puskas, Gento

Scorers: Aguas (25), Cavem (34), Coluna (51), Eusebio (65,68); Puskas (17,23,38)
*withdrew after first leg play-off in Paris

Guttmann had left, and under the Chilean Fernando Riera a more defensive formula emerged. Benfica beat IFK Norrköping, Dukla Prague, and Feyenoord (Netherlands), in each case winning their home match and drawing away.

It was AC Milan, finalists in 1958, who emerged as the biggest threat. They had an impressive statistical journey to the final, beating Union Luxembourg by 14-0, then a record aggregate for the competition, and then Ipswich, who had themselves put 14 past Floriana of Malta in the previous round, with Ray Crawford accounting for half that haul. After trouncing the Turkish champions Galatasaray the Italians then beat Dundee to reach the final with a goal record of 31-5 in just eight games.

Dundee's performance deserves special mention, involving as it did three decisive victories over names far better known in European football. Only Hibs in 1956 (a small field) and Rangers in 1960 (beaten by a record semi-final score) had reached the last four, and it wasn't until Celtic went on to win the trophy in 1967 that another Scottish club reached that stage.

The final at Wembley attracted only 45,000, but Eusebio lived up to his increasing reputation as a marksman with a goal after 18 minutes. An injury to Coluna, however, disjointed a Benfica side already missing Germano and two goals by José Altafini in the second half—taking the Brazilian's tally for the tournament to an all-time record of 14—were sufficient to take the European Cup to Italy for the first time. The Italians, applying their league formula of safety first, made it clear that the era of prolific scoring in European Cup finals was on the wane.

The trophy would stay at the San Siro Stadium in Milan for three years—though not with the same club. It was to be AC's great rivals, the cleverly defensive Internazionale side of Helenio Herrera, who would dominate the next two seasons.

*LEFT: **Benfica keeper Costa Pereira offers a prayer after the holders had held on 4-3 on aggregate at White Hart Lane in the 1962 semi-final against Spurs.***
*BELOW: **José Altafini beats Pereira for one of the two goals he scored for Milan in the 1963 final at Wembley, taking his tally to a record 14 for the series—and wrecking Benfica's dream of a hat-trick.***

EUROPEAN CUP 1962-63

PRELIMINARY ROUND

AC Milan v Union Luxembourg (8-0, 6-0)	14-0
Floriana v Ipswich Town (1-4, 0-10)	1-14
Dynamo Bucharest v Galatasaray (1-1, 0-3)	1-4
Polonia Bytom v Panathinaikos (2-1, 4-1)	6-2
CDNA Sofia v Partizan Belgrade (2-1, 4-1)	6-2
Real Madrid v Anderlecht (3-3, 0-1)	3-4
Shelbourne v Sporting Lisbon (0-2, 1-5)	1-7
Dundee v 1FC Cologne (8-1, 0-4)	8-5
Servette Geneva v Feyenoord (1-3, 3-1, 1-3)	5-7
Fredrikstad v Vasas Budapest (1-4, 0-7)	1-11
FK Austria v IFK Helsinki (5-3, 2-0)	7-3
ASK Vorwaerts v Dukla Prague (0-3, 0-1)	0-4
Linfield v BK Esbjerg (1-2, 0-0)	1-2
IFK Norrkoping v Partizan Tirana (2-0, 1-1)	3-1

[Benfica (holders) exempt until first round; Stade de Reims received a bye]

FIRST ROUND

AC Milan v Ipswich Town (3-0, 1-2)	4-2
Galatasaray v Polonia Bytom (4-1, 0-1)	4-2
CDNA Sofia v Anderlecht (2-2, 0-2)	2-4
Sporting Lisbon v Dundee (1-0, 1-4)	2-4
Feyenoord v Vasas Budapest (1-1, 2-2, 1-0)	4-3
FK Austria v Stade de Reims (3-2, 0-5)	3-7
BK Esbjerg v Dukla Prague (0-0, 0-5)	0-5
IFK Norrkoping v Benfica (1-1, 1-5)	2-6

QUARTER-FINALS

Galatasaray v AC Milan (1-3, 0-5)	1-8
Anderlecht v Dundee (1-4, 1-2)	2-6
Stade de Reims v Feyenoord (0-1, 1-1)	1-2
Benfica v Dukla Prague (2-1, 0-0)	2-1

SEMI-FINALS

AC Milan v Dundee (5-1, 0-1)	5-2
Feyenoord v Benfica (0-0, 1-3)	1-3

FINAL

AC Milan 2 Benfica 1
(Wembley, 22.5.63, 45,000)

Milan: Ghezzi, David, Trebbi, Benitez, Maldini, Trapattoni, Pivatelli, Sani, Altafini, Rivera, Mora

Benfica: Costa Pereira, Cavem, Cruz, Humberto, Raul, Coluna, Augusto, Santana, Torres, Eusebio, Simoes

Scorers: Altafini (58,70); Eusebio (19)

EUROPEAN CUP 1963-64

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Everton v Inter-Milan (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
AS Monaco v AEK Athens (7-2, 1-1)	8-3
Valkeakosken v Jeunesse Esch (4-1, 0-4)	4-5
Par. Belgrade v Anorth. Famagusta (3-0, 3-1)	6-1
Distillery v Benfica (3-3, 0-5)	3-8
Lyn Oslo v Borussia Dortmund (2-4, 1-3)	3-7
Gornik Zabrze v FK Austria (1-0, 2-1)	3-1
Dukla Prague v Valletta (6-0, 2-0)	8-0
Dundalk v FC Zurich (0-3, 2-1)	2-4
Galatasaray v Ferencvaros (4-0, 0-2)	4-2
Partizan Tirana v Spartak Plovdiv (1-0, 1-3)	2-3
BK Esbjerg v PSV Eindhoven (3-4, 1-7)	4-11
Standard Liege v IFK Norrkoping (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Dynamo Bucharest v Motor Jena (2-0, 1-0)	3-0
Rangers v Real Madrid (0-1, 0-6)	0-7

[AC Milan (holders) exempt until first round]

FIRST ROUND

Inter-Milan v AS Monaco (1-0, 3-1)	4-1
Jeunesse Esch v Partizan Belgrade (2-1, 2-6)	4-7
Benfica v Borussia Dortmund (2-1, 0-5)	2-6
Gornik Zabrze v Dukla Prague (2-0, 1-4)	3-4
FC Zurich* v Galatasaray (2-0, 0-2, 2-2)	4-4
Spartak Plovdiv v PSV Eindhoven (0-1, 0-0)	0-1
IFK Norrkoping v AC Milan (1-1, 2-5)	3-6
Dynamo Bucharest v Real Madrid (1-3, 3-5)	4-8

QUARTER-FINALS

Partizan Belgrade v Inter-Milan (0-2, 1-2)	1-4
Dukla Prague v Borussia Dortmund (0-4, 3-1)	3-5
PSV Eindhoven v FC Zurich (1-0, 1-3)	2-3
Real Madrid v AC Milan (4-1, 0-2)	4-3

SEMI-FINALS

Borussia Dortmund v Inter-Milan (2-2, 0-2)	2-4
FC Zurich v Real Madrid (1-2, 0-6)	1-8

FINAL

Inter-Milan 3 Real Madrid 1
(Vienna, 27.5.64, 72,000)

Inter: Sarti, Burgnich, Facchetti, Tagnin, Guarneri, Picchi, Jair, Mazzola, Milani, Suarez, Corso

Real: Vicente, Isidro, Pachin, Zoco, Santamaria, Muller, Amancio, Felo, Di Stefano, Puskas, Gento

Scorers: Mazzola (43,76), Milani (61); Felo (70)
*won on toss of a coin

Sandro Mazzola, who like Sarti, Burgnich, Facchetti, Guarneri and Corso played in all three of Inter-Milan's European Cup finals, scored twice in the win over Real Madrid at Vienna in 1964. It was Mazzola who scored from the spot against Celtic in the 1967 final.

St John, Strong and Yeats pressurize the Inter-Milan defence during Liverpool's 3-1 semi-final win in 1965. The holders went through after a controversial second leg.

1963-64

In 1963-64 Benfica went out in the first round, beaten in Dortmund by Borussia. AC Milan were eliminated in the last eight 4-3 by a somewhat rejuvenated Real Madrid, and their mantle was taken on by San Siro stable companions Internazionale, with Helenio Herrera at the helm. Inter removed Everton, AS Monaco, Partizan Belgrade, and Borussia Dortmund without losing a game, and with Real humiliating Zurich 8-1 to reach their seventh final the stage was set for an interesting match in Vienna.

Herrera was seeking personal revenge against Real for his Barcelona days, and Inter punished their ageing opponents for their mistakes. Mazzola gave them an interval lead, and Milani added a second before Felo gave Real a theoretical chance of staying in the game. Mazzola, however, clinched it for the Italians in the 76th minute. Inter, successful at their first attempt, became the first club to win without losing a match.

1964-65

Italy now appeared to be the home of the trophy, and in 1964-65 this was confirmed, if with less conviction than before. Internazionale began in high-scoring mood by putting six past Dynamo Bucharest in Milan. Benfica, with Torres prominent, also piled on the goals against Aris (Luxembourg) and Chaux-de-Fonds (Switzerland), scoring 16 in four matches.

In the quarter-final Inter's 3-1 advantage over Rangers just saw them through after a 1-0 reverse in Scotland, their first defeat in the cup. Benfica merely confirmed the decline of Real Madrid by rapping them 5-1 in Lisbon, and a 2-1 defeat in Madrid was of little consequence. Benfica also cruised through the semi-final over Vasas Györ (Hungary) 1-0 and 4-0. Inter had a tougher time with Liverpool: the Merseysiders, in what proved to be the first season of their great consecutive run in Europe, built up a formidable 3-1 lead at home with goals from

EUROPEAN CUP 1964-65

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Sliema W. v Dynamo Bucharest (0-2, 0-5)	0-7
Rangers v Red Star Belgrade (3-1, 2-4, 3-1)	8-6
Rapid Vienna v Shamrock Rovers (3-0, 2-0)	5-0
Glentoran v Panathinaikos (2-2, 2-3)	4-5
Partizan Tirana v 1FC Cologne (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Anderlecht* v Bologna (1-0, 1-2, 0-0)	2-2
KR Reykjavik v Liverpool (0-5, 1-6)	1-11
Chemie Leipzig v Vasas Gyor (0-2, 2-4)	2-6
Lokomotiv Sofia v Malmo FF (8-3, 0-2)	8-5
DWS Amsterdam v Fenerbahce (3-1, 1-0)	4-1
Lahden Reipas v Lyn Oslo (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Odense BK 09 v Real Madrid (2-5, 0-4)	2-9
Dukla Prague* v Gornik Zabrze (4-1, 0-3, 0-0)	4-4
St Etienne v La Chaux de Fonds (2-2, 1-2)	3-4
Aris Bonnevoie v Benfica (1-5, 1-5)	2-10

[Inter-Milan (holders) exempt until first round]

FIRST ROUND

Inter-Milan v Dynamo Bucharest (6-0, 1-0)	7-0
Rangers v Rapid Vienna (1-0, 2-0)	3-0
Panathinaikos v 1FC Cologne (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
Liverpool v Anderlecht (3-0, 1-0)	4-0
Vasas Gyor v Lokomotiv Sofia (5-3, 3-4)	8-7
DWS Amsterdam v Lyn Oslo (5-0, 3-1)	8-1
Real Madrid v Dukla Prague (4-0, 2-2)	6-2
La Chaux de Fonds v Benfica (1-1, 0-5)	1-6

QUARTER-FINALS

Inter-Milan v Rangers (3-1, 0-1)	3-2
1FC Cologne v Liverpool* (0-0, 0-0, 2-2†)	2-2
DWS Amsterdam v Vasas Gyor (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Benfica v Real Madrid (5-1, 1-2)	6-3

SEMI-FINALS

Liverpool v Inter-Milan (3-1, 0-3)	3-4
Vasas Gyor v Benfica (0-1, 0-4)	0-5

FINAL

Inter-Milan 1 Benfica 0
(Milan, 28.5.65, 85,000)

Inter: Sarti, Burgnich, Facchetti, Bedin, Guarneri, Picchi, Jair, Mazzola, Peiro, Suarez, Corso

Benfica: Costa Pereira, Cavern, Cruz, Neto, Germano, Raul, Augusto, Eusebio, Torres, Coluna, Simoes

Scorer: Jair (42)
*won on toss of coin †play-off in Rotterdam

Hunt, Callaghan and St John, but with more than a little luck on their side, and a vital goal by full-back Facchetti, Inter won the return with some dubious decisions by 3–0.

The final, played on Inter's own San Siro in heavy rain in front of 85,000, was settled by a goal from Jair in the 42nd minute. Benfica, with nine of the 1963 side playing, were hit by injuries and Germano took over from Costa Pereira in goal in the second half. Although the victors achieved little glory, there was no doubt about the talent of a side masterfully guided in midfield by Luis Suarez, formerly with Barcelona. While the explosive Eusebio took the European Footballer of the Year award for 1965 it was two Internazionale players, Suarez and the elegant full-back Giacinto Facchetti, who took the runners-up slots.

1965-66

In the preliminary round of 1965-66 Real Madrid were beaten 2-1 in Holland by Feyenoord, and it seemed that the younger Spanish side was to go the way of its immediate predecessor. But with Puskas scoring four goals they won the return 5-0. They went on to beat Kilmarnock 7-3 on aggregate, revenged their 1962-63 defeat by taking Anderlecht by exactly the same score, and disposed of Inter, the holders, in the semi-final, winning 1-0 at home and holding the Italians 1-1 in Milan.

Benfica, with an 18-0 win over the unfortunate Stade Dudelange of Luxembourg under their belts from the preliminary round (still a European Cup record) appeared to have done well when they held Manchester United to 3-2 in the first leg of their quarter-final at Old Trafford. But five weeks later United achieved one of their greatest triumphs with a remarkable 5-1 victory in Lisbon, with goals from Best (2), Connelly, Crerand and Charlton. United, however, failed in the semi-final, losing 2-0 in Belgrade to Partizan and only managing to pull one back at home, and that an own goal.

Thus, in Brussels, Real Madrid appeared in their eighth European Cup final. Partizan proved dour opponents, and scored first through Vasovic, later to play in two European Cup finals for Ajax. But the stronger Spaniards, with only Gento remaining from the old days, had goals from Amancio and Serena to see them home. It was Real's cup for the sixth time, but it was not won as convincingly as in former years.

Ironically, the same season saw Atlético Madrid oust Real from the top of the Spanish League, the only time in nine seasons (1961-9) that the great side did not win their domestic competition.

So after three years the European Cup left Milan, destined for a place it knew only too well. It would be back at San Siro, this time under the auspices of AC, in 1969, after a trip to unfamiliar territory. Celtic (1967) and Manchester United (1968) both beat experienced finalists to signal the end of the Latin domination that had characterized the competition since its inception.

EUROPEAN CUP 1965-66

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Feyenoord v Real Madrid (2-1, 0-5)	2-6
Nendori Tirana v Kilmarnock (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Fenerbahce v Anderlecht (0-0, 1-5)	1-5
Lyn Oslo v Derry City (5-3, 1-5)	6-8
Dynamo Bucharest v Odense BK 09 (3-2, 4-0)	7-2
Panathinaikos v Sliema Wanderers (4-1, 0-1)	4-2
IB Keflavik v Ferencvaros (1-4, 1-9)	1-13
HJK Helsinki v Manchester United (2-3, 0-6)	2-9
Drumcondra v ASK Vorwaerts (1-0, 0-3)	1-3
Stade Dudelange v Benfica (0-8, 0-10)	0-18
Djurdaarden v Levski Sofia (2-1, 0-6)	2-7
Lausanne v Sparta Prague (0-0, 0-4)	0-4
ASK Linz v Gornik Zabrze (1-3, 1-2)	2-5
Apoel Nicosia v Werder Bremen (0-5, 0-5)	0-10
Partizan Belgrade v Nantes (2-0, 2-2)	4-2

[Inter-Milan (holders) exempt until first round]

FIRST ROUND

Kilmarnock v Real Madrid (2-2, 1-5)	3-7
Anderlecht v Derry City (9-0*)	9-0
Dynamo Bucharest v Inter-Milan (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Ferencvaros v Panathinaikos (0-0, 3-1)	3-1
ASK Vorwaerts v Manchester U. (0-2, 1-3)	1-5
Levski Sofia v Benfica (2-2, 2-3)	4-5
Sparta Prague v Gornik Zabrze (3-0, 2-1)	5-1
Partizan Belgrade v Werder Bremen (3-0, 0-1)	3-1

QUARTER-FINALS

Anderlecht v Real Madrid (1-0, 2-4)	3-4
Inter-Milan v Ferencvaros (4-0, 1-1)	5-1
Manchester United v Benfica (3-2, 5-1)	8-3
Sparta Prague v Partizan Belgrade (4-1, 0-5)	4-6

SEMI-FINALS

Real Madrid v Inter-Milan (1-0, 1-1)	2-1
Partizan Belgrade v Manchester U. (2-0, 0-1)	2-1

FINAL

Real Madrid 2 Partizan Belgrade 1
(Brussels, 11.5.66, 55,000)

Real: Araquistain, Pachin, Sanchis, Pirri, De Felipe, Zoco, Serena, Amancio, Grosso, Velasquez, Gento

Partizan: Soskic, Jusufi, Milhailovic, Becejac, Rasovic, Vasovic, Bajic, Kovacevic, Hasanagic, Galic, Pirmajer

Scorers: Amancio (70), Serena (75); Vasovic (55)
*Derry withdrew after first leg

*ABOVE: **Paco Gento, still only 33, holds the European Cup aloft after Real's 2-1 win over Partizan Belgrade at Brussels in 1966. It was his eighth final—the sixth on the winning side. In 1971, aged 38, he appeared in the Real side that lost the Cup Winners Cup final to Chelsea after a replay in Athens.***

*LEFT: **Partizan go close in the 1966 final—Yugoslavia's only appearance in a European decider until Red Star's defeat in the 1979 UEFA Cup by Moenchengladbach. Velibor Vasovic, later to play in two finals for Ajax, was their scorer.***

1966-67

The 1966-67 series was destined, at last, to see the trophy leave the preserve of the Latins, snatched by Jock Stein's Celtic, a club competing for the first time. Real went out to Inter (who had narrowly beaten Moscow Torpedo, Russia's first entrant, in the first round). They thus gained swift revenge for their semi-final defeat the previous year.

The Italians, however, were given a rough passage in the last four by CSKA Sofia, trying for the cup for the eighth time. The Bulgarian champions took Inter to a play-off in Bologna before going down to a Cappellini goal.

Celtic, on the other hand, had quietly reached the semi-finals with Zurich (Switzerland), Nantes (France), and Vojvodina (Yugoslavia) tucked comfortably away behind them. European veterans Dukla Prague provided a sterner test, but their 3-1 lead from home saw them through.

The Lisbon final was a fascinating contest. Celtic had gained a name for their attacking football—though at the same time the defence, with the veteran Ronnie Simpson between the posts, had conceded only five goals in eight games—while Inter were past masters of the cat and mouse game that characterized the Italian style. Inter certainly had the experience, with seven players who had figured in the successful 1964 and 1965 finals on duty.

It seemed everything was going their way when Mazzola, whose father had played his last game in the very same stadium before dying in the Turin air disaster of 1949, scored from a penalty after only eight minutes. But Inter, without Suarez, appeared jaded. Celtic began to apply themselves to the relentless task of breaking down the Italian wall, and twice in the second half they succeeded, first through the adventurous full-back Gemmell and then again five minutes from the end when Chalmers ensured Britain's first victory in the competition. This was, nevertheless, essentially a Scottish honour and not one to be shared by those south of the border.

Celtic's victory proved to be a watershed in the European Cup. All 11 competitions before 1966-67 had been won by 'Latin' sides, and then (with the exception of AC Milan in 1969) the trophy became the firm preserve of the northern European sides. Throughout the 1970s the three countries which had dominated the event before Celtic's win—Spain, Portugal and Italy—managed only three finalists, and all lost.

EUROPEAN CUP 1966-67

EXTRA PRELIMINARY ROUND

Sliema Wanderers v CSKA Sofia (1-2, 0-4)	1-6
Waterford v ASK Vorwaerts (1-6, 0-6)	1-12

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Celtic v FC Zurich (2-0, 3-0)	5-0
KR Reykjavik v Nantes (2-3, 2-5)	4-8
Admira Vienna v Vojvodina N. Sad (0-1, 0-0)	0-1
Malmo FF v Atletico Madrid (0-2, 1-3)	1-5
Liverpool v Petrolul Ploesti (2-0, 1-3, 2-0*)	5-3
Ajax v Besiktas (2-0, 2-1)	4-1
Valkeakosken Haka v Anderlecht (1-10, 0-2)	1-12
BK Esbjerg v Dukla Prague (0-2, 0-4)	0-6
Aris Bonnevoie v Linfield (3-3, 1-6)	4-9
Valerengen v Nendori Tirana (withdrew)	
G. Zabrze v ASK Vorwaerts (2-1, 1-2, 3-1†)	6-4
CSKA Sofia v Olympiakos Piraeus (3-1, 0-1)	3-2
Munich 1860 v Omonia Nicosia (8-0, 2-1)	10-1
Vasas Budapest v Sporting Lisbon (5-0, 2-0)	7-0
Inter-Milan v Torpedo Moscow (1-0, 0-0)	1-0

[Real Madrid (holders) exempt until first round]

FIRST ROUND

Nantes v Celtic (1-3, 1-3)	2-6
Vojvodina v Atletico Madrid (3-1, 0-2, 3-2‡)	6-5
Ajax v Liverpool (5-1, 2-2)	7-3
Dukla Prague v Anderlecht (4-1, 2-1)	6-2
Valerengen v Linfield (1-4, 1-1)	2-5
CSKA Sofia v Gornik Zabrze (4-0, 0-3)	4-3
TSV Munich 1860 v Real Madrid (1-0, 1-3)	2-3
Inter-Milan v Vasas Budapest (2-1, 2-0)	4-1

QUARTER-FINALS

Vojvodina Novi Sad v Celtic (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Ajax v Dukla Prague (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
Linfield v CSKA Sofia (2-2, 0-1)	2-3
Inter-Milan v Real Madrid (1-0, 2-0)	3-0

SEMI-FINALS

Celtic v Dukla Prague (3-1, 0-0)	3-1
Inter-Milan v CSKA Sofia (1-1, 1-1, 1-0§)	3-2

FINAL

Celtic 2 Inter-Milan 1
(Lisbon, 25.5.67, 45,000)

Celtic: Simpson, Craig, Gemmell, Murdoch, McNeill, Clark, Johnstone, Wallace, Chalmers, Auld, Lennox

Inter: Sarti, Burgnich, Facchetti, Bedin, Guarneri, Picchi, Domenghini, Mazzola, Cappellini, Bicicli, Corso

Scorers: Gemmell (63), Chalmers (85); Mazzola (pen-8)

*play-off in Brussels †play-off in Budapest
‡play-off in Madrid §play-off in Bologna

LEFT: ***Bobby Murdoch fails to cut out Mario Corso's cross in the 1967 final in Lisbon, when the European Cup left the preserve of the 'Latin' nations after 11 years.***
BELOW: ***Scottish delight after Steve Chalmers (9) had deflected Murdoch's shot past Sarti in the 85th minute to put Celtic 2-1 up. Left-back Tommy Gemmell (right) had scored the equalizer.***

EUROPEAN CUP 1967-68

FIRST ROUND

Manchester U. v Hibernians Valletta (4-0, 0-0)	4-0
Olympiakos Nicosia v Sarajevo (2-2, 1-3)	3-5
Gornik Zabrze v Djurgaarden (1-0, 3-0)	4-0
Celtic v Dynamo Kiev (1-2, 1-1)	2-3
Ajax v Real Madrid (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
Basle v Hvivdovre Copenhagen (1-2, 3-3)	4-5
Skeid Oslo v Sparta Prague (0-1, 1-1)	1-2
Karl-Marx-Stadt v Anderlecht (1-3,1-2)	2-5
Olympiakos Piraeus v Juventus (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Botev Plovdiv v Rapid Bucharest (2-0, 0-3)	2-3
Eintracht Brunswick v Dynamo Tirana (w'drew)	
Besiktas v Rapid Vienna (0-1, 0-3)	0-4
Dundalk v Vasas Budapest (0-1, 1-8)	1-9
Valur Reykjavik* v Jeunesse Esch (1-1, 3-3)	4-4
St Etienne v PS Kuopion (2-0, 3-0)	5-0
Glentoran v Benfica* (1-1, 0-0)	1-1

SECOND ROUND

Sarajevo v Manchester United (0-0, 1-2)	1-2
Dynamo Kiev v Gornik Zabrze (1-2, 1-1)	2-3
Hvivdovre v Real Madrid (2-2, 1-4)	3-6
Sparta Prague v Anderlecht (3-2, 3-3)	6-5
Juventus v Rapid Bucharest (1-0, 0-0)	1-0
Rapid Vienna v Eintracht Brunswick (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Vasas Budapest v Valur Reykjavik (6-0, 5-1)	11-1
Benfica v St Etienne (2-0, 0-1)	2-1

QUARTER-FINALS

Manchester United v Gornik Zabrze (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Real Madrid v Sparta Prague (3-0, 1-2)	4-2
E. Brunswick v Juventus (3-2, 0-1, 0-1†)	3-4
Vasas Budapest v Benfica (0-0, 0-3)	0-3

SEMI-FINALS

Manchester United v Real Madrid (1-0, 3-3)	4-3
Benfica v Juventus (2-0, 1-0)	3-0

FINAL

Manchester United 4 Benfica 1 [aet]
(Wembley, 29.5.68, 100,000)

United: Stepney, Brennan, Dunne, Crerand, Foulkes, Stiles, Best, Kidd, Charlton, Sadler, Aston

Benfica: Henrique, Adolfo, Humberto, Jacinto, Cruz, Graca, Coluna, Augusto, Eusebio, Torres, Simoes

Scorers: Charlton (53,99), Best (93), Kidd (94); Graca (75)

*won on away goals rule †play-off in Berne

1967-68

The following season saw the hordes south of Hadrian's Wall appeased by Manchester United, a club who had long battled for the honour. Each of their three previous attempts—in 1957, 1958 and 1966—had ended in the semi-finals.

United showed nothing spectacular against Hibernians (Malta) and Sarajevo (Yugoslavia), but did well to beat the strong Polish side Gornik Zabrze in the quarter-finals. In the semi-finals a George Best goal against Real Madrid seemed scant advantage, but in a remarkable display in a torrid atmosphere they drew 3-3 in Madrid, after trailing 3-1, to book a Wembley place. The crucial goal that night was scored by none other than defender Bill Foulkes, along with Bobby Charlton a survivor from the semi-final against Real back in 1957.

Their opponents, Benfica, were old European campaigners too, appearing in their fifth final and their second at Wembley. Three players, Cruz, Coluna and Augusto, appeared in all five of them.

Manchester United's best performance in 1967-68 was probably in Madrid, where they held Real 3-3 to reach the final. This goal by David Sadler (10) was followed by scores from Brian Kidd and Bill Foulkes—like Bobby Charlton a survivor from the 1957 semi-final with Real.

Apart from the first round, when the away-goals rule helped them through against Glentoran of Northern Ireland, Benfica had a convincing passage to the final, accounting for St Etienne (France), Vasas and Juventus with increasing ease. Eusebio was still scoring well, and the defence had been tightened up, the carefree abandon of earlier times giving way to the modern essentials. The cup holders, Celtic, had been eliminated in the first round by Dynamo Kiev of Russia, who lost in turn to Gornik.

On 29 May millions of sympathetic viewers waited as Matt Busby's side set out to finish a journey that had traversed that Munich runway just over 10 years before.

The signs were good. The final had been scheduled for Wembley; United enjoyed the knowledge of a 5-1 win over the Portuguese in Lisbon two years earlier; if they could beat Real Madrid, then they could beat Benfica; and if Denis Law was injured, George Best, the League's joint leading scorer that season, was at his peak.

The first half was stale anti-climax, but after Charlton had glanced home a rare header eight minutes into the second period, United relaxed and played well. Then Graça equalized. In the dying seconds Stepney made a fine save from Eusebio. It was a coolly taken goal by Best—later the first Irishman to be voted European Footballer of the Year—that really settled it three minutes into extra time. Brian Kidd, on his 19th birthday, added another a minute later, and Charlton gave United a flattering scoreline when he curled home a fourth.

EUROPEAN CUP LEADING SCORERS

Season	Player	Gls
1955-56	Milutinovic *(Partizan Belgrade)*	7
1956-57	Viollet *(Manchester United)*	9
1957-58	Di Stefano *(Real Madrid)**	10
1958-59	Fontaine *(Stade de Reims)*	10
1959-60	Puskas *(Real Madrid)*	12
1960-61	Aguas *(Benfica)**	11
1961-62	Di Stefano *(Real Madrid)*	7
	Puskas *(Real Madrid)*	7
	Tejada *(Real Madrid)*	7
1962-63	Altafini *(AC Milan)**	14
1963-64	Kovacevic *(Partizan Belgrade)*	7
	Mazzola *(Inter-Milan)**	7
	Puskas *(Real Madrid)*	7
	Wosab *(Borussia Dortmund)*	7
1964-65	Torres *(Benfica)*	9
1965-66	Albert *(Ferencvaros)*	7
	Eusebio *(Benfica)*	7
1966-67	Piepenburg *(ASK Vorwaerts)*	7
	Van Himst *(Anderlecht)*	7
1967-68	Eusebio *(Benfica)*	6
1968-69	Law *(Manchester United)*	9
1969-70	Jones *(Leeds United)*	8
1970-71	Antoniadis *(Panathinaikos)*	10
1971-72	Cruyff *(Ajax)**	5
	Marari *(Celtic)*	5
	Takac *(Standard Liege)*	5
1972-73	Muller *(Bayern Munich)**	12
1973-74	Muller *(Bayern Munich)**	9
1974-75	Markarov *(Ararat Erevan)*	7
1975-76	Heynckes *(Borussia M'gladbach)*	8
1976-77	Cucinotta *(FC Zurich)*	5
	Muller *(Bayern Munich)*	5
1977-78	Simonsen *(Borussia M'gladbach)*	5
1978-79	Sulser *(Grasshoppers Zurich)*	11

*winners

EUROPEAN CUP 1968-69

FIRST ROUND

Malmo FF v AC Milan (2-1, 1-4)	3-5
Red Star w.o. Carl Zeiss Jena (withdrew)	
St Etienne v Celtic (2-0, 0-4)	2-4
Anderlecht v Glentoran (3-0, 2-2)	5-2
Waterford v Manchester United (1-3, 1-7)	2-10
Rosenborg v Rapid Vienna (1-3, 3-3)	4-6
Real Madrid v Union Limassol (6-0, 6-0)	12-0
Steaua Bucharest v Spartak Trnava (3-1, 0-4)	3-5
Floriana v Lahden Reipas (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
AEK Athens v Jeunesse Esch (3-0, 2-3)	5-3
FC Zurich v AB Copenhagen (1-3, 2-1)	3-4
Valur Reykjavik v Benfica (0-0, 1-8)	1-8
Manchester City v Fenerbahce (0-0, 1-2)	1-2
1FC Nuremberg v Ajax (1-1, 0-4)	1-5

SECOND ROUND

Celtic v Red Star Belgrade (5-1, 1-1)	6-2
Manchester United v Anderlecht (3-0, 1-3)	4-3
Rapid Vienna* v Real Madrid (1-0, 1-2)	2-2
Lahden Reipas v Spartak Trnava (1-9, 1-7)	2-16
AEK Athens v AB Copenhagen (0-0, 2-0)	2-0
Ajax v Fenerbahce (2-0, 2-0)	4-0

[AC Milan and Benfica received byes]

QUARTER-FINALS

AC Milan v Celtic (0-0, 1-0)	1-0
Manchester United v Rapid Vienna (3-0, 0-0)	3-0
Spartak Trnava v AEK Athens (2-1, 1-1)	3-2
Ajax v Benfica (1-3, 3-1, 3-0†)	7-4

SEMI-FINALS

AC Milan v Manchester United (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Ajax v Spartak Trnava (3-0, 0-2)	3-2

FINAL

AC Milan 4 Ajax 1
(Madrid, 28.5.69, 31,782)

Milan: Cudicini, Anquilletti, Schnellinger, Rosato, Maldera, Trapattoni, Hamrin, Lodetti, Sormani, Rivera, Prati

Ajax: Bals, Suurbier (Muller), Hulshoff, Pronk, Van Duivenbode, Vasovic, Groot (Nuninga), Swart, Cruyff, Danielsson, Keizer

Scorers: Prati (7,40,75), Sormani (67); Vasovic (pen-60)
*won on away goals rule †play-off in Paris

1968-69

Manchester United's win did much to revive the theory that a more vigorous approach in style and method, traditional traits of the English game, could win further honours for the home country. But the 1968-69 season was disappointing: League champions Manchester City lost to Fenerbahce of Turkey in the first round, and United, after wins over Waterford (Eire), Anderlecht, and Rapid Vienna, again went out to AC Milan—who were, incidentally, holders of the Cup Winners Cup—in the semi-final.

The cup returned to Italy, and to San Siro, where once again it was AC Milan's turn to hold it. They were totally different in style from their final opponents Ajax Amsterdam from Holland. The Italians were schooled in the art of the thrusting counter-attack and massed defence, while Ajax relied on open play.

Milan had started the series none too brightly by losing 2-1 in Malmö, but came through at home 4-1. A re-draw of the competition by UEFA (after protests from some Western countries against playing Eastern Europeans who had been involved in the invasion of Czechoslovakia) led to mass withdrawals from the Eastern bloc and gave Milan a bye. In the quarter-finals they drew Celtic, and seemed out of it when the Scots held them to a goalless draw at San Siro. But Celtic were completely baffled by Milan's defence at home and succumbed to a goal by outside-left Pierino Prati.

Ajax had beaten 1FC Nuremberg 5-1, and then beat Fenerbahce of Turkey before meeting Benfica in the new draw. The Portuguese were in command in Amsterdam, winning 3-1, but were never within sight of Ajax in Lisbon as the Dutch built up a 3-0 lead before half-time with goals by Cruyff (2) and Danielsson. Only a late goal by Torres forced a play-off in Paris. That went into extra time before any goals were scored, but then Benfica collapsed and Ajax pumped in three.

Milan were in command from the start in the Madrid final. Prati netted the first after seven minutes, and scored another before the break, just when Ajax were gaining some territorial advantage. Vasovic, Partizan Belgrade's scorer in the 1966 European final, reduced the arrears with a penalty, but five minutes later Sormani made certain with Milan's third, and Prati completed an excellent hat-trick before the end to make it a convincing 4-1 victory. Ajax, however, would be back—in style.

A far-from-fit Johan Cruyff and a youthful Ajax side found the experience of AC Milan too much to handle in the 1969 final, when Pierino Prati scored a hat-trick in Madrid.

Bertie Auld conveys Celtic's feelings only too well after their double semi-final win over Leeds in 1970—but the Scots would lose to Feyenoord in extra time at Milan.

1969-70

If Ajax had failed to lift the prize in 1969, their great rivals, Feyenoord of Rotterdam, did just that in 1970. And in showing that the Dutch emergence was no passing phase, they avenged Ajax by eliminating 2-1 an AC Milan side still shell-shocked from their abrasive clashes with Estudiantes in the World Club Championship. Earlier,

EUROPEAN CUP 1969-70

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Turun PS Turku v KB Copenhagen (0-1, 0-4)	0-5

FIRST ROUND

Feyenoord v KR Reykjavik (12-2, 4-0)	16-2
AC Milan v Avenir Beggen (5-0, 3-0)	8-0
Red Star Belgrade v Linfield (8-0, 4-2)	12-2
ASK Vorwaerts v Panathinaikos (1-1, 2-0)	3-1
Galatasaray v Waterford (2-0, 3-2)	5-2
Hibs Valletta v Spartak Trnava (2-2, 0-4)	2-6
Bayern Munich v St Etienne (2-0, 0-3)	2-3
UT Arad v Legia Warsaw (1-2, 0-8)	1-10
Leeds United v Lyn Oslo (10-0, 6-0)	16-0
CSKA Sofia v Ferencvaros (2-1, 1-4)	3-5
Real Madrid v Olympiakos Nicosia (8-0, 6-1)	14-1
Standard Liege v Nendori Tirana (1-1, 3-0)	4-1
Fiorentina v Oster Vaxjo (2-1, 1-0)	3-1
FK Austria v Dynamo Kiev (1-2, 1-3)	2-5
Benfica v KB Copenhagen (2-0, 3-2)	5-2
Basle v Celtic (0-0, 0-2)	0-2

SECOND ROUND

AC Milan v Feyenoord (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
ASK Vorwaerts* v Red S. Belgrade (2-1, 2-3)	4-4
Galatasaray† v Spartak Trnava (1-0, 0-1)	1-1
Legia Warsaw v St Etienne (2-1, 1-0)	3-1
Leeds United v Ferencvaros (3-0, 3-0)	6-0
Standard Liege v Real Madrid (1-0, 3-2)	4-2
Dynamo Kiev v Fiorentina (1-2, 0-0)	1-2
Celtic† v Benfica (3-0, 0-3)	3-3

QUARTER-FINALS

ASK Vorwaerts v Feyenoord (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Galatasaray v Legia Warsaw (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
Standard Liege v Leeds United (0-1, 0-1)	0-2
Celtic v Fiorentina (3-0, 0-1)	3-1

SEMI-FINALS

Legia Warsaw v Feyenoord (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Leeds United v Celtic (0-1, 1-2)	1-3

FINAL

Feyenoord 2 Celtic 1 [aet]
(Milan, 6.5.70, 53,187)

Feyenoord: Graafland, Romeyn (Haak), Laseroms, Israel, Van Duivenbode, Hasil, Jansen, Van Hanegem, Wery, Kindvall, Moulijn

Celtic: Williams, Hay, Gemmell, Murdoch, McNeill, Brogan, Johnstone, Lennox, Wallace, Auld (Connelly), Hughes

Scorers: Israel (31), Kindvall (117); Gemmell (29)

Feyenoord had hammered Reykjavik (Iceland) by a record 12-2 and then 4-0 in two Rotterdam ties, and later they accounted for Vorwaerts Berlin and Legia Warsaw.

For the first time, two British clubs reached the semi-finals—and had the misfortune to be drawn against each other. Leeds, chasing the League Championship, FA Cup and European Cup, had shown impressive strength in getting to the last four in their first European Cup: 16-0 over Lyn Oslo, 6-0 over Ferencvaros and 2-0 over Standard Liège, themselves surprise conquerors of Real Madrid. Celtic, after a 2-0 win over Basle, needed the right side of the coin to remove Benfica after both had 3-0 wins at home. They were more composed against Fiorentina, and then met a Leeds side exhausted by a three-game FA Cup semi-final against Manchester United. There was really only one team in it and the Scots, with a 1-0 win in Yorkshire and a 2-1 victory at home, moved on to their second European final.

In Milan, playing 4-2-4, a Celtic team containing seven 'Lisbon Lions' came up against Feyenoord's attacking brand of catenaccio and had no real answer. Israel, the sweeper, immediately answered Gemmell's tremendous free-kick goal, heading in from a free-kick, and the Dutch took over the midfield. The only surprise was that they could not affirm their control in the 90 minutes. But in extra time, Kindvall, the elegant Swedish centre-forward, chased a high lob on the left, McNeill tried to handle, missed, and Kindvall gave the Dutch horns something to honk about.

1970-71

This European Cup tournament was notable for the return of an old hero—Ferenc Puskas, the galloping major of Real Madrid. Now, however, he was manager of Greek club Panathinaikos, and true to form he reached the finals—at the expense, among others, of English champions Everton, beaten by their own ineptitude and the away goals rule. Everton's second round game against Borussia Moenchengladbach had been reduced to penalties. Of all the major English clubs, they have by far the worst record in Europe—and the quarter-final against the Greeks remains their best attempt in nine entries in the three competitions.

Holders Feyenoord went out on away goals to Arad (Rumania), but Ajax kept up the Dutch interest with wins over Nendori (Albania), Basle, Celtic, and, in the semi-finals, Atlético Madrid. Under the authoritarian control of Rinus Michels, Ajax's obvious promise had come to fruition. Cruyff was already the orchestrator—an emerging Di Stefano—Keizer was fast and dangerous on the left, Hulshoff a strong centre-half, and Vasovic an intelligent attacking sweeper. Against Atlético, there was a sign of another star: one of the three goals came from the young midfield player Johan Neeskens.

EUROPEAN CUP 1970-71

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Levski Spartak v FK Austria (3-1, 0-3)	3-4

FIRST ROUND

Nendori Tirana v Ajax (2-2, 0-2)	2-4
Spartak Moscow v Basle* (3-2, 1-2)	4-4
Glentoran v Waterford (1-3, 0-1)	1-4
Celtic v Kokkolan PV (9-0, 5-0)	14-0
IFK Gothenburg v Legia Warsaw (0-4, 1-2)	1-6
Rosenborg v Standard Liege (0-2, 0-5)	0-7
Cagliari v St Etienne (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
Atletico Madrid v FK Austria (2-0, 2-1)	4-1
Ujpest Dozsa v Red Star Belgrade (2-0, 0-4)	2-4
Feyenoord v UT Arad* (1-1, 0-0)	1-1
Sporting Lisbon v Floriana (5-0, 4-0)	9-0
Fenerbahce v Carl Zeiss Jena (0-4, 0-1)	0-5
Everton v KB Keflavik (6-2, 3-0)	9-2
Bor. M'gladbach v EPA Larnaca (6-0, 10-0)	16-0
Sl. Bratislava v Copenhagen BK 03 (2-1, 2-2)	4-3
Jeunesse Esch v Panathinaikos (1-2, 0-5)	1-7

SECOND ROUND

Ajax v Basle (3-0, 2-1)	5-1
Waterford v Celtic (0-7, 2-3)	2-10
Standard Liege v Legia Warsaw (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Cagliari v Atletico Madrid (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Red Star Belgrade v UT Arad (3-0, 3-1)	6-1
Carl Zeiss Jena v Sporting Lisbon (2-1, 2-1)	4-2
Borussia M'gladbach v Everton† (1-1, 1-1)	2-2
Panathinaikos v Slovan Bratislava (3-0, 1-2)	4-2

QUARTER-FINALS

Ajax v Celtic (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
Atletico Madrid* v Legia Warsaw (1-0, 1-2)	2-2
C. Zeiss Jena v Red Star Belgrade (3-2, 0-4)	3-6
Everton v Panathinaikos* (1-1, 0-0)	1-1

SEMI-FINALS

Atletico Madrid v Ajax (1-0, 0-3)	1-3
Red Star Belgrade v Panathinaikos* (4-1, 0-3)	4-4

FINAL

Ajax 2 Panathinaikos 0
Wembley, 2.6.71, 83,179)

Ajax: Stuy, Neeskens, Vasovic, Suurbier, Hulshoff, Rijnders (Blankenburg), Swart (Haan), G. Muhren, Cruyff, Van Dijk, Keizer

Panathinaikos: Oconomopoulos, Tomaras, Vlahos, Elefterakis, Kamaras, Sourpis, Grammos, Filakouris, Antoniadis, Domazos, Kapsis

Scorers: Van Dijk (5), Kapsis og (87)
*won on away goals rule †won on penalties

In the other semi-final, Panathinaikos did the seemingly impossible, beating Red Star Belgrade, coming back magnificently from 4-1 down in the away leg to tie 4 4 and go through on away goals.

Unfortunately Wembley (holding its third European Cup final in nine years) dwarfed the Greeks and Ajax, with only five survivors from the Madrid final two seasons before, were able to dictate at will after Van Dijk had headed in Keizer's cross after five minutes. As they were to show in the next two seasons, Ajax rarely let the scoreline reflect their superiority and it was not until the very end that substitute Haan added the second via Kapsis after a dazzling run by Cruyff.

After this triumph, Michels went to Spain and Barcelona, but he left behind an attractive, multi-talented side that was to grace the European Cup final for another two years.

EUROPEAN CUP 1971-72

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Valencia v US Luxembourg (3-1, 1-0)	4-1

FIRST ROUND

Ajax v Dynamo Dresden (2-0, 0-0)	2-0
Olym. Marseille v Gornik Zabrze (2-1, 1-1)	3-2
Lahden Reipas v Grasshoppers (1-1, 0-8)	1-9
Stromsgodset Drammen v Arsenal (1-3, 0-4)	1-7
Feyenoord v Olympiakos Nicosia (8-0, 9-0)	17-0
Dynamo Bucharest* v Sp. Trnava (0-0, 2-2)	2-2
CSKA Sofia v Partizan Tirana (3-0, 1-0)	4-0
Wacker Innsbruck v Benfica (0-4, 1-3)	1-7
Copenhagen BK 03 v Celtic (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
IA Akranes v Sliema Wanderers (0-4, 0-0)	0-4
Valencia* v Hajduk Split (0-0, 1-1)	1-1
Ujpest Dozsa v Malmo FF (4-0, 0-1)	4-1
Standard Liege v Linfield (2-0, 3-2)	5-2
Galatasaray v CSKA Moscow (1-1, 0-3)	1-4
Cork Hibernians v B. M'gladbach (0-5, 1-2)	1-7
Inter-Milan v AEK Athens (4-1, 2-3)	6-4

SECOND ROUND

Olympique Marseille v Ajax (1-2, 1-4)	2-6
Grasshoppers Zurich v Arsenal (0-2, 0-3)	0-5
Dynamo Bucharest v Feyenoord (0-3, 0-2)	0-5
Benfica v CSKA Sofia (2-1, 0-0)	2-1
Celtic v Sliema Wanderers (5-0, 2-1)	7-1
Valencia v Ujpest Dozsa (0-1, 1-2)	1-3
CSKA Sofia v Standard Liege (1-0, 1-2)	1-2
Inter-Milan v B. M'gladbach (4-2, 0-0)	‡4-2

QUARTER-FINALS

Ajax v Arsenal (2-1, 1-0)	3-1
Feyenoord v Benfica (1-0, 1-5)	2-5
Ujpest Dozsa v Celtic (1-2, 1-1)	2-3
Inter-Milan* v Standard Liege (1-0, 1-2)	2-2

SEMI-FINALS

Ajax v Benfica (1-0, 0-0)	1-0
Inter-Milan† v Celtic (0-0, 0-0)	0-0

FINAL

Ajax 2 Inter-Milan 0
(Rotterdam, 31.5.72, 61,354)

Ajax: Stuy, Suurbier, Blankenburg, Hulshoff, Krol, Neeskens, Haan, G. Muhren, Swart, Cruyff, Keizer

Inter: Bordon, Burgnich, Facchetti, Bellugi, Oriali, Bedin, Jair (Pellizarro), Mazzola, Giubertoni (Bertini), Boninsenga, Frustalupi

Scorer: Cruyff (47,78)

*won on away goals rule †won on penalties after extra time ‡Borussia won first leg 7-1; replay ordered due to spectator violence (second leg played before replayed first leg) and played in West Berlin

Decked in Juventus shirts, Heinz Stuy, Johan Cruyff, Johnny Rep (with cup), Ruud Krol and Piet Keizer parade in front of the massive Belgrade crowd after completing Ajax's hat-trick in 1973.

1971-72

With a new manager, Stefan Kovacs, and a more self-expressive policy, Ajax flowed through to their third final in four years, though not without moments of anxiety for their supporters. Dynamo Dresden and Olympique Marseille were easily accounted for, but Arsenal, against the run of the game, could have held them to a 1-1 draw in Amsterdam but for a dubious penalty, and a Graham own goal was the only one at Highbury. Nor were Benfica, who had put out fellow countrymen Feyenoord in the previous round, any walkover in the semi-finals.

Elsewhere there were problems on and off the field, most notably in Moenchengladbach, where Inter's Boninsegna, having just made it 2-1, was knocked out by a can of Coca-Cola. Later, Corso was sent off for kicking the referee and Inter tumbled 7-1. UEFA's answer to Inter's protest was to annul the tie, and after winning 4-2 at San Siro, Inter packed their defence to draw the replayed leg in Berlin. Not content with that, the Italians then ran the gamut of escapologist possibilities: away goals against Standard Liège in the quarter-finals, penalties against Celtic in the semis.

In the Rotterdam final, Cruyff was having no nonsense. Ajax, now with Krol and Haan in their line-up, went on the attack from the start and it was only a matter of time before a tentative Inter, missing regular keeper Vieri and losing stopper Giubertoni, gave way. Cruyff himself scored both goals, taking advantage of a defensive muddle for the first and heading Keizer's free-kick for the second to give Holland a hat-trick.

1972-73

Another Dutch-Italian final saw Ajax back for the third consecutive time and the Italians represented by the multi-million lira Juventus, for whom Altafini, AC Milan's goalscorer in the 1963 final, had joined the expensive Pietro Anastasi in attack. Zoff was rejuvenated in goal.

Juventus, with 3-1 and 2-0 wins over Marseille and Magdeburg respectively, had quarter-final trouble with Ujpest Dozsa, who had beaten Celtic 4-2 in the previous round. Two goals from Anastasi in Hungary put the Italians into the semi-finals on away goals. There they met Brian Clough's Derby County who, beginning with a comfortable 4-1 win over Zeljeznicar (Yugoslavia), were most impressive, beating Benfica 3-0 at home and drawing 0-0 away. In Turin,

EUROPEAN CUP 1972-73

FIRST ROUND

CSKA Sofia v Panathinaikos (2-1, 2-0)	4-1
Waterford v Omonia Nicosia (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Galatasaray v Bayern Munich (1-1, 0-6)	1-7
T-S Innsbruck v Dynamo Kiev (0-1, 0-2)	0-3
Sliema W. v Gornik Zabrze (0-5, 0-5)	0-10
Aris Bonnevoie v Arges Pitesti (0-2, 0-4)	0-6
Real Madrid v IB Keflavik (3-0, 1-0)	4-0
Derby County v Zeljeznicar (2-0, 2-1)	4-1
Malmo FF v Benfica (1-0, 1-4)	2-4
Anderlecht v Vejle BK (4-2, 3-0)	7-2
Ujpest Dozsa v Basle (2-0, 2-3)	4-3
Celtic v Rosenborg Trondheim (2-1, 3-1)	5-2
FC Magdeburg v Turun PS Turku (6-0, 3-1)	9-1
Olympique Marseille v Juventus (1-0, 0-3)	1-3

[Ajax (holders) and Spartak Trnava received byes]

SECOND ROUND

CSKA Sofia v Ajax (1-3, 0-3)	1-6
Omonia Nicosia v Bayern Munich (0-9, 0-4)	0-13
Dynamo Kiev v Gornik Zabrze (2-0, 1-2)	3-2
Arges Pitesti v Real Madrid (2-1, 1-3)	3-4
Derby County v Benfica (3-0, 0-0)	3-0
Spartak Trnava v Anderlecht (1-0, 1-0)	2-0
Celtic v Ujpest Dozsa (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Juventus v FC Magdeburg (1-0, 1-0)	2-0

QUARTER-FINALS

Ajax v Bayern Munich (4-0, 1-2)	5-2
Dynamo Kiev v Real Madrid (0-0, 0-3)	0-3
Spartak Trnava v Derby County (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Juventus* v Ujpest Dozsa (0-0, 2-2)	2-2

SEMI-FINALS

Ajax v Real Madrid (2-1, 1-0)	3-1
Juventus v Derby County (3-1, 0-0)	3-1

FINAL

Ajax 1 Juventus 0
(Belgrade, 30.5.73, 89,484)

Ajax: Stuy, Suurbier, Krol, Hulshoff, Blankenburg, Neeskens, Rep, Haan, Cruyff, G. Muhren, Keizer

Juventus: Zoff, Longobucco, Marchetti, Furino, Salvadore, Morini, Causio (Cuccureddu), Altafini, Anastasi, Bettega (Haller), Capello

Scorer: Rep (4)

*won on away goals rule

though, they allowed Altafini and Anastasi too much freedom and went down 3-1. Additionally they lost McFarland and Gemmill for the return, both receiving second bookings for the tournament. Worse was to come in Derby: Hinton missed a penalty and Davies was sent off in a goalless draw.

Ajax, meanwhile, had been putting down their pretenders. A bye and 3-1, 3-0 victories over CSKA Sofia brought them up against Bayern Munich, the nucleus of West Germany's great European Championship side. But in Amsterdam, goalkeeper Sepp Maier had one of his really bad days, and with four goals under their belt Ajax could afford to lose 2-1 in Munich. Real Madrid were no match for the highly tuned Dutch in the semi-finals and indeed were flattered by the 3-1 aggregate.

In Belgrade, Ajax fielded a virtually unchanged side from the one that beat Inter in 1972. Rep came in for Swart, and with less than five minutes gone he headed in Blankenburg's cross. And that was it. The Dutch dominated, delighted, infuriated; Cruyff, with his acceleration and control, baffled the Juventus defence but Muhren and Rep failed to exploit his openings. Juventus occasionally broke dangerously, but Stuy held firm in goal and Ajax, by no means at their most attractive, completed the first hat-trick since Real Madrid in the 1950s, winning 19 of their 26 games over the three seasons.

1973-74

It is said that one man doesn't make a team. But when Johan Cruyff went off to join Michels at Barcelona—for a then world record £922,300—Ajax went out of the European Cup in their first tie, losing 2-1 to CSKA Sofia.

For the first time in the competition's history, the final went to a replay: in the last seconds of the final, Schwarzenbeck stormed upfield to equalize from 30 yards out and give a lifeless Bayern Munich another shot at an Atlético Madrid who had shown a Jekyll and Hyde character in earlier rounds, and for whom victory would have been a travesty of football justice.

In the semi-finals, the Spanish side had gone to Celtic determined to draw—by any means. Three players sent off and three others cautioned reflects their cynical approach. All six were suspended for the return, where Atlético showed their other side, winning in style with excellent goals from Garate and Adelardo. Earlier victims had been Galatasaray (1-0), Dynamo Bucharest (4-2), and Red Star Belgrade (2-0). Red Star, in one of the finest exhibitions of attacking football seen in Britain, had beaten Liverpool 2-1 at Anfield for a 4-2 aggregate.

Bayern's campaign began intriguingly enough, needing penalties to remove Atvidaberg (Sweden) after winning the home leg 3-1. A missile from the crowd broke Breitner's shin, and Bayern claimed their own kind of compensation by luring away Torstensson, who had scored twice against them. He scored two for them in the quarter-final against CSKA Sofia and another in the semi-final with Ujpest Dozsa. A high-scoring second round tie had seen East meet West (a forerunner of the 1974 World Cup encounter) with Bayern beating Dynamo Dresden 7-6 on aggregate.

The final, the third in Brussels, was in extra time when Luis curled his free-kick past Maier, and it seemed the cup was going to Madrid again before Schwarzenbeck intervened. The replay two days later was all Bayern Munich: Hoeness and Müller dissected the Atlético defence, sharing four goals equally, while behind them Beckenbauer strolled supreme with aloof control.

Six of the Bayern side—Maier, Breitner, Beckenbauer, Schwarzenbeck, Hoeness and Müller—won World Cup winners' medals for West Germany a few weeks later.

EUROPEAN CUP 1973-74

FIRST ROUND

Bayern Munich* v Atvidaberg (3-1, 1-3)	4-4
Dynamo Dresden v Juventus (2-0, 2-3)	4-3
CSKA Sofia v T-S Innsbruck (3-0, 1-0)	4-0
Viking Stavanger v Sp. Trnava (1-2, 0-1)	1-3
Voroshilovgrad v Apoel Nicosia (2-0, 1-0)	3-0
Benfica v Olympiakos Piraeus (1-0, 1-0)	2-0
Waterford v Ujpest Dozsa (2-3, 0-3)	2-6
Turun PS Turku v Celtic (1-6, 0-3)	1-9
Vejle BK v Nantes (2-2, 1-0)	3-2
FC Bruges v Floriana (8-0, 2-0)	10-0
Fram Reykjavik v Basle (0-5, 2-6)	2-11
Red Star Belgrade v Stal Mielec (2-1, 1-0)	3-1
Jeunesse Esch v Liverpool (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
Crusaders v Dynamo Bucharest (0-1, 0-11)	0-12
Atletico Madrid v Galatasaray (0-0, 1-0)	1-0

[Ajax (holders) received bye]

SECOND ROUND

Bayern Munich v Dynamo Dresden (4-3, 3-3)	7-6
Ajax v CSKA Sofia (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Spartak Trnava v Voroshilovgrad (0-0, 1-0)	1-0
Benfica v Ujpest Dozsa (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
Celtic v Vejle BK (0-0, 1-0)	1-0
FC Bruges v Basle (2-1, 4-6)	6-7
Red Star Belgrade v Liverpool (2-1, 2-1)	4-2
Dynamo Bucharest v A. Madrid (0-2, 2-2)	2-4

QUARTER-FINALS

Bayern Munich v CSKA Sofia (4-1, 1-2)	5-3
Spartak Trnava* v Ujpest Dozsa (1-1, 1-1)	2-2
Basle v Celtic (3-2, 2-4)	5-6
Red Star Belgrade v A. Madrid (0-2, 0-0)	0-2

SEMI-FINALS

Ujpest Dozsa v Bayern Munich (1-1, 0-3)	1-4
Celtic v Atletico Madrid (0-0, 0-2)	0-2

FINAL

Bayern Munich 1 Atletico Madrid 1
(Brussels, 15.5.74, 49,000)

Bayern: Maier, Hansen, Breitner, Schwarzenbeck, Beckenbauer, Roth, Torstensson (Durnberger), Zobel, Muller, Hoeness, Kapellmann

Atletico: Reina, Melo, Capon, Adelardo, Heredia, Eusebio, Ufarte (Becerra), Luis, Garate, Irueta, Salcedo (Alberto)

Scorers: Schwarzenbeck (120); Luis (95)

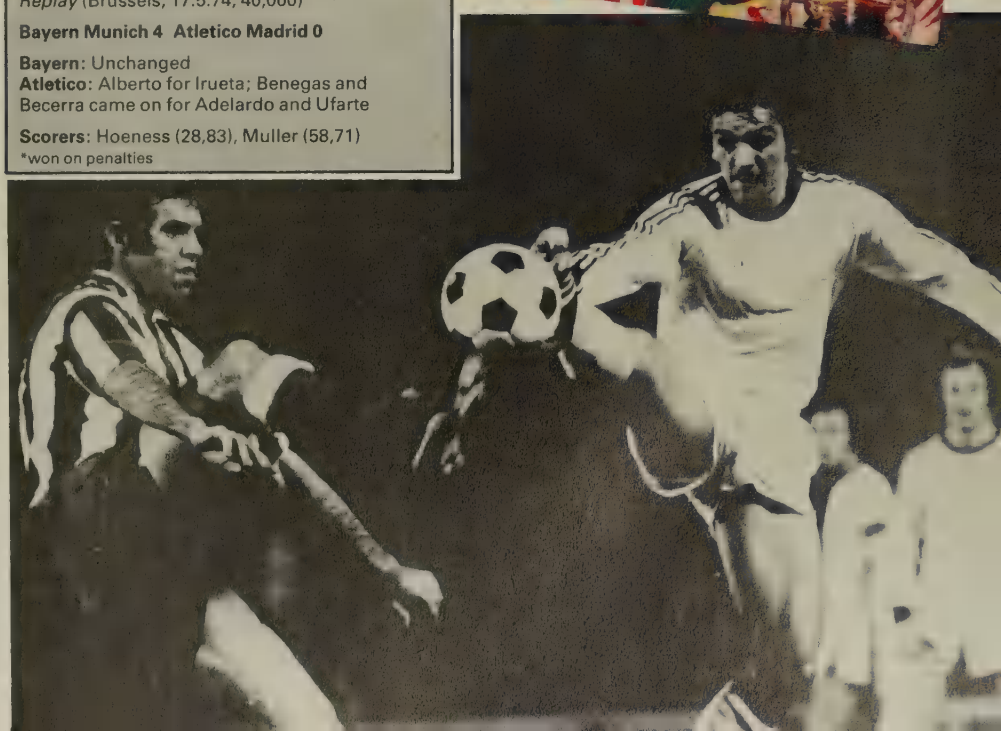
Replay (Brussels, 17.5.74, 40,000)

Bayern Munich 4 Atletico Madrid 0

Bayern: Unchanged
Atletico: Alberto for Irueta; Benegas and Becerra came on for Adelardo and Ufarte

Scorers: Hoeness (28,83), Muller (58,71)
*won on penalties

BELOW: ***The Bayern Munich players must have been as much relieved as jubilant after their replay victory over Atlético Madrid in the 1974 final; only a last-minute goal from Schwarzenbeck had saved the first game.***
BOTTOM: ***Atlético's Capon and Bayern's Kapellmann competing in Brussels.***



EUROPEAN CUP 1974-75

FIRST ROUND

Cork Celtic w.o. Omonia Nicosia (withdrew)	
Viking Stavanger v Ararat Erevan (0-2, 0-4)	0-6
Hvivdovre v Ruch Chorzow (0-0, 1-2)	1-2
Jeunesse Esch v Fenerbahce (2-3, 0-2)	2-5
Hajduk Split v IB Keflavik (7-1, 2-0)†	9-1
St Etienne v Sporting Lisbon (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
VOEST Linz v Barcelona (0-0, 0-5)	0-5
Feyenoord v Coleraine (7-0, 4-1)	11-1
Valletta v HJK Helsinki (1-0, 1-4)	2-4
Univ. Craiova v Atvidaberg (2-1, 1-3)	3-4
Slovan Bratislava v Anderlecht* (4-2, 1-3)	5-5
Celtic v Olympiakos Piraeus (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
Levski Spartak v Ujpest Dozsa (0-3, 1-4)	1-7
Leeds United v FC Zurich (4-1, 1-2)	5-3

[Bayern Munich (holders) and FC Magdeburg received byes]

SECOND ROUND

Bayern Munich v FC Magdeburg (3-2, 2-1)	5-3
Cork Celtic v Ararat Erevan (1-2, 0-5)	1-7
Ruch Chorzow v Fenerbahce (2-1, 2-0)	4-1
Hajduk Split v St Etienne (4-1, 1-5)	5-6
Feyenoord v Barcelona (0-0, 0-3)	0-3
HJK Helsinki v Atvidaberg (0-3, 0-1)	0-4
Anderlecht v Olympiakos Piraeus (5-1, 0-3)	5-4
Ujpest Dozsa v Leeds United (1-2, 0-3)	1-5

QUARTER-FINALS

Bayern Munich v Ararat Erevan (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Ruch Chorzow v St Etienne (3-2, 0-2)	3-4
Barcelona v Atvidaberg (2-0, 3-0)	5-0
Leeds United v Anderlecht (3-0, 1-0)	4-0

SEMI-FINALS

St Etienne v Bayern Munich (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Leeds United v Barcelona (2-1, 1-1)	3-2

FINAL

Bayern Munich 2 Leeds United 0
(Paris, 28.5.75, 48,374)

Bayern: Maier, Durnberger, Andersson (Weiss), Schwarzenbeck, Beckenbauer, Roth, Torstensson, Zobel, Muller, Hoeness (Wunder), Kapellmann

Leeds: Stewart, Reaney, F. Gray, Bremner, Madeley, Hunter, Lorimer, Clarke, Jordan, Giles, Yorath (E. Gray)

Scorers: Roth (71), Muller (81)

*won on away goals rule †both legs played in Split

1974-75

The 1974-75 European Cup was to be remembered almost entirely for its final. After a decade of slowly building ambition Leeds United finally reached the pinnacle on 28 May in Paris, attempting to become only the second English club to win the European Cup. Only Manchester United had appeared in a final before them after nearly 20 years of Europe's premier competition.

But by the end of that evening they had experienced another of those terrible disasters which dogged Don Revie's teams. It was another runners-up spot to add to the array they had already accumulated in the previous decade in the League (five), the FA Cup (three), the Fairs Cup (one) and the Cup Winners Cup (one).

And yet again there seemed an element of unfairness. Lorimer scored what appeared to be a perfectly good goal only for the referee to disallow it as another Leeds player was in an offside position, a seemingly obvious penalty was turned down, and then Bayern scored two relatively late goals through Roth and the almost inevitable Müller to retain their hard-won trophy.

Memories of Chelsea, Sunderland, Arsenal and other disappointments gone by came back to the players and their fans and, in the aftermath, the Yorkshire side's supporters wrecked parts of the stadium and its environs. The incident was made much worse than it might have been by the zealous response of the French police, but it represented the absolute nadir of British soccer in Europe. It wasn't until Liverpool won in Rome and Forest in Munich that European police forces began to relax if their local sides were drawn against English clubs. The result for Leeds was a hefty ban from any European competition.

The final apart, it was an unmemorable series. Leeds had struggled against Zurich (losing in Switzerland) but then won every game but one against worthy opponents in Ujpest Dozsa, Anderlecht and Barcelona; the exception was a 1-1 draw in Spain. Bayern struggled, not finding fellow Germans Magdeburg easy, then losing in Russia to Ararat Erevan. A preview of the following year's final saw them squeeze past St Etienne in the semis and then return to Paris for a game which most who saw it would prefer to forget.

Frank Gray looks on as Johan Neeskens gets in a header for Barcelona in the first leg of the 1975 semi-final at Elland Road. Leeds, having put 14 goals past three good sides (Zurich, Ujpest Dozsa and Anderlecht) won 2-1 at home and drew in Spain to reach the final in Paris, where they were unlucky to lose to a below-par Bayern Munich.

EUROPEAN CUP FINALS

Year	Venue	Winners		Runners-up	
1956	Paris	Real Madrid	4	Stade de Reims	3
1957	Madrid	Real Madrid	2	Fiorentina	0
1958	Brussels	Real Madrid	*3	AC Milan	2
1959	Stuttgart	Real Madrid	2	Stade de Reims	0
1960	Glasgow	Real Madrid	7	Eintracht Frankfurt	3
1961	Berne	Benfica	3	Barcelona	2
1962	Amsterdam	Benfica	5	Real Madrid	3
1963	Wembley	AC Milan	2	Benfica	1
1964	Vienna	Inter-Milan	3	Real Madrid	1
1965	Milan	Inter-Milan	1	Benfica	0
1966	Brussels	Real Madrid	2	Partizan Belgrade	1
1967	Lisbon	Celtic	2	Inter-Milan	1
1968	Wembley	Manchester United	*4	Benfica	1
1969	Madrid	AC Milan	4	Ajax	1
1970	Milan	Feyenoord	*2	Celtic	1
1971	Wembley	Ajax	2	Panathinaikos	0
1972	Rotterdam	Ajax	2	Inter-Milan	0
1973	Belgrade	Ajax	1	Juventus	0
1974	Brussels	Bayern Munich	†4	Atletico Madrid	0
1975	Paris	Bayern Munich	2	Leeds United	0
1976	Glasgow	Bayern Munich	1	St Etienne	0
1977	Rome	Liverpool	3	Borussia M'gladbach	1
1978	Wembley	Liverpool	1	FC Bruges	0
1979	Munich	Nottingham Forest	1	Malmo FF	0

*after extra time †after 1-1 draw in Brussels

Franz Roth's free-kick beats St Etienne keeper Ivan Curkovic to settle the 1976 final at Hampden—and give a jaded Bayern their third consecutive success. Roth had also scored against Leeds in the 1975 final.

1975-76

The big question to be answered in the 1976 European Cup was whether Bayern Munich could emulate Real Madrid and Ajax and make it a hat-trick.

The core of their side had been together a long time now, and Maier, Schwarzenbeck, Beckenbauer, Hoeness and Müller had all played their parts in the European Championship win of 1972 and the World Cup victory of 1974.

Indeed, by 1976 Bayern were roundly being accused of losing interest in the domestic Bundesliga, concentrating on retaining their European club prize and, perhaps, on the European Championship.

In fact, Bayern had already handed over their Bundesliga title after three successive wins to Borussia Moenchengladbach, themselves now on the road to a League hat-trick. It is interesting to note that between Nuremberg in 1968 and Cologne in 1978 these two shared the West German championship, but although Borussia came out on top (five titles to Bayern's four) they never won the European Cup and reached only one final.

This season they went out in the quarter-finals, on the away goals rule, to Real Madrid, after beating Juventus in the previous round. West German pride was restored when Bayern, having scraped through the second round against Malmö with some dubious refereeing after losing away, emulated the quarter-final performance against Benfica by drawing away in Madrid and winning comfortably in Munich, with Gerd Müller scoring all three goals against Real.

St Etienne were the first French finalists in any European competition since Reims second appearance in the European Cup in 1959. Capturing the continent with their 'Allez Les Verts' car stickers, banners and flags their team took the impressive scalps of Rangers, Dynamo Kiev and PSV Eindhoven, coming back from a 2-0 defeat in Russia to win at home with an extra-time goal by golden boy Dominique Rocheteau.

Like Reims before them, St Etienne attacked, played well, and lost. Perhaps Rocheteau, not fully fit, should have been brought on earlier than the 83rd minute, when he replaced a player who had blown several good chances. But one had a feeling that Bayern, playing an extremely cautious and boring game, were going to get their hat-trick.

The deciding goal, in the 57th minute, followed a free-kick given when Janvion brought down Müller. Beckenbauer, restrained all night, touched the ball on to Roth, whose well placed shot beat the unfortunate Curkovic.

Bayern's side quickly broke up following this final and just four years later, as they contested the leadership of the West German League with SV Hamburg, only Horsmann, Durnberger and Rummenigge of the Hampden side were still playing.

England's representatives, Derby County, went out 6-5 on aggregate to Real Madrid despite a fine 4-1 win at home. This will always be remembered as Charlie George's game, when he scored a hat-trick of two penalties and a glorious left-footed volley. He also scored in the return, when Derby collapsed in the Bernabeu and lost 5-1.

By now the manager who had built that Derby side was 15 miles down the road, fashioning a new dream. That any East Midlands side should begin the next decade as holders of the European Super Cup—and that one Charlie George should score a crucial goal—would then have been thought just a little fanciful.

EUROPEAN CUP 1975-76

FIRST ROUND

Jeunesse Esch v Bayern Munich (0-5, 1-3)	1-8
Malmo FF† v FC Magdeburg (2-1, 1-2)	3-3
Ujpest Dozsa* v FC Zurich (4-0, 1-5)	5-5
Benfica v Fenerbahce (7-0, 0-1)	7-1
Bor. M'gladbach v T-S Innsbruck (1-1, 6-1)	7-2
CSKA Sofia v Juventus (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Slovan Bratislava v Derby County (1-0, 0-3)	1-3
Real Madrid v Dynamo Bucharest (4-1, 0-1)	4-2
Linfield v PSV Eindhoven (1-2, 0-8)	1-10
Ruch Chorzow v PS Kuopion (5-0, 2-2)	7-2
RWD Molenbeek v Viking Stavanger (3-2, 1-0)	4-2
Valletta v Hajduk Split (0-5, 0-3)	0-8
Olympiakos Piraeus v Dynamo Kiev (2-2, 0-1)	2-3
Omonia Nicosia v Akranes (2-1, 0-4)	2-5
Rangers v Bohemians (4-1, 1-1)	5-2
KB Copenhagen v St Etienne (0-2, 1-3)	1-5

SECOND ROUND

Malmo FF v Bayern Munich (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Benfica v Ujpest Dozsa (5-2, 1-3)	6-5
Borussia M'gladbach v Juventus (2-0, 2-2)	4-2
Derby County v Real Madrid (4-1, 1-5)	5-6
Ruch Chorzow v PSV Eindhoven (1-3, 0-4)	1-7
Hajduk Split v RWD Molenbeek (4-0, 3-2)	7-2
Dynamo Kiev v Akranes (3-0, 2-0)	5-0
St Etienne v Rangers (2-0, 2-1)	4-1

QUARTER-FINALS

Benfica v Bayern Munich (0-0, 1-5)	1-5
Bor. M'gladbach v Real Madrid* (2-2, 1-1)	3-3
Hajduk Split v PSV Eindhoven (2-0, 0-3)	2-3
Dynamo Kiev v St Etienne (2-0, 0-3)	2-3

SEMI-FINALS

Real Madrid v Bayern Munich (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
St Etienne v PSV Eindhoven (1-0, 0-0)	1-0

FINAL

Bayern Munich 1 St Etienne 0
(Hampden Park, 12.5.76, 63,279)

Bayern: Maier, Hansen, Schwarzenbeck, Beckenbauer, Horsmann, Roth, Durnberger, Kapellmann, Rummenigge, Muller, Hoeness

St Etienne: Curkovic, Repellini, Piazza, Lopez, Janvion, Bathenay, Santini, Larque, P. Revelli, H. Revelli, Sarramagna (Rocheteau)

Scorer: Roth (57)

*won on away goals rule †won on penalties

1976-77

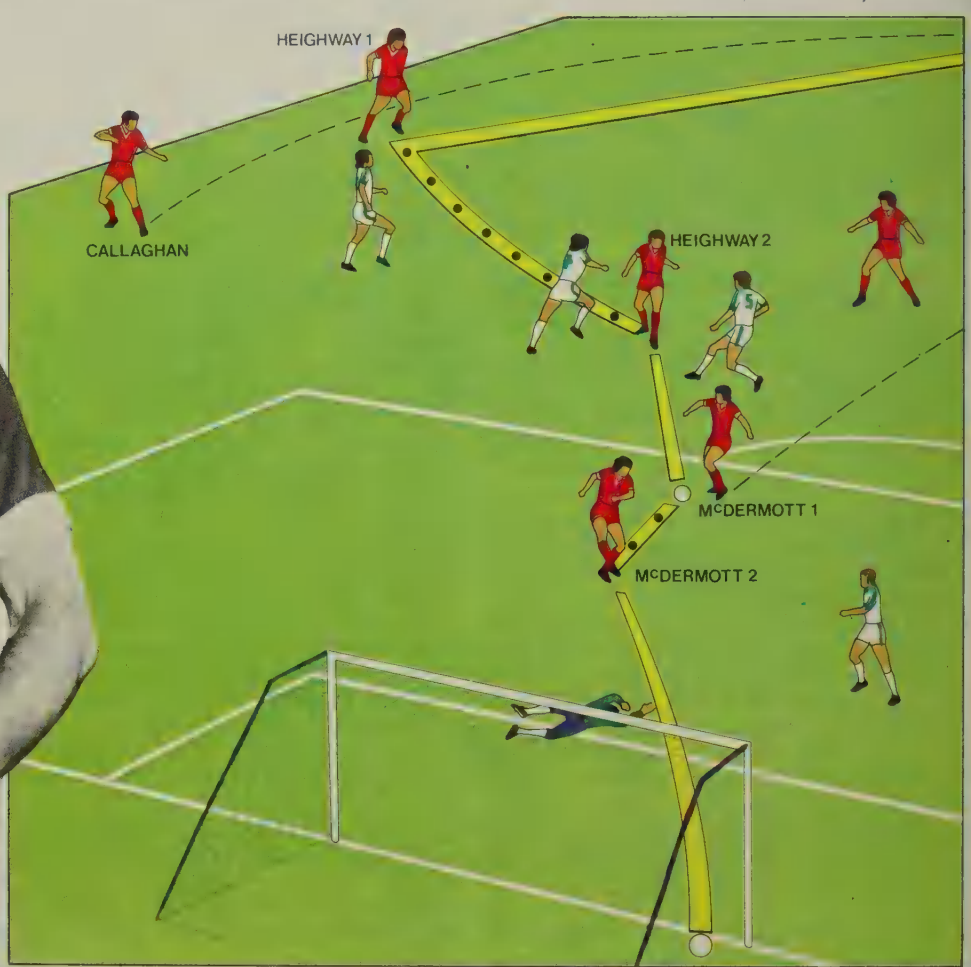
At last England were to have another European champion—and in truly dramatic circumstances, with Liverpool coming within a whisker of bringing off an unprecedented treble of League, FA Cup and European Cup.

The final, against the club Liverpool had beaten in the 1973 UEFA Cup final, was a magnificent match. Twelve players survived from that encounter, and among them was Kevin Keegan, scourge of Borussia in the 1973 first leg and now wanting to make a real impression in his last match before joining SV Hamburg. It was also supposed to be farewell for Tommy Smith, but he stayed on for another fine season—having scored with a superb header to turn the game—and then only missed the 1978 European Cup final because of a foot injury.

Liverpool's performance in Rome was a wonderful response to the events of the previous Saturday, when they had lost the FA Cup final to Manchester United through a strange Jimmy Greenhoff goal, despite largely dominating the match. As Brian James of the *Daily Mail* observed in the dressing-room after that game: 'Other sides have lost a game, a chance, a bonus, a final. Liverpool have lost their place in history. One day some side may do this treble. Maybe even a side from Liverpool. But not these men. No-one even mentions how close they have just come to being only the fifth side in history to do the double.

'The silence is appalling. What *are* they thinking? Keegan stares across the room . . . looking into the past hour? Or his future? You sense the mood—self-accusation. All of them have done what they could, but a few have not done what they were capable of.'

Five days later they certainly did more than enough, shrugging off that massive Wembley disappointment to win one of the



best of all European finals. McDermott put Liverpool ahead with a superbly taken goal after one of his characteristic long runs into space, but early in the second half a mistake by Jimmy Case let in Danish star Allan Simonsen to score a well-taken goal.

The equalizer seemed to gee up Liverpool. They changed gear, and from a corner following several minutes of pressure Smith headed home. With five minutes left Bertie Vogts brought down the slippery Keegan and Phil Neal sent Kneib the wrong way to wrap it all up.

Keegan had enjoyed a glorious game against the man-for-man marking, even against one of the best in the world, and gave the Germans in the crowd—and millions more on television—a taste of what was to come as he took Hamburg to the Bundesliga title and succeeded Simonsen to become European Footballer of the Year two years running.

Liverpool's passage to the final had not been overly difficult, though they lost 1-0 away to Turkish champions Trabzonspor, and they met only one really class team. They were the previous year's runners-up St Etienne, already with two wins over tricky opposition and a clean sheet to their credit, in the quarter-finals. Liverpool played well in France, but they returned trailing to a Bathenay goal. At Anfield Keegan scored early with a strange curling cross from near the corner-flag, but Bathenay struck again with a fine 30-yarder; suddenly Liverpool, because of the away-goals rule, had to score twice in half-an-hour. They did it with goals from Ray Kennedy and David Fairclough, who so often over these two seasons of Liverpool dominance in Europe was to come on and score the vital goal, earning the nick-name 'super-sub'. It was these 30 minutes, in a sense, that more than any period decided it would be Liverpool to face Borussia in Rome.

Liverpool's semi-final against FC Zurich, conquerors of Rangers in the first round, was almost anti-climax. A 3-1 win in Switzerland made the return virtually a formality, and British fans were treated to the arrogant sight of an English club saving themselves for a crucial domestic game on the Saturday (in this case the FA Cup semi-final against neighbours Everton). In this context it's worth remembering that before this game English clubs had reached the same stage on no less than ten occasions—and only twice, with Manchester United in 1968 and Leeds in 1975—had they gone further.

Borussia Moenchengladbach, packed with internationals and on their way to a third successive German championship, left little to spare in reaching the final, relying on away wins against Torino and Bruges because of weaker form at home. Their relative lack of form, and certainly lack of conviction—it was rumoured that several players, including scoring machine Jupp Heynckes, were injured—appeared to follow them to the final.

Nevertheless they provided tough enough opposition; and in that Liverpool won in Italy, won in style after a real body blow five days before, and that their fans were magnificent in every sense, it was perhaps the best performance of any British side in the first 25 years of European competition.

EUROPEAN CUP 1976-77

FIRST ROUND

Liverpool v Crusaders (2-0, 5-0)	7-0
Akranes v Trabzonspor (1-3, 2-3)	3-6
Dundalk v PSV Eindhoven (1-1, 0-6)	1-7
CSKA Sofia v St Etienne (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Dynamo Dresden v Benfica (2-0, 0-0)	2-0
Ferencvaros v Jeunesse Esch (5-1, 6-2)	11-3
Sliema W. v Turun PS Turku* (2-1, 0-1)	2-2
Rangers v FC Zurich (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Dynamo Kiev v Partizan Belgrade (3-0, 2-0)	5-0
Omonia Nicosia v PAOK Salonika (0-2, 1-1)	1-3
Viking Stavanger v Banik Ostrava (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Koge BK v Bayern Munich (0-5, 1-2)	1-7
FC Bruges v Steaua Bucharest (2-1, 1-1)	3-2
Stal Mielec v Real Madrid (1-2, 0-1)	1-3
Torino v Malmo FF (2-1, 1-1)	3-2
Austria/WAC v Borussia M'gladbach (1-0, 0-3)	1-3

SECOND ROUND

Trabzonspor v Liverpool (1-0, 0-3)	1-3
St Etienne v PSV Eindoven (1-0, 0-0)	1-0
Ferencvaros v Dynamo Dresden (1-0, 0-4)	1-4
FC Zurich v Turun PS Turku (2-0, 1-0)	3-0
Dynamo Kiev v PAOK Salonika (4-0, 2-0)	6-0
Banik Ostrava v Bayern Munich (2-1, 0-5)	2-6
Real Madrid v FC Bruges (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Torino v Borussia M'gladbach (1-2, 0-0)	1-2

QUARTER-FINALS

St Etienne v Liverpool (1-0, 1-3)	2-3
FC Zurich* v Dynamo Dresden (2-1, 2-3)	4-4
Bayern Munich v Dynamo Kiev (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Borussia M'gladbach v FC Bruges (2-2, 1-0)	3-2

SEMI-FINALS

FC Zurich v Liverpool (1-3, 0-3)	1-6
Dynamo Kiev v Bor. M'gladbach (1-0, 0-2)	1-2

FINAL

Liverpool 3 Borussia Moenchengladbach 1
(Rome, 25.5.77, 52,078)

Liverpool: Clemence, Neal, Jones, Smith, R. Kennedy, Hughes, Keegan, Case, Heighway, Callaghan, McDermott

Borussia: Kneib, Vogts, Klinkhammer, Wittkamp, Bonhof, Wohlers, (Hannes), Wimmer (Kulik), Stielike, Simonsen, Schaffer, Heynckes

Scorers: McDermott (29), Smith (67), Neal (pen-85); Simonsen (50)
*won on away goals rule

FAR LEFT: ***Tommy Smith, whose fine header restored Liverpool's lead, gets a lift after the 1977 final with Borussia Moenchengladbach in Rome—one of the finest in the history of the competition.***
LEFT: ***Terry McDermott had put the Football League champions ahead in the 29th minute when after a long run he converted Steve Heighway's pass into space (see diagram).***

1977-78

After the heady wine of Rome the cold beer of Wembley a year later was poor fare indeed. Champions Liverpool had home advantage and, like all teams who have enjoyed it in the final (with the exception of Reims in the first competition in 1956) they made it work to their advantage.

Later voted European Footballer of the Year, Allan Simonsen gave Borussia hope in Rome with a 50th-minute goal, but Liverpool—as they were to do in the 1978 semi-final—proved the tougher side. The same could be said of the 1973 UEFA Cup final.

For the second consecutive year, their opponents were a side they had already beaten recently in a UEFA Cup final, but despite the tight score this was not the dynamic Bruges of 1976, who had gone two goals up at Anfield. Much more of a threat were Borussia Moenchengladbach, who won the first leg of their semi-final 2-1 before going down, as they had done in the 1973 UEFA Cup final, 3-0 at Anfield. Five of the Borussia side—Vogts, Bonhof, Wimmer, Kulik and Heynckes—had played in all five European games against Liverpool, and by this stage must have been fairly sick of the sight of the red strip.

Unlike the West Germans, who took the UEFA Cup in both 1975 and 1979, Bruges would finish the decade without their name on a European trophy. Ernst Happel, their Austrian manager, was also the Dutch national boss, and it was to be a disappointing year for him, coming second in what must rank as the world's two most prestigious tournaments.

Bruges had played extremely well to get to Wembley, scoring twice in Madrid to thwart Atlético and holding talented Juventus to a single goal in Turin to win the semi-final with goals by Bastijns and Vandereycken. Happel was to come across ten of that Juventus side three months later in what was effectively a World Cup semi-final, when Holland met Italy in Buenos Aires, and he again outwitted them to reach another final.

But at least his Dutch side deserved to win, attacking for most of the match. Had it not been for the dismal display by Malmö a year later, Bruges would probably have gone down as the least memorable finalists of the

EUROPEAN CUP 1977-78

FIRST ROUND

Dynamo Dresden v Halmstad BK (2-0, 1-2)	3-2
Trabzonspor v Copenhagen BK 03 (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Benfica† v Torpedo Moscow (0-0, 0-0)	0-0
Basle v T-S Innsbruck (1-3, 1-0)	2-3
Celtic v Jeunesse Esch (5-0, 6-1)	11-1
Red Star Belgrade v Sligo Rovers (3-0, 3-0)	6-0
Vasas Budapest v Bor. M'gladbach (0-3, 1-1)	1-4
Omonia Nicosia v Juventus (0-3, 0-2)	0-5
Valur Reykjavik v Glentoran (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Levski Spartak v Slask Wroclaw (3-0, 2-2)	5-2
Lillestrom SK v Ajax (2-0, 0-4)	2-4
Dyn. Bucharest v Atletico Madrid (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Dukla Prague v Nantes* (1-1, 0-0)	1-1
Floriana v Panathinaikos (1-1, 0-4)	1-5
PS Kuopion v FC Bruges (0-4, 2-5)	2-9

[Liverpool (holders) received bye]

SECOND ROUND

Liverpool v Dynamo Dresden (5-1, 1-2)	6-3
Benfica v Copenhagen BK 03 (1-0, 1-0)	2-0
Celtic v T-S Innsbruck (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Red S. Belgrade v Bor. M'gladbach (0-3, 1-5)	1-8
Glentoran v Juventus (0-1, 0-5)	0-6
Levski Spartak v Ajax (1-2, 1-2)	2-4
Nantes v Atletico Madrid (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
FC Bruges v Panathinaikos (2-0, 0-1)	2-1

QUARTER-FINALS

Benfica v Liverpool (1-2, 1-4)	2-6
T-S Innsbruck v Bor. M'gladbach* (3-1, 0-2)	3-3
Ajax v Juventus† (1-1, 1-1)	2-2
FC Bruges v Atletico Madrid (2-0, 2-3)	4-3

SEMI-FINALS

Borussia M'gladbach v Liverpool (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Juventus v FC Bruges (1-0, 0-2)	1-2

FINAL

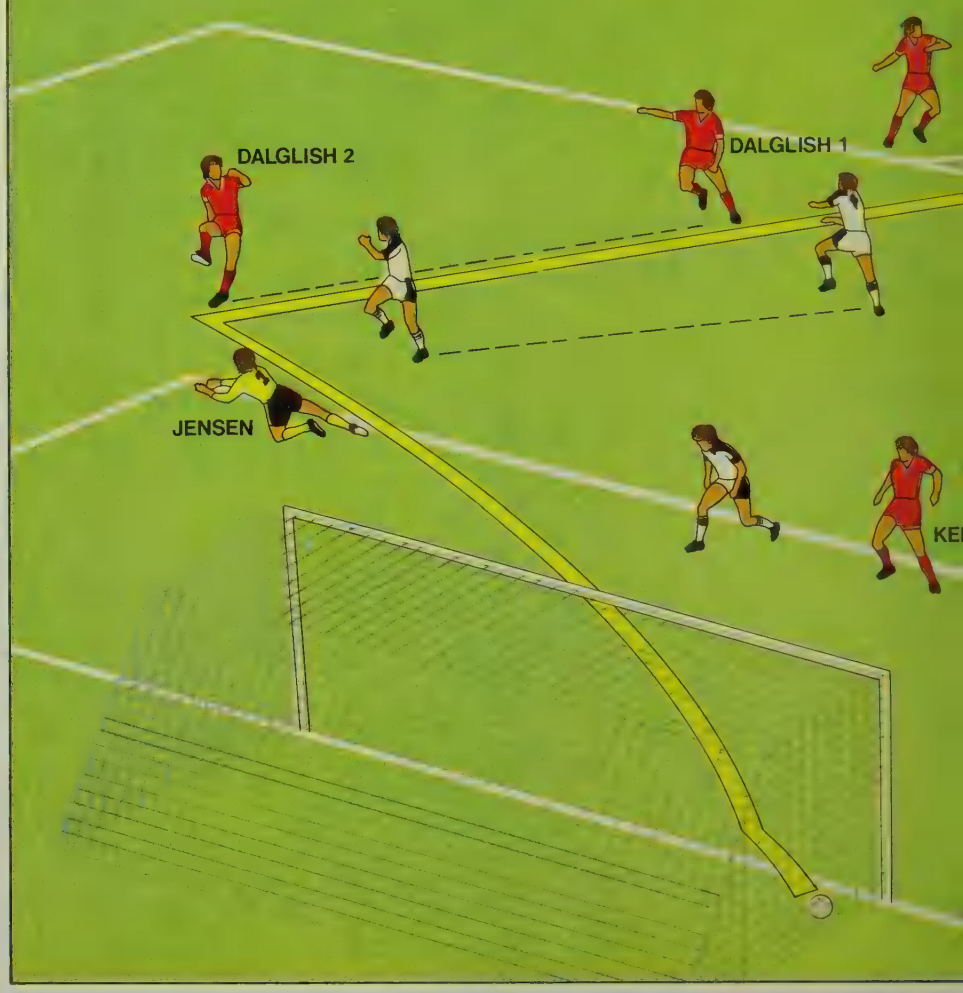
Liverpool 1 FC Bruges 0
(Wembley, 10.5.78, 92,000)

Liverpool: Clemence, Neal, Hansen, Thompson, R. Kennedy, Hughes, Dalglish, Case (Heighway), Fairclough, McDermott, Souness

Bruges: Jensen, Bastijns, Krieger, Leekens, Maes (Volders), Cools, De Cubber, Vandereycken, Ku (Sanders), Simoen, Sorensen

Scorer: Dalglish (64)
*won on away goals rule †won on penalties

One good goal decided the disappointing 1978 final at Wembley, and it came via Liverpool's two new stars. Graeme Souness, chesting down a headed clearance, found time under pressure to push a neat ball through to fellow-Scot Kenny Dalglish. The £440,000 signing from Celtic accelerated a few yards and, as Jensen came out to close him down, clipped the ball over the advancing keeper (bottom picture) and inside the far post. It was the second time in three years that Liverpool had beaten Bruges in a European final; they had also met in the 1976 UEFA Cup.



decade It took a lack-lustre Liverpool most of the match to break down a resolute Bruges defence inspired by the goalkeeping form of Danish international Jensen. After 64 minutes Kenny Dalglish, Keegan's successor as Liverpool's superstar and the sharpest forward playing in the Football League, settled it with a cool chip after being put through by another 'new boy', fellow Scot Graeme Souness.

If manager Bob Paisley had been unsuccessful in enticing Dalglish south to Anfield—the £440,000 fee was a record between British clubs—the Scottish international may well have had a very different season in Europe as Celtic, after hammering Jeunesse Esch of Luxembourg, lost 4-2 to Innsbruck in the second round. The previous appearance of Celtic in the competition had also seen them fail against poor opposition, when they lost 3-1 to Olympiakos of Greece in 1974-75.

Liverpool's progress to the 1978 final had relied on superb form at home, where their goal record was 12-2. They lost in both East Germany, to old enemies Dynamo Dresden, and in West Germany, to Borussia, and as they enjoyed a bye through the first round that left only one other opponent—a Benfica side that was but a shadow of the great team of the 1960s.

Their goal tally against the Portuguese champions began a sequence that brought 16 in six games up to the final, and the club's all-round strength is reflected in the fact that in those matches eight different names appeared on the scoresheet.

Nevertheless it was something of an anti-climatic affair, and the atmosphere was strangely subdued—not at all like that remarkable night 10 years before in the same stadium.

There was an uncertainty about Liverpool. Forest had just taken their League title and beaten them in the League Cup final. So both would be in the European Cup next year, with Liverpool going for the hat-trick. . . .

1978-79

This was the season of the unexpected: England duly won their third consecutive final, equalling the feats of Holland and West Germany and making the 1970s the total preserve of those three countries, but they did it with the 'wrong' club'.

Neither of the finalists had ever remotely approached such exalted heights in European competition, and yet between them they lost just one game on the way to Munich. Nottingham Forest became the first team for a dozen years to win the European Cup at the first attempt (Celtic and Inter-Milan were their only predecessors) and the first since Ajax in 1972 to win it without losing a match.

If you add to this the fact that just two years before Forest were a Second Division side, one that squeezed into the First in third place, and that their home town is by far the smallest ever to spawn the European champions, then the achievement ranks as one of the most remarkable, and certainly the least predicted, in the competition's history.

Heavy going for John Robertson and Cologne's Harald Konopka at Nottingham in the 1979 semi-final. Forest went behind 2-0, pulled it round to 3-2, and then let the West Germans equalize. In the second leg, needing a victory, they won 1-0 through Ian Bowyer.

The fact that Forest would succeed where the likes of Arsenal, Everton, Leeds, Manchester City and Spurs had failed was surely beyond conjecture in the mid-1970s, when the club was bumping along the bottom of the Second Division.

Now they were in the European Cup. And the first round draw was amazing, the one game millions of Englishmen were hoping would be a classic final, or perhaps a heart-stopping semi-final: Forest v Liverpool.

For the first of what were really three European finals for Forest that season, they were in peak form, engaged in a run of 63 matches that saw just one defeat. Liverpool, for their remarkable part, had not been knocked out of Europe since Ferencvaros beat them on the away goals rule in the Cup Winners Cup second round in 1974-75—nearly four years before.

But 13 September 1978 was to be Forest's night. And it was a very special night for a 19-year-old called Garry Birtles, playing only his second first-class match, as he scored the first and, in the dying seconds, made a second for full-back Colin Barrett. Their goals proved more than enough; the tactics that Forest evolved to hold Bob Paisley's sides saw them through to a 0-0 draw, and Liverpool's dreams of emulating the hat-tricks of Ajax and Bayern were over.

By this stage the competition had a rather strange look about it: of the 16 sides left in the second round only one, Real Madrid, had ever even reached the final before, and they were soon to be eliminated by Grasshoppers—thanks mainly to three goals by Claudio Sulser.

EUROPEAN CUP 1978-79

FIRST ROUND

Nottingham Forest v Liverpool (2-0, 0-0)	2-0
AEK Athens v Porto (6-1, 1-4)	7-5
Real Madrid v Progres Niedercorn (5-0, 7-0)	12-0
Grasshoppers Zurich v Valletta (8-0, 5-3)	13-3
Juventus v Rangers (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Fenerbahce v PSV Eindhoven (2-1, 1-6)	3-7
Odense BK 09 v Lokomotiv Sofia (2-2, 1-2)	3-4
1FC Cologne v Akranes (4-1, 1-1)	5-2
Vlaznia v Austria/WAC (2-0, 1-4)	3-4
Linfield v Lillestrom SK (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Omonia Nicosia v Bohemians* (2-1, 0-1)	2-2
Par. Belgrade v Dynamo Dresden† (2-0, 0-2)	2-2
FC Bruges v Wisla Krakow (2-1, 1-3)	3-4
Zbrojovka Brno v Ujpest Dozsa (2-2, 2-0)	4-2
Valkeakosken Haka v Dynamo Kiev (0-1, 1-3)	1-4
Malmo FF v AS Monaco (0-0, 1-0)	1-0

SECOND ROUND

AEK Athens v Nottingham Forest (1-2, 1-5)	2-7
Real Madrid v Grasshoppers* (3-1, 0-2)	3-3
Rangers v PSV Eindhoven (0-0, 3-2)	3-2
Lokomotiv Sofia v 1FC Cologne (0-1, 0-4)	0-5
Austria/WAC v Lillestrom SK (4-1, 0-0)	4-1
Bohemians v Dynamo Dresden (0-0, 0-6)	0-6
Zbrojovka Brno v Wisla Krakow* (2-2, 1-1)	3-3
Dynamo Kiev v Malmo FF (0-0, 0-2)	0-2

QUARTER-FINALS

Nottingham Forest v Grasshoppers (4-1, 1-1)	5-2
1FC Cologne v Rangers (1-0, 1-1)	2-1
Austria/WAC v Dynamo Dresden (3-1, 0-1)	3-2
Wisla Krakow v Malmo FF (2-1, 1-4)	3-5

SEMI-FINALS

Nottingham Forest v 1FC Cologne (3-3, 1-0)	4-3
Austria/WAC v Malmo FF (0-0, 0-1)	0-1

FINAL

Nottingham Forest 1 Malmo FF 0
(Munich, 30.5.79, 57,500)

Forest: Shilton, Anderson, Clark, McGovern, Lloyd, Burns, Francis, Bowyer, Birtles, Woodcock, Robertson

Malmo: Moller, R. Andersson, Jonsson, M. Andersson, Erlandsson, Tapper (Malmberg), Lungberg, Prytz, Kinnvall, Hansson (T. Andersson), Cervin

Scorer: Francis (45)

*won on away goals rule †won on penalties

Rangers were effectively acting as a brush for Forest, clearing their path to the final by first removing Juventus, UEFA Cup winners in 1977 and then PSV Eindhoven, UEFA Cup winners in 1978. The second success was particularly notable, the Scots winning 3-2 in Holland after a goalless draw at Ibrox to inflict the Dutch club's first home defeat in 23 years of European competition.

Meanwhile Forest moved easily past AEK Athens, Birtles picking up three more as Forest's fast, first-time style brought victory in Greece and a runaway win in Nottingham. The score against Grasshoppers now looks comfortable, too, but Forest went 1-0 down at the City Ground to a Sulser goal, saw Peter Shilton make a super save from the same player at 2-1, and really only made it safe with two goals in the dying minutes.

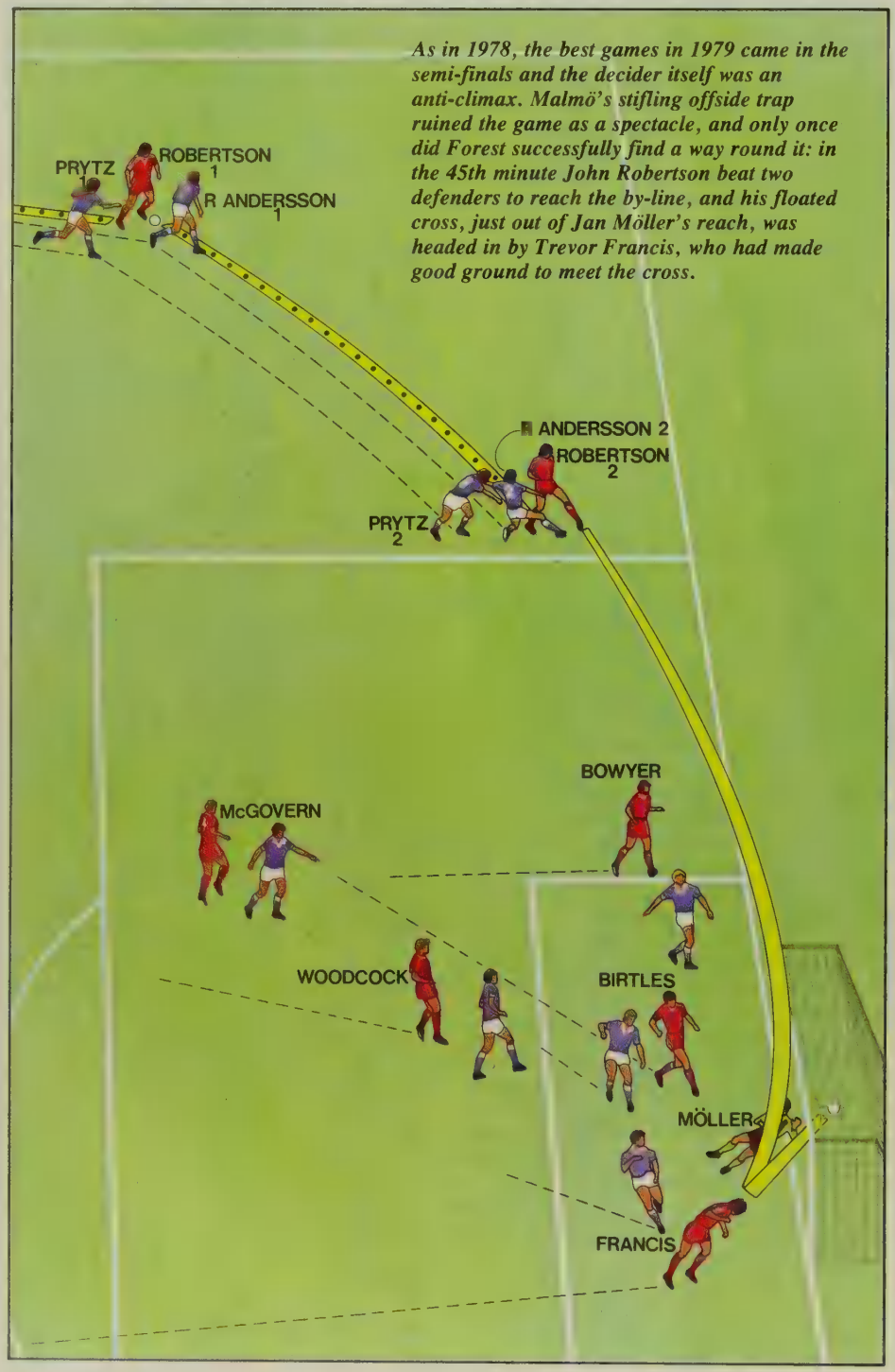
The real tie of the whole competition—and, given the last four, what most neutral observers were hoping would be the final—was the clash between Forest and West Germany's double winners 1FC Cologne. At Nottingham, Forest attacked with their usual energy, but were caught on the break twice inside 20 minutes, with Van Gool and Dieter Müller doing the damage.

Only ardent fans would have given Forest a prayer: 2-0 down to the West German double champions at home. But a tremendous fightback in the mud, bringing goals from Birtles, Bowyer and Robertson (a rare diving header superbly engineered by Birtles) gave Forest the lead, only for the hero of the previous round, Shilton, to make a hash of Japanese substitute Okudera's first kick of the match.

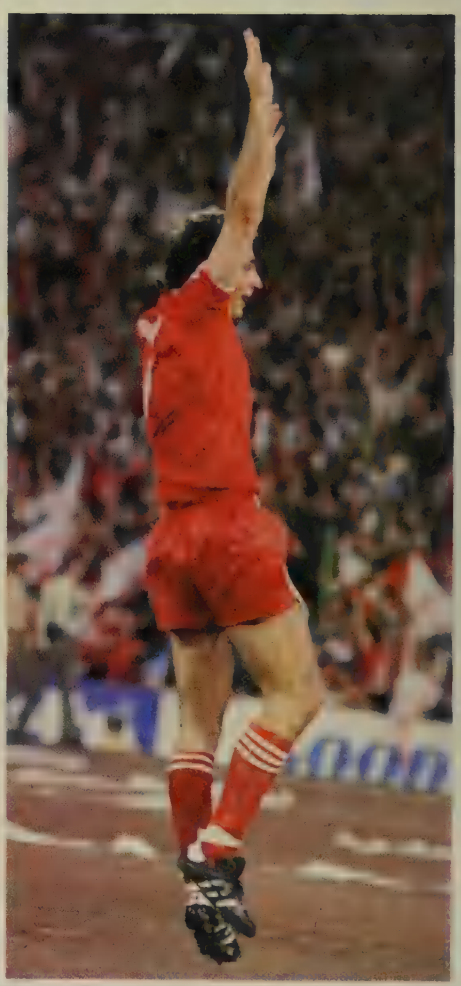
Cologne only had to draw in the Mungersdorf Stadion to go through, and with FK Austria/WAC favourites to beat Malmö in the other semi-final, the choice of Munich as the venue for the final looked perfect. But the best laid schemes of UEFA organizing committees can go astray: Malmö made it with the rather predictable scorelines of 0-0 and 1-0, and Forest played arguably the best football of their revival to not only hold Cologne but win 1-0, Birtles flicking on a corner for Ian Bowyer to head home.

The final was, to say the least, a disappointing one. The tactics of Malmö, with two key central defenders injured, were even more negative than usual, relying almost entirely on an offside trap and containment.

Forest, for their part, looked tired and frustrated by the continuous tight decisions against front runners Birtles and Woodcock (who would join Cologne later that year), as they tried to break the trap. It was left to Trevor Francis, Britain's first million pound player and appearing in his first European tie, to score the only goal.



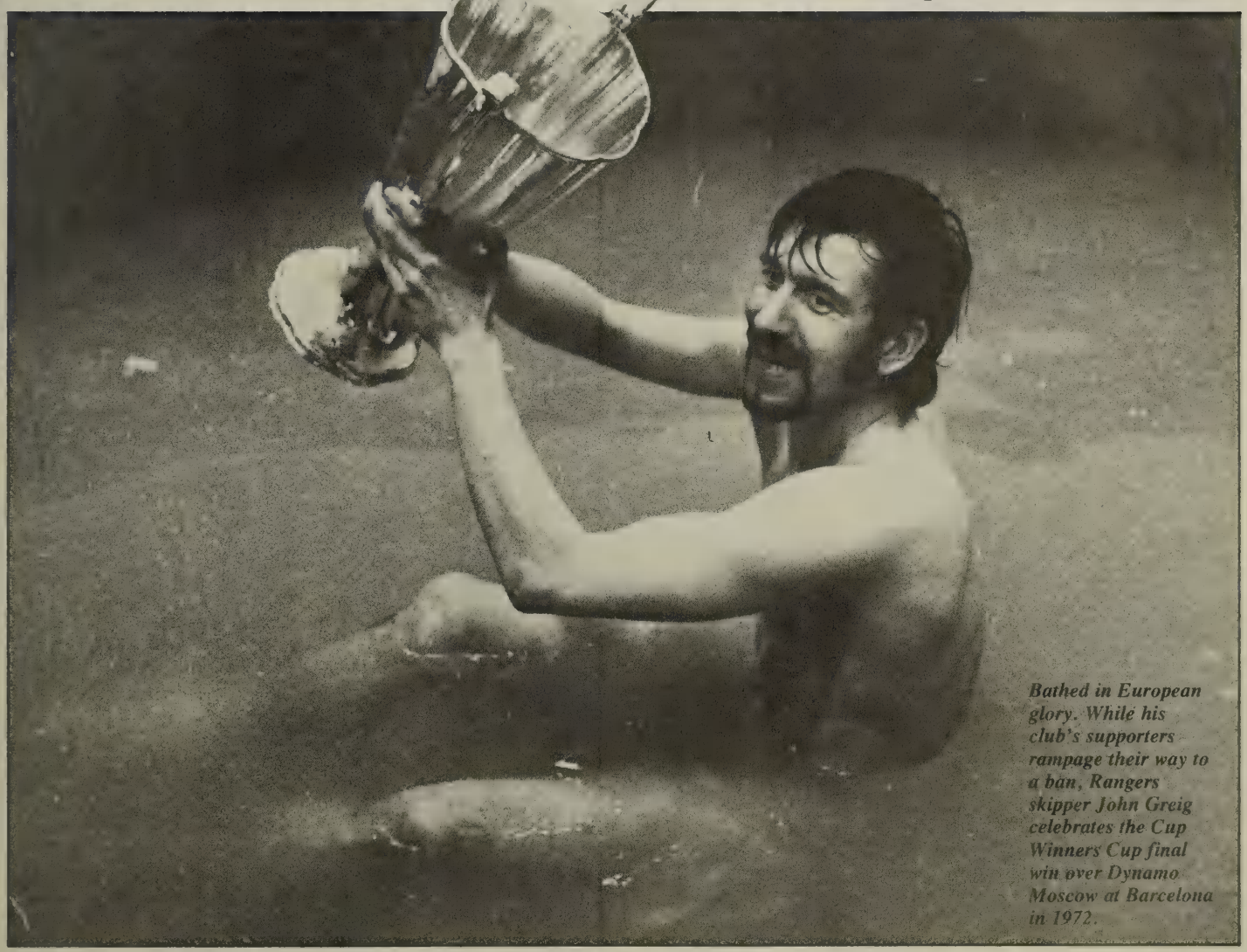
As in 1978, the best games in 1979 came in the semi-finals and the decider itself was an anti-climax. Malmö's stifling offside trap ruined the game as a spectacle, and only once did Forest successfully find a way round it: in the 45th minute John Robertson beat two defenders to reach the by-line, and his floated cross, just out of Jan Möller's reach, was headed in by Trevor Francis, who had made good ground to meet the cross.



Trevor Francis, the £1 million Forest signing playing his first European game, celebrates the goal that took the cup to Nottingham.

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP

Partly because the Cup Winners Cup takes the winners of countries' knockout competitions, it has had a far wider range of entrants and winners than the Champions Cup or the UEFA Cup . . .



Bathed in European glory. While his club's supporters rampage their way to a ban, Rangers skipper John Greig celebrates the Cup Winners Cup final win over Dynamo Moscow at Barcelona in 1972.

By the mid-1970s the tongue-twisting European Cup Winners Cup was in very real danger of obscurity, if not oblivion. Less than 5,000 people saw FC Magdeburg defeat AC Milan in Rotterdam in a poor 1974 final and barely twice as many witnessed Dynamo Kiev crush Ferencvaros in the first all-Eastern bloc European final in Basle a year later. Yet, strangely, just four seasons later that same Swiss stadium was completely full for an exciting final tie between Barcelona and Fortuna Dusseldorf in which the Spaniards just scraped home 4-3 in extra time.

There were several reasons for such a rapid change of fortune. One was simply international exposure—the Cup Winners final gaining from the fact that it is played as just one game, while the UEFA Cup final continued on a home and away basis. The result was that, gradually, most European countries came to carry a live TV transmission of the Cup Winners final, while not usually bothering with the UEFA Cup unless a club from their own country was involved. In a similar vein, the arrival of the European Super Cup in 1972, even on an unofficial basis, loaned a certain cachet to the Cup Winners Cup. Surprisingly, in the Super Cup's first six years, spoils were shared—three wins to the European Champions and three to the European Cup Winners Cup winners.

Most important, however, was the good fortune of a string of entertaining finals, largely as a result of Anderlecht's participation. They became the first club to appear in three successive finals, beating West Ham 4-2 in 1976, losing 2-0 to SV Hamburg in

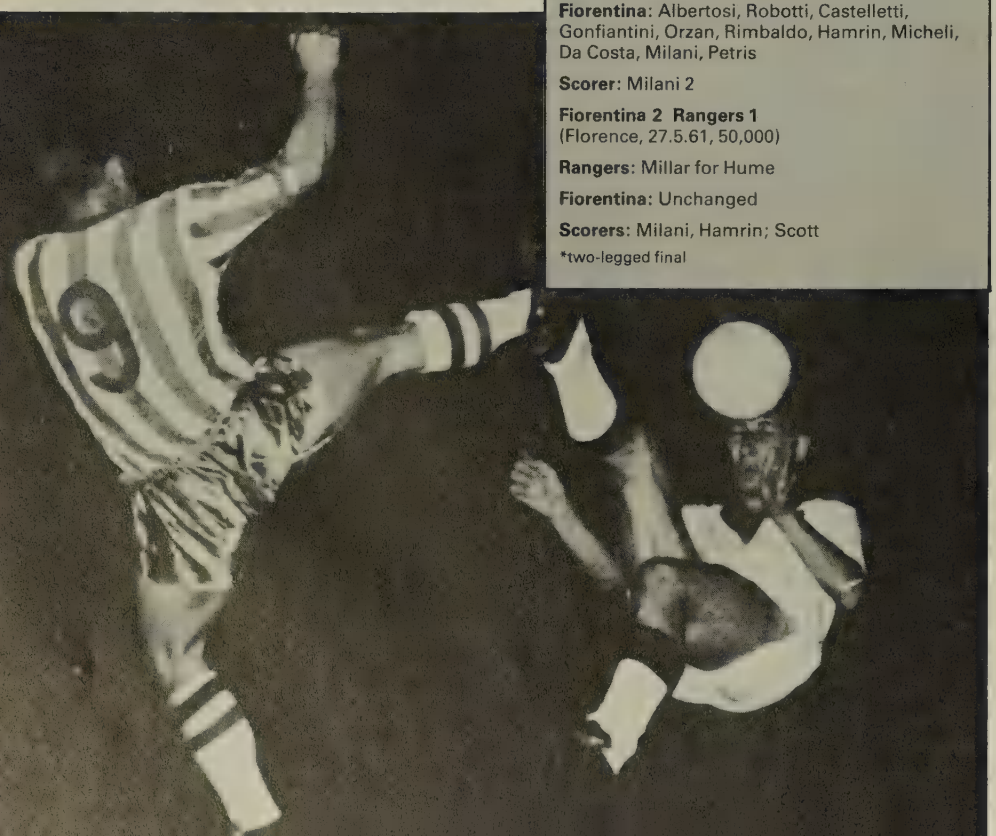
1977 and then defeating FK Austria/WAC 4-0 a year later.

They were helped by large crowds, one result of the good fortune of playing all three games close to home (the first, in Brussels, was at home, the others reasonably close in Amsterdam and Paris). The crowds naturally added to the occasion, and this trend was continued in Basle when Dusseldorf and Barcelona played out their thriller.

The Cup Winners Cup entered its 20th season and the 1980s having thrown off a sickly child image which had haunted it from the beginning. The idea was mooted by UEFA in 1958, but it was not until 1960 that the number of possible entries reached double figures, and even then it only came into being because the Mitropa Cup was not being seriously contested that year. The Mitropa Cup committee, in fact, was given the job of organization—not a particularly trying role with effectively only three rounds.

The initial problem was that very few countries had cup competitions of the sort that England and Scotland were used to—and certainly with anything like so much prestige attached. The Italians played their games in mid-week, the French on neutral grounds, the Spaniards at the end of the season, the Portuguese on a home-and-away basis. Many countries (in particular Hungary and, ironically, Belgium) either revived or created completely new competitions solely to provide one more club with the financial pleasures of European competition.

Rangers' Millar (9) and Micheli of Fiorentina get airborne in the second leg of the 1961 final. The Italians added to their lead, running out 4-1 winners. For Rangers there would be an 11-year wait—and another losing final—before they won the trophy.



1960-61

The series began with a preliminary round of two matches in order to reduce the entry to a manageable knock-out eight. In the first match of the European Cup Winners Cup, played in Berlin on 1 August 1960, ASK Vorwaerts of East Germany beat Czech cup holders Red Star Brno 2-1. The Czechs won the return 2-0 ten days later. In the other preliminary tie Rangers beat Ferencvaros (Hungary). Rangers, out to justify themselves after their 12-4 aggregate thrashing at the hands of Eintracht Frankfurt in the previous season's European Cup, found another West German club, Borussia Moenchengladbach, the ideal victims. After a 3-0 win away the Scots put eight in at Ibrox.

Rangers joined Fiorentina (Italy), Dynamo Zagreb (Yugoslavia) and Wolves in the semi-finals. Fiorentina beat Dynamo and Rangers coasted against the FA Cup holders to win through to the final.

For the first and so far only time, this was played on a home and away basis. Fiorentina became the first Italian club to win a major European trophy, winning comfortably both in Glasgow and in Florence 10 days later, with Milani scoring three of their four goals.

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1960-61

QUALIFYING ROUND

ASK Vorwaerts v Red Star Brno (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Rangers v Ferencvaros (4-2, 1-2)	5-4

QUARTER-FINALS

Lucerne v Fiorentina (0-3, 2-6)	2-9
Red Star Brno v Dynamo Zagreb (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
FK Austria v Wolverhampton W. (2-0, 0-5)	2-5
Borussia M'gladbach v Rangers (0-3, 0-8)	0-11

SEMI-FINALS

Fiorentina v Dynamo Zagreb (3-0, 1-2)	4-2
Rangers v Wolverhampton W. (2-0, 1-1)	3-1

FINAL*

Rangers 0 Fiorentina 2
(Glasgow, 17.5.61, 80,000)

Rangers: Ritchie, Shearer, Caldow, Davis, Paterson, Baxter, Wilson, McMillan, Scott, Brand, Hume

Fiorentina: Albertosi, Robotti, Castelletti, Gonfiantini, Orzan, Rimbaldo, Hamrin, Micheli, Da Costa, Milani, Petris

Scorer: Milani 2

Fiorentina 2 Rangers 1
(Florence, 27.5.61, 50,000)

Rangers: Millar for Hume

Fiorentina: Unchanged

Scorers: Milani, Hamrin; Scott

*two-legged final

1961-62

The entry almost doubled to 23 for the 1961-62 series under the control of the UEFA Executive Committee. Fiorentina, the holders, were excused the preliminary round but soon made their presence felt by beating Rapid Vienna 3-1 and 6-2.

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1961-62

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Sedan-Torcy v Atletico Madrid (2-3, 1-4)	3-7
Glenavon v Leicester City (1-4, 1-3)	2-7
La Chaux de Fonds v Leixoes Porto (6-2, 0-5)	6-7
Swansea Town v Motor Jena (2-2, 1-5	3-7
Floriana v Ujpest Dozsa (2-5, 2-10)	4-15
Dunfermline Ath. v St. Patrick's Ath. (4-1, 4-0)	8-1
Rapid Vienna v Spartak Varna (0-0, 5-2)	5-2

[Fiorentina (holders), Werder Bremen, GF Aarhus, Alliance Dudelange, SK Progresul, Ajax, Vardar Skopje, Olympiakos Piraeus & Dynamo Zilina received byes]

FIRST ROUND

Leicester City v Atletico Madrid (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
Werder Bremen v GF Aarhus (2-0, 3-2)	5-2
Leixoes Porto v SK Progresul (1-1, 1-0)	2-1
Motor Jena v Alliance Dudelange (7-0, 2-2)	9-2
Ajax v Ujpest Dozsa (2-1, 1-3)	3-4
Dunfermline Ath. v Vardar Skopje (5-0, 0-2)	5-2
Olym. Piraeus v Dynamo Zilina (2-3, 0-1)	2-4
Fiorentina v Rapid Vienna (3-1, 6-2)	9-2

QUARTER-FINALS

Werder Bremen v Atletico Madrid (1-3, 1-1)	2-4
Motor Jena v Leixoes Porto (1-1, 3-1)	4-2
Ujpest Dozsa v Dunfermline Athletic (4-3, 1-0)	5-3
Dynamo Zilina v Fiorentina (3-2, 0-2)	3-4

SEMI-FINALS

Motor Jena v Atletico Madrid (01-0-4)	0-5
Fiorentina v Ujpest Dozsa (2-0, 1-0)	3-0

FINAL

Atletico Madrid 1 Fiorentina 1
(Hampden Park, 10.5.62, 27,389)

Atletico: Madinabeytia, Rivilla, Calleja, Ramirez, Chuzo, Glaria, Jones, Adelardo, Mendonca, Peiro, Collar

Fiorentina: Sarti, Orzan, Castelletti, Ferretti, Gonfiantini, Rimbaldo, Hamrin, Bartu, Milani, Dell-Angelo, Petris

Scorers: Peiro; Hamrin

Replay (Stuttgart, 5.9.62, 38,120)

Atletico Madrid 3 Fiorentina 0

Atletico: Griffa for Chuzo

Fiorentina: Albertosi, Robotti, Castelletti, Malatrasi, Orzan, Marchesi, Hamrin, Ferretti, Milani, Dell-Angelo, Petris

Scorers: Jones, Mendonca, Peiro

The Spurs side are entitled to be pleased with themselves after achieving Britain's first ever European title with a devastating display against Atlético Madrid in Rotterdam. Jimmy Greaves (far left) and Terry Dyson (sitting) both scored twice.

The most remarkable result of the tournament came in the preliminaries, where having lost 6-2 away to Swiss club La Chaux-de-Fonds, Leixoes of Portugal came back to win the tie with a 5-0 victory in Porto—still the most startling turnaround in European club football.

Spain, one of the many new entries and with a domestic cup history behind them, had Atlético Madrid as their representatives. After beating Sedan (France) in both legs, the Spaniards eliminated Leicester City 1-1 and 2-0 (Leicester were in because Spurs had done the double) and in the quarter-finals disposed of Werder Bremen.

The final was played at Hampden Park in May, but Fiorentina and Atlético drew a poor game 1-1 after extra time. The replay was not held until nearly four months later, and in Stuttgart Atlético won 3-0 against a side showing five changes from Glasgow.

1962-63

Atlético Madrid were back in the following year's final against Spurs, who were to become the first English club to take a European trophy with a fine performance in Rotterdam. Terry Dyson, in particular, had a fine game and scored twice. One oddity of the match—both the number 7 shirts were worn by a player called Jones.

The Welsh were also in evidence for the performance of non-League club Bangor City, holders of the Welsh Cup (the Welsh FA is allowed to enter a team for the Cup Winners Cup, but not for either of the other European competitions). Bangor, drawn against mighty Napoli, won the first leg 2-0 and lost only 3-1 in Naples. Had the away goals rule been in operation at the time they would have gone through, but Napoli won a third game 2-1 at Highbury.

Spurs, meanwhile, enjoyed a prolific run, scoring eight against Rangers, six against Slovan Bratislava (despite losing 2-0 in Czechoslovakia), and five against OFK Belgrade. In the final Atlético were no match for a rampant Tottenham, now plus Greaves though minus Mackay through injury, and the FA Cup holders ran out 5-1 victors.

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1962-63

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Rangers v Seville (4-0, 0-2)	4-2
Lausanne v Sparta Rotterdam (3-0, 2-4)	5-4
Bangor City v Napoli (2-0, 1-3, 1-2*)	4-5
Ujpest Dozsa v Zaglebie Sosnowiec (5-0, 0-0)	5-0
OFK Belgrade v Chemie Halle (2-0, 3-3)	5-3
St Etienne v Vitoria Setubal (1-1, 3-0)	4-1
Alliance Dudelange v Odense BK 09 (1-1, 1-8)	2-9
Steaua Bucharest v Botev Plovdiv (3-2, 1-5)	4-7

[Atletico Madrid (holders), Tottenham Hotspur, Slovan Bratislava, Portadown, 1FC Nuremberg, Sturm Graz, Shamrock Rovers & Hibernians Valletta received byes]

FIRST ROUND

Tottenham Hotspur v Rangers (5-2, 3-2)	8-4
Lausanne v Slovan Bratislava (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Ujpest Dozsa v Napoli (1-1, 1-1, 1-3†)	3-5
OFK Belgrade v Portadown (5-1, 2-3)	7-4
St Etienne v 1FC Nuremberg (0-0, 0-3)	0-3
Sturm Graz v Odense BK 09 (1-1, 3-5)	4-6
Shamrock Rovers v Botev Plovdiv (0-4, 0-1)	0-5
Atletico Madrid v Hibs Valletta (4-0, 1-0)	5-0

QUARTER-FINALS

Slovan Bratislava v Tottenham H. (2-0, 0-6)	2-6
OFK Belgrade v Napoli (2-0, 1-3, 3-1‡)	6-4
Odense BK 09 v 1FC Nuremberg (0-1, 0-6)	0-7
Botev Plovdiv v Atletico Madrid (1-1, 0-4)	1-5

SEMI-FINALS

OFK Belgrade v Tottenham Hotspur (1-2, 1-3)	2-5
1FC Nuremberg v Atletico Madrid (2-1, 0-2)	2-3

FINAL

Tottenham Hotspur 5 Atletico Madrid 1 (Rotterdam, 15.5.63, 49,143)

Tottenham: Brown, Baker, Henry, Blanchflower, Norman, Marchi, Jones, White, Smith, Greaves, Dyson

Atletico: Madinabeytia, Rivilla, Rodrigues, Ramiro, Griffa, Glaria, Jones, Adelardo, Medonca, Collar, Chuzo

Scorers: Greaves 2, White, Dyson 2; Collar (pen)

*play-off at Highbury †play-off in Lausanne ‡play-off in Marseille

1963-64

England's advantage of having two teams in the 1963-64 competition was eroded when Spurs and the FA Cup winners Manchester United were drawn together in the first round. United, entering their purple patch, beat Spurs, leaving theirs, with two goals apiece from Herd and Charlton seeing them through at Old Trafford after a 2-0 defeat in London. A similar victory at home against Sporting Club (Portugal) appeared to be enough for Manchester in the quarter-finals, even though their opponents had won the home leg of a previous tie against Apoel Nicosia (Cyprus) by the remarkable margin of 16-1—still a record for a European club game. Instead United were trounced by five clear goals in Lisbon and rudely eliminated from their first venture in the competition.

Celtic had a parallel shock in the semi-finals when their 3-0 lead over MTK Budapest vanished as the Hungarians won 4-0. Sporting themselves had come through against Olympique Lyon (France), but only after a play-off in Madrid.

The poorly attended final in Brussels was a high-scoring affair resulting in a 3-3 deadlock, even after extra time. Sandor (2) and Kuti were the MTK scorers, Figueiredo (2) and Dansky (own goal) replying for Sporting. Two days later at Antwerp the replay ended in favour of Sporting, who won by the only goal—direct from a Morais corner.

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1963-64

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Atalanta v Sporting Lisbon (2-0, 1-3, 1-3)	4-6
Apoel Nicosia v Gjoevik Lyn (6-0, 0-1)	6-1
Willem Tilburg II v Manchester U. (1-1, 1-6)	2-7
SV Hamburg v US Luxembourg (4-0, 3-2)	7-2
Shelbourne v Barcelona (0-2, 1-3)	1-5
Olympiakos v Zag. Sosnowiec (2-1, 0-1, 2-0)	4-2
Olympique Lyon v Odense BK 09 (3-1, 3-1)	6-2
Basle v Celtic (1-5, 0-5)	1-10
ASK Linz v Dynamo Zagreb* (1-0, 0-1, 1-1)	2-2
PS Helsinki v Slovan Bratislava (1-4, 1-8)	2-12
Sileima Wanderers v Borough Utd. (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Fenerbahce v Petrolul Ploesti (4-1, 0-1)	4-2
MTK Budapest v Slavia Sofia (1-0, 1-1)	2-1

[Tottenham Hotspur (holders), Linfield & Motor Zwickau received byes]

FIRST ROUND

Sporting Lisbon v Apoel Nicosia (16-1, 2-0)	18-1
Tottenham H. v Manchester U. (2-0, 1-4)	3-4
Barcelona v SV Hamburg (4-4, 0-0, 2-3†)	6-7
Olym. Lyon v Olympiakos Piraeus (4-1, 1-2)	5-3
Celtic v Dynamo Zagreb (3-0, 1-2)	4-2
Borough United v Slovan Bratislava (0-1, 0-3)	0-4
Fenerbahce v Linfield (4-1, 0-2)	4-3
Motor Zwickau v MTK Budapest (1-0, 0-2)	1-2

QUARTER-FINALS

Manchester U. v Sporting Lisbon (4-1, 0-5)	4-6
SV Hamburg v Olympique Lyon (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
Celtic v Slovan Bratislava (1-0, 1-0)	2-0
MTK Budapest v Fenerbahce (2-0, 1-3, 1-0‡)	4-3

SEMI-FINALS

Olym. Lyon v Sporting Lisbon (0-0, 1-1, 0-1§)	1-2
Celtic v MTK Budapest (3-0, 0-4)	3-4

FINAL

Sporting Lisbon 3 MTK Budapest 3 [aet] (Brussels, 13.5.64, 3,208)

Sporting: Carvalho, Gomez, Peridis, Battista, Carlos, Geo, Mendes, Oswaldo, Mascarenhas, Figueiredo, Morais

MTK: Kovalik, Keszei, Dansky, Jenei, Nagy, Kovacs, Sandor, Vasas, Kuti, Bodor, Halapi

Scorer: Figueiredo 2, Dansky (og); Sandor 2, Kuti

Replay (Antwerp, 15.5.64, 19,924)

Sporting Lisbon 1 MTK Budapest 0

Sporting: Pendes for Peridis

MTK: Unchanged

Scorer: Morais

*won on toss of coin †play-off in Lausanne ‡play-off in Rome §play-off in Madrid

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1964-65

PRELIMINARY ROUND

La Gantoise v West Ham United (0-1, 1-1)	1-2
Sp. Prague v Anor. Famagusta (10-0, 6-0)	16-0
Slavia Sofia v Cork Celtic (1-1, 3-1)	4-2
Lausanne v Honved (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
BK Esbjerg v Cardiff City (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Valletta v Real Zaragoza (0-3, 1-5)	1-8
Torino v Fortuna Geleen (3-1, 2-2)	5-3
Skeid Oslo v Valkeakosken Haka (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
AEK Athens v Dynamo Zagreb (2-0, 0-3)	2-3
Steaua Bucharest v Derry City (3-0, 2-0)	5-0
Admira Vienna v Legia Warsaw (1-3, 0-1)	1-4
Magdeburg Auf. v Galatasaray* (1-1, 1-1, 1-1)	3-3
Porto v Olympique Lyon (3-0, 1-0)	4-0
US Luxemb'g v TSV Munich 1860 (0-4, 0-6)	0-10

[Sporting Lisbon (holders) & Dundee received byes]

FIRST ROUND

West Ham United v Sparta Prague (2-0, 1-2)	3-2
Slavia Sofia v Lausanne (1-0, 1-2, 2-3†)	4-5
Sporting Lisbon v Cardiff City (1-2, 0-0)	1-2
Dundee v Real Zaragoza (2-2, 1-2)	3-4
Torino v Valkeakosken Haka (5-0, 1-0)	6-0
Steaua Bucharest v Dynamo Zagreb (1-3, 0-2)	1-5
Legia Warsaw v Galatasaray (2-1, 0-1, 1-0‡)	3-2
Porto v TSV Munich 1860 (0-1, 1-1)	1-2

QUARTER-FINALS

Lausanne v West Ham United (1-2, 3-4)	4-6
Real Zaragoza v Cardiff City (2-1, 1-0)	3-2
Torino v Dynamo Zagreb (1-1, 2-1)	3-2
Legia Warsaw v TSV Munich 1860 (0-4, 0-0)	0-4

SEMI-FINALS

West Ham United v Real Zaragoza (2-1, 1-1)	3-2
Torino v TSV Munich 1860 (2-0, 1-3, 0-2§)	3-5

FINAL

West Ham United 2 TSV Munich 1860 0
(Wembley, 19.5.65, 97,974)

West Ham: Standen, Kirkup, Burkett, Peters, Brown, Moore, Sealey, Boyce, Hurst, Dear, Sissons

Munich: Radenkovic, Wagner, Kohlars, Bena, Reich, Luttrop, Heiss, Kuppers, Brunnenmaier, Grosser, Rebele

Scorer: Sealey 2

*won on toss of coin †play-off in Rome ‡play-off in Bucharest §play-off in Zurich

ABOVE: ***Alan Sealey fires in the shot that gave Ron Greenwood's West Ham a 69th-minute lead against TSV Munich 1860 in the 1965 final at Wembley.***
LEFT: ***Skipper Bobby Moore leads the Hammers down the Wembley steps after their victory. The following year he would make it a hat-trick of trophies with England's World Cup success.***
BELOW: ***Just 90 seconds after the first goal Sealey (right) added a second from close in after a flick by Martin Peters (pictured). Sealey, married only four days before the final, broke his ankle a few months later—an injury which virtually ended his promising career. West Ham, however, would appear in another Cup Winners Cup final.***

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1965-66

FIRST ROUND

Floriana v Borussia Dortmund (1-5, 0-8)	1-13
Limerick v CSKA Sofia (1-2, 0-2)	1-4
Wiener Neustadt v Stinta Cluj (0-1, 0-2)	0-3
Atletico Madrid v Dynamo Zagreb (1-0, 4-0)	5-0
Sion v Galatasaray (5-1, 1-2)	6-3
Magdeburg Auf. v Spora Luxemb'g (1-0, 2-0)	3-0
Omonia Nicosia v Olym. Piraeus (0-1, 1-1)	1-2
Go Ahead Deventer v Celtic (0-6, 0-1)	0-7
GF Aarhus v Vitoria Setubal (2-1, 2-1)	4-2
KR Reykjavik v Rosenborg Trond. (1-3, 1-3)	2-6
Coleraine v Dynamo Kiev (1-6, 0-4)	1-10
Lahden Reipas v Honved (2-10, 0-6)	2-16
Dukla Prague v Stade Rennes (2-0, 0-0)	2-0
Cardiff City v Standard Liege (1-2, 0-1)	1-3
Juventus v Liverpool (1-0, 0-2)	1-2

[West Ham United (holders) received bye]

SECOND ROUND

Borussia Dortmund v CSKA Sofia (3-0, 2-4)	5-4
Stinta Cluj v Atletico Madrid (0-2, 0-4)	0-6
Magdeburg Aufbau v Sion (8-1, 2-2)	10-3
West Ham U. v Olympiakos Piraeus (4-0, 2-2)	6-2
GF Aarhus v Celtic (0-1, 0-2)	0-3
Rosenborg Trond. v Dynamo Kiev (1-4, 0-2)	1-6
Dukla Prague v Honved* (3-2, 1-2)	4-4
Liverpool v Standard Liege (3-1, 2-1)	5-2

QUARTER-FINALS

Atletico Madrid v Bor. Dortmund (1-1, 1-0)	2-1
West Ham U. v Magdeburg Aufbau (1-0, 1-1)	2-1
Celtic v Dynamo Kiev (3-0, 1-1)	4-1
Honved v Liverpool (0-0, 0-2)	0-2

SEMI-FINALS

West Ham U. v Borussia Dortmund (1-2, 1-3)	2-5
Celtic v Liverpool (1-0, 0-2)	1-2

FINAL

Borussia Dortmund 1 Liverpool 1 [aet]
(Hampden Park, 5.5.66, 41,657)

Borussia: Tilkowski, Cyliax, Redder, Kurrat, Paul, Assauer, Libuda, Schmidt, Held, Sturm, Emmerich

Liverpool: Lawrence, Lawler, Byrne, Milne, Yeats, Stevenson, Callaghan, Hunt, St John, Smith, Thompson

Scorers: Held, Yeats (og); Hunt

*won on away goals rule

1964-65

This was a year of some glory for the British clubs. Holders Sporting Lisbon were put out by Second Division Cardiff City, competing in the first of their numerous Cup Winners Cup ventures, thanks to a fine 2-1 win in Portugal with goals from Farrell and Tapscott. Cardiff were then only just beaten by Fairs Cup holders Real Zaragoza after drawing 2-2 in Spain. Zaragoza, firm favourites to win the trophy, met their match in Ron Greenwood's West Ham in the semi-final, able only to draw 1-1 at home after losing 2-1 at Upton Park.

Until that stage the London side—like Cardiff competing in Europe for the first time—had hardly been convincing, beating the Belgian side La Gantoise only by the odd goal and losing to Sparta in Prague. They had the good fortune to play the final at Wembley, however, and Alan Sealey played the game of his life in scoring both West Ham goals in a 2-0 win over TSV Munich 1860—a fast-flowing, open match worthy of a European final. It was the second of three remarkable Wembley appearances in consecutive years for the West Ham captain Bobby Moore: in 1964 he had carried off the FA Cup, and in 1966, of course, he would climb the steps to receive the World Cup; some hat-trick.

1965-66

West Ham survived in the 1965-66 series until the semi-finals, where they lost both legs to Borussia Dortmund—the only non-British club to reach that stage of the competition. The Germans had floored Floriana 5-1 in Malta and 8-0 at home, but had been given a fright by CSKA Sofia in the second leg, when a 3-0 lead was almost swallowed up by a 4-2 defeat in Bulgaria.

In the quarter-finals they drew 1-1 in Madrid with Atlético and won 1-0 at home. Lothar Emmerich scored 14 goals up to the semi-finals, along with Altafini's haul for AC Milan in the 1962-63 Champions Cup still a record for any one season in any European club competition. His six goals in Borussia's home leg against Floriana of Malta has been equalled only by Milanov of Levski Spartak (against Lahden Reipas in the 1976-77 Cup Winners) as a record for any single European game. In the final, once again at Hampden, Borussia faced Liverpool, a side conditioned to continental competition the previous season when they reached the semi-finals of the European Cup.

The Merseysiders had done well against strong opposition, beating Juventus 2-1, Standard Liège (Belgium) 5-2, Honved (Hungary) 2-0, and Celtic 2-1, recovering from 1-0 deficits against both the Italians and the Scots, and on both occasions with goals from Chris Lawler and Ian St John.

But in the final the Germans were stronger all round, with a particularly formidable defence, and were tactically more sound. Sigi Held—who along with Emmerich and keeper Tilkowski would figure against England in the World Cup final two months later—put them ahead only for Roger Hunt to equalize from a controversial centre that might have upset less resilient teams. Yet Libuda's cross in extra time was a winner, going in off Liverpool centre-half Ron Yeats. Liverpool were to have their rewards in the years to come, with four victories in four European finals.

1966-67

West Germany did well again in the 1966-67 contest, producing the winners, Bayern Munich, though Dortmund went out in the second round to Rangers on a 2-1 aggregate. From this series onwards, in the event of the teams being level on aggregate, away goals counted double.

Rangers improved on rivals Celtic a year before. In the first round they beat Glentoran of Northern Ireland 1-1 and 4-0, and, after removing Borussia, they beat Real Zaragoza, the side which had eliminated Everton. It was ironic that, with the new away goals rule, the deadlock that resulted when both teams won 2-0 at home had to be removed by the toss of a coin. It said much for Rangers' performance that year that the game in Zaragoza was the only one they lost before the final. In the semi-finals the Scots defeated Slavia Sofia 2-0, winning narrowly in each leg with goals by Davie Wilson and Willie Henderson.

Bayern, with Maier, Beckenbauer and Müller (leading scorer in the competition) already fixtures in the side, reached the final with three odd-goal victories—against Tatran Presov (Czechoslovakia) 4-3, Shamrock Rovers (Eire) 4-3 and Rapid Vienna 2-1—and wins over Standard Liège in both legs in the last four. The Germans were fortunate that the final was held in neighbouring Nuremberg, but although they

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1966-67

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Valur Reykjavik v Standard Liege (1-1, 1-8)	2-9

FIRST ROUND

Tatran Presov v Bayern Munich (1-1, 2-3)	3-4
Shamrock R. v Spora Luxembourg (4-1, 4-1)	8-2
OFK Belgrade v Spartak Moscow (1-3, 0-3)	1-6
Rapid Vienna v Galatasaray (4-0, 5-3)	9-3
Fiorentina v Vasas Gyor (1-0, 2-4)	3-4
AEK Athens v Sporting Braga (0-1, 2-3)	2-4
Chemie Leipzig v Legia Warsaw (3-0, 2-2)	5-2
Standard Liege v Apollon Limassol (5-1, 1-0)	6-1
Swansea Town v Slavia Sofia (1-1, 0-4)	1-5
R. Strasbourg v Steaua Bucharest (1-0, 1-1)	2-1
Floriana v Sparta Rotterdam (1-1, 0-6)	1-7
Servette v IF Finstroms Kamreterna (1-1, 2-1)	3-2
Skeid Oslo v Real Zaragoza (3-2, 1-3)	4-5
Aalborg BK 85 v Everton (0-0, 1-2)	1-2
Glentoran v Rangers (1-1, 0-4)	1-5

[Borussia Dortmund (holders) received bye]

SECOND ROUND

Shamrock Rovers v Bayern Munich (1-1, 2-3)	3-4
Spartak Moscow v Rapid Vienna (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Vasas Gyor v Sporting Braga (3-0, 0-2)	3-2
Chemie Leipzig v Standard Liege* (2-1, 0-1)	2-2
Racing Strasbourg v Slavia Sofia (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Servette v Sparta Rotterdam (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Real Zaragoza v Everton (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Rangers v Borussia Dortmund (2-1, 0-0)	2-1

QUARTER-FINALS

Rapid Vienna v Bayern Munich (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Vasas Gyor v Standard Liege (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Servette Geneva v Slavia Sofia (1-0, 0-3)	1-3
Rangers† v Real Zaragoza (2-0, 0-2)	2-2

SEMI-FINALS

Bayern Munich v Standard Liege (2-0, 3-1)	5-1
Slavia Sofia v Rangers (0-1, 0-1)	0-2

FINAL

Bayern Munich 1 Rangers 0 [aet]
(Nuremberg, 31.5.67, 69,480)

Bayern: Maier, Nowak, Kupferschmidt, Roth, Beckenbauer, Olk, Nafziger, Ohlhauser, Muller, Koulmann, Brenninger

Rangers: Martin, Johansen, Provan, Jardine, McKinnon, Greig, Henderson, A. Smith, Hynd, D. Smith, Johnston

Scorer: Roth

*won on away goals rule †won on toss of coin

In a poor game it took an extra-time goal by Franz Roth—later to score in two European Cup finals, including the only goal at Hampden Park against St Etienne in 1976—to settle the 1967 Cup Winners Cup final in Bayern Munich's favour at nearby Nuremberg. John Greig (second left) would captain Rangers to victory in 1972, but the Scottish side remain the only club to lose two finals in the competition.

always had the edge on their Scottish opponents, they still needed extra time to win a rather boring final 1-0 with a goal by Franz Roth. Rather overshadowed by his more famous colleagues, Roth went on to score in successive European Cup finals, including the only goal of the 1976 decider.

Just six days before Nuremberg Celtic had won the European Cup in Lisbon, and it was a great disappointment to Glasgow that Rangers had not made it a unique double. As it is, that remains the closest a single city, or even one country, has got to taking the two major titles in one year. Italy did well in 1973, with AC Milan taking the Cup Winners Cup and Juventus losing the European Cup by a single goal to Ajax. Belgium matched this in 1978 with Anderlecht's second Cup Winners Cup success and Bruges' Wembley defeat by Liverpool, but the Glasgow performance of 1967 is surely the most creditable of the three.

1967-68

Holders Bayern lasted until the semi-finals in 1967-68, but there they were beaten 2-0 on aggregate by AC Milan. The Italians, who had gained earlier success in the Champions Cup, made this a happy first entry. In round one they had accounted for Bulgaria's Levski Sofia 6-2, then went through on the away goals rule against Vasas Györ (Hungary) after a 3-3 tie.

In the quarter-finals, Standard Liège forced Milan into a play-off before they emerged 4-2 winners overall. The organizers had changed the rules again, introducing play-offs in the quarter- and semi-finals rather than the away goals rule. By coincidence, three of the four quarter-finals had to be replayed, only Bayern going through unscathed.

By far the most interesting tie of the series was between Cardiff City and Moscow Torpedo, Cardiff having to travel some 3,000 miles to play the away game in Tashkent, Georgia, because the Moscow grounds were unplayable in mid-winter. They lost 1-0 to cancel out a similar win at Ninian Park. The result was a play-off in Augsburg, and despite having to field five reserves the Welshmen pulled off an excellent 1-0 victory. Sadly, another fine result in Germany—1-1 at Hamburg, with Augsburg hero Dean again the scorer—was followed by a 3-2 defeat at home to take SV through to the finals. It remains the best ever performance in Europe by a Welsh club in terms of the stage reached.

So for the fourth successive year a German side reached the final. Hamburg had beaten Randers Freja (Denmark), Wislaw Krakow (Poland), and Olympique Lyon (conquerors of Spurs on the away goals rule) after a play-off.

The final at Rotterdam proved considerably easier for Milan than many of their earlier matches, and a two-goal win from a Kurt Hamrin first-half double did not really reflect their superiority over Hamburg. Hamrin, star of Sweden's 1958 World Cup final side, was no stranger to Cup Winners Cup finals. He had appeared for Fiorentina in the first two. The following year he won a European Cup winner's medal in the 4-1 victory over Ajax at Madrid.

1968-69

The 1968-69 version, like the European Cup, was affected by the re-draw of the first round to keep the Eastern European and Western countries apart because of the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. Several of the Eastern representatives withdrew, leaving only 27 rather than the usual 32 or 33

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1967-68

FIRST ROUND

AC Milan v Levski Sofia (5-1, 1-1)	6-2
Vasas Gyor v Apollon Limassol (5-0, 4-0)	9-0
Aberdeen v KR Reykjavik (10-0, 4-1)	14-1
Altay Izmir v Standard Liege (2-3, 0-0)	2-3
Valencia v Crusaders (4-0, 4-2)	8-2
FK Austria v Steaua Bucharest (0-2, 1-2)	1-4
Fredrikstad v Vitoria Setubal (1-5, 1-2)	2-7
Bayern Munich v Panathinaikos (5-0, 2-1)	7-1
Shamrock Rovers v Cardiff City (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
Floriana v NAC Breda (1-2, 0-1)	1-3
Lausanne v Spartak Trnava (3-2, 0-2)	3-4
Torpedo Moscow v Motor Zwickau (0-0, 1-0)	1-0
Aris Bonnevoie v Olympique Lyon (0-3, 1-2)	1-5
Hajduk Split v Tottenham Hotspur (0-2, 3-4)	3-6
HJK Helsinki v Wisla Krakow (1-4, 0-4)	1-8
SV Hamburg v Randers Freja (5-3, 2-0)	7-3

SECOND ROUND

Vasas Gyor v AC Milan* (2-2, 1-1)	3-3
Standard Liege v Aberdeen (3-0, 0-2)	3-2
Valencia v Steaua Bucharest (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
Bayern Munich v Vitoria Setubal (6-2, 1-1)	7-3
NAC Breda v Cardiff City (1-1, 1-4)	2-5
Torpedo Moscow v Spartak Trnava (3-0, 3-1)	6-1
Olympique Lyon* v Tottenham H. (1-0, 3-4)	4-4
Wisla Krakow v SV Hamburg (0-1, 0-4)	0-5

QUARTER-FINALS

Standard Liege v AC Milan (1-1, 1-1, 0-2†)	2-4
Valencia v Bayern Munich (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Cardiff City v Torpedo Moscow (1-0, 0-1, 1-0‡)	2-1
SV Hamburg v Olym. Lyon (2-0, 0-2, 2-0§)	4-2

SEMI-FINALS

AC Milan v Bayern Munich (2-0, 0-0)	2-0
SV Hamburg v Cardiff City (1-1, 3-2)	4-3

FINAL

AC Milan 2 SV Hamburg 0
(Rotterdam, 23.5.68, 53,276)

Milan: Cudicini, Anquilletti, Schnellinger, Rosato, Scala, Trapattoni, Hamrin, Lodetti, Sormani, Rivera, Prati

Hamburg: Ozcan, Sondemann, Kurbjuhn, Dieckemann, Horst, Schulz, B. Dorfel, Kramer, Seeler, Hornig, G. Dorfel

Scorer: Hamrin 2

*won on away goals rule †play-off in Milan ‡play-off in Augsburg §play-off in Hamburg

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1968-69

FIRST ROUND

Slovan Bratislava v Bor (3-0, 2-0)	5-0
Cardiff City v Porto (2-2, 1-2)	3-4
Partizan Tirana v Torino (1-3, 1-0)	2-3
FC Bruges v West Bromwich A.* (3-1, 0-2)	3-3
Dynamo Bucharest w.o. Vasas Gyor (withdrew)	
Olym. Piraeus v Fram Reykjavik (2-0, 2-0)	4-0
Dunfermline Ath. v Apoel Nicosia (10-1, 2-0)	12-1
Girondins Bordeaux v 1FC Cologne (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Altay Izmir v Lyn Oslo (3-1, 1-4)	4-5
US Rumelange v Sliema Wands.* (2-1, 0-1)	2-2
Randers Freja v Shamrock Rovers (1-0, 2-1)	3-1
AK Graz v ADO Den Haag (1-4, 0-2)	1-6
Crusaders v IFK Norrkoping (2-2, 1-4)	3-6
Lugano v Barcelona (0-1, 0-3)	0-4

SECOND ROUND

Porto v Slovan Bratislava (1-0, 0-4)	1-4
Dynamo Bucharest v WBA (1-1, 0-4)	1-5
Dunfermline v Olympiakos Piraeus (4-0, 0-3)	4-3
ADO Den Haag v 1FC Cologne (0-1, 0-3)	0-4
Randers Freja v Sliema Wanderers (6-0, 2-0)	8-0
Lyn Oslo v IFK Norrkoping (2-0, 2-3)	4-3

[Barcelona & Torino received byes]

QUARTER-FINALS

Torino v Slovan Bratislava (1-0, 1-2)	1-3
Dunfermline Athletic v WBA (0-0, 1-0)	1-0
1FC Cologne v Randers Freja (2-1, 3-0)	5-1
Barcelona v Lyn Oslo (3-2, 2-2)	5-4

SEMI-FINALS

Dunfermline v Slovan Bratislava (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
1FC Cologne v Barcelona (2-2, 1-4)	3-6

FINAL

Slovan Bratislava 3 Barcelona 2
(Basle, 21.5.69, 19,478)

Slovan: Vencel, Filo, Hrivnak, Zlocha, Horvath, Hrdlicka, Cvetler, Moder (Macar), Josef Capkovic, Jokl, Jan Capkovic

Barcelona: Sadurni, Franch (Pereda), Eladio, Rife, Olivella, Zabalza, Pellicer, Castro (Mendoza), Zaldua, Fuste, Rexach

Scorers: Cvetler, Hrivnak, Jan Capkovic; Zaldua, Rexach

*won on away goals rule

entries. In rather fairy-tale fashion, justice was seen to be done and it was the Czech entrants, Slovan Bratislava, who emerged as winners. They were the first club from behind the iron curtain to win a European competition and remain the only Czech side to have won one of the major club prizes despite many stirring performances from the national as well as their club teams over the years.

Slovan started slowly by beating the unknown Yugoslavian side Bor 3-2, but looked a better team when they accounted for Porto 4-1. Torino were their quarter-final victims, 1-0 and 2-1, and in the semi-finals they drew 1-1 in Scotland against Dunfermline Athletic and won 1-0 at home. Dunfermline had removed West Bromwich Albion in the quarter-finals with a Gardner goal to go one better than their performance in the Cup Winners Cup in 1962.

Barcelona, experienced campaigners in Europe, ploughed through Lugano (Switzerland) 4-0, Lyn Oslo (Norway) 5-4—luckily, playing both legs at home—and Cologne 6-3, to line up in Basle for the final with Slovan.

The Czechs were off to a fine start with a goal from Cvetler in the second minute. Further goals from full-back Hrivnak and winger Jan Capkovic, to one by Zaldua for Barcelona, put Slovan well on the road to success. Though Rexach added a second for Barcelona, direct from a corner, their destiny was to lose another European final in the same country where their hopes had faded eight years earlier against Benfica in the Champions Cup. All three of Barcelona's single-match European finals, in fact, have been played in Switzerland, including their victory in this competition in 1979.

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1969-70

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Rapid Vienna* v Torpedo Moscow (0-0, 1-1)	1-1

FIRST ROUND

Atletico Bilbao v Manchester City (3-3, 0-3)	3-6
Lierse SK v Apoel Nicosia (10-1, 1-0)	11-1
FC Magdeburg v MTK Budapest (1-1, 1-0)	2-1
Academica Coimbra v Kuopion PS (0-0, 1-0)	1-0
Dynamo Zagreb v Slovan Bratislava (3-0, 0-0)	3-0
Dukla Prague v Olym. Marseille (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
IFK Norrkoping v Sliema Wanderers (5-1, 0-1)	5-2
Shamrock Rovers v Schalke 04 (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Ards v AS Roma (0-0, 1-3)	1-3
Rapid Vienna v PSV Eindhoven (2-4, 1-2)	3-6
Mjoendalen JF v Cardiff City (1-7, 1-5)	2-12
Goztepe Izmir v US Luxembourg (3-0, 3-2)	6-2
IB Vestmannaey v Levski Sofia (0-4, 0-4)	0-8
Frem Copenhagen v St Gallen* (2-1, 0-1)	2-2
Rangers v Steaua Bucharest (2-0, 0-0)	2-0
Olympiakos Piraeus v Gornik Zabrze (2-2, 0-5)	2-7

SECOND ROUND

Lierse SK v Manchester City (0-3, 0-5)	0-8
FC Magdeburg v Acad. Coimbra (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Olym. Marseille v Dynamo Zagreb (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
IFK Norrkoping v Schalke 04 (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
AS Roma† v PSV Eindhoven (1-0, 0-1)	1-1
Goztepe Izmir v Cardiff City (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
Levski Sofia v St Gallen (4-0, 0-0)	4-0
Gornik Zabrze v Rangers (3-1, 3-1)	6-2

QUARTER-FINALS

Acad. Coimbra v Manchester City (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Dynamo Zagreb v Schalke 04 (1-3, 0-1)	1-4
AS Roma v Goztepe Izmir (2-0, 0-0)	2-0
Levski Sofia v Gornik Zabrze (3-2, 1-2)	4-4

SEMI-FINALS

Schalke 04 v Manchester City (1-0, 1-5)	2-5
AS Roma v Gornik Zabrze‡ (1-1, 2-2, 1-1)	4-4

FINAL

Manchester City 2 Gornik Zabrze 1
(Vienna, 29.4.70, 7,968)

City: Corrigan, Book, Pardoe, Doyle (Bowyer), Booth, Oakes, Heslop, Bell, Lee, Young, Towers

Gornik: Kostka, Oslizlo, Florenski (Deja), Gorgon, Olek, Latogha, Szoltysik, Wilczek (Skowronek), Szarinski, Banas, Lubanski

Scorers: Young, Lee (pen); Oslizlo

*won on away goals rule †won on toss of coin
‡play-off in Strasbourg: Gornik won on toss of coin

Neil Young about to put Manchester City ahead in the 1970 final against Gornik Zabrze at Vienna. City also beat the Polish side in the quarter-finals the following season before losing to Chelsea.

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1970-71

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Bohemians v TJ Gottwaldov (1-2, 2-2)	3-4
Atvidaberg v Partizan Tirana (0-2, 1-1)	1-3

FIRST ROUND

Aris Salonika v Chelsea (1-1, 1-5)	2-6
CSKA Sofia v Valkeakosken Haka (9-0, 2-1)	11-1
Akureyri v FC Zurich (1-7, 0-7)	1-14
Offenbach Kickers v FC Bruges (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Aalborg BK 85 v Gornik Zabrze (0-1, 1-8)	1-9
Goztepe Izmir v US Luxembourg (5-0, 0-1)	5-1
Aberdeen v Honved† (1-3, 3-1)	4-4
Manchester City* v Linfield (1-0, 1-2)	2-2
TJ Gottwaldov v PSV Eindhoven* (2-1, 0-1)	2-2
Steaua Bucharest v Karpaty Lvov (3-3, 1-0)	4-3
Olympija Ljubljana v Benfica (1-1, 1-8)	2-9
ASK Vorwaerts* v Bologna (0-0, 1-1)	1-1
Cardiff City v Pezoporikos Larnaca (8-0, 0-0)	8-0
Stromsgodset Drammen v Nantes (0-5, 3-2)	3-7
Wacker Innsbruck v Partizan Tirana (3-2, 2-1)	5-3
Hibernians Valletta v Real Madrid (0-0, 0-5)	0-5

SECOND ROUND

CSKA Sofia v Chelsea (0-1, 0-1)	0-2
FC Bruges v FC Zurich (2-0, 2-3)	4-3
Goztepe Izmir v Gornik Zabrze (0-1, 0-3)	0-4
Honved v Manchester City (0-1, 0-2)	0-3
PSV Eindhoven v Steaua Bucharest (4-0, 3-0)	7-0
Benfica v ASK Vorwaerts† (2-0, 0-2)	2-2
Cardiff City v Nantes (5-1, 2-1)	7-2
Real Madrid v Wacker Innsbruck (0-1, 2-0)	2-1

QUARTER-FINALS

FC Bruges v Chelsea (2-0, 0-4)	2-4
Manchester C. v Gornik Zabrze (2-0, 0-2, 3-1‡)	5-3
PSV Eindhoven v ASK Vorwaerts (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Cardiff City v Real Madrid (1-0, 0-2)	1-2

SEMI-FINALS

Chelsea v Manchester City (1-0, 1-0)	2-0
PSV Eindhoven v Real Madrid (0-0, 1-2)	1-2

FINAL

Chelsea 1 Real Madrid 1 [aet]
(Athens, 19.5.71, 43,000)

Chelsea: Bonetti, Boyle, Harris, Hollins (Mulligan), Dempsey, Webb, Weller, Hudson, Osgood (Baldwin), Cooke, Houseman

Real: Borja, Luis, Zunzunegui, Pirri, Benito, Zoco, Perez (Fleitas), Amancio, Grosso, Velasquez, Gento (Grande)

Scorers: Osgood; Zoco

Replay (Athens, 21.5.71, 35,000)

Chelsea 2 Real Madrid 1

Chelsea: Bonetti, Boyle, Harris, Cooke, Dempsey, Webb; Weller, Baldwin, Osgood (Smethurst), Hudson, Houseman

Real: Borja, Luis, Zunzunegui, Pirri, Benito, Zoco, Fleitas, Amancio, Grosso, Velasquez (Gento), Bueno (Grande)

Scorers: Dempsey, Osgood; Fleitas

*won on away goals rule †won on penalties
‡play-off in Copenhagen

1969-70

With the Eastern Bloc back after the previous season's walkout, the competition continued at full strength. The holders soon fell by the wayside, beaten 3-0 in the first round by Dynamo Zagreb who then moved on to the quarter-finals at the expense of Olympique Marseille. There they were joined by Manchester City, Britain's only representative after Rangers (to Gornik Zabrze) and Cardiff (to Goztepe Izmir) had been eliminated in the second round.

Manchester's wins over Atlético Bilbao of Spain (6-3) and Belgium's Lierse (8-0, Lee scoring four goals) suggested real form, but Academica, from the Portuguese university city of Coimbra, held them to a solitary goal in the quarter-final, and in the semi-final Schalke 04 of Gelsenkirkchen took a typically individual goal by Libuda to Maine Road. There, however, they met City in irrepressible mood, and lost 5-1.

City's opponents in the Vienna final, Gornik, had experienced stumbling blocks along the way. Away goals took them past Levski Sofia, the right side of the coin past Roma after a third match. Lubanski, one of Poland's great players, spearheaded Gornik's attack, and with a solid defence around the raw but giant Gorgon, they were expected to give City a difficult time in the Prater Stadium.

In the event, Manchester's flair proved decisive. Young, from close in, opened the scoring; Lee, when Young was fouled, converted a penalty for the second. Lubanski set Oslizlo up to reduce the margin, but it was too late; City added the Cup Winners Cup to the League Cup won earlier in the season. It was in fact their fourth major triumph in a brief three seasons (after the League Championship in 1968, the FA Cup in 1969 and the League Cup in 1970), though one of the least remembered of England's European successes.

It was a rather poor spectacle, watched by less than 8,000 people in driving rain in Vienna, and City fans at home did not even have the satisfaction of seeing the game on television. By chance, all eyes that evening were elsewhere in Manchester—on Old Trafford, where Chelsea were defeating Leeds in the only game to be replayed since the FA Cup final moved to Wembley.

The scene in the Chelsea dressing-room after the Londoners had beaten Real Madrid in the replayed 1971 final in Athens. Peter Osgood (back, by cup) scored in both games to keep the trophy in England.

1970-71

But for the draw, Britain might have had both finalists in 1971. They might even have had three semi-finalists, had Cardiff City, cup fighters extraordinary, sustained their challenge. An 8-0 win over Pesoporikos of Cyprus was followed by a 7-2 defeat of French Cup runners-up Nantes, with John Toshack picking up five goals on the way. Then they beat Real Madrid (with the evergreen Gento a still-formidable reminder of the glorious past) 1-0 at home, only to slump 2-0 in Madrid.

Scotland's entry, Aberdeen, lost their first-round tie on penalties to Honved, both games ending 3-1. Honved, in their turn, were beaten 3-0 by Manchester City. The holders were lucky to have reached the second round at all, having lost 2-1 to Linfield in Belfast to two Millen goals in what may still be reasonably regarded as the best performance in Europe by an Ulster club. That away goal from Lee let City through and then, after Honved, they met Gornik in a repeat of the 1970 final and found themselves in Copenhagen for a replay after shared 2-0 home wins. Goals from Young, Booth and Lee put them through. Lubanski replied for the Poles, making him the competition's top scorer for the second successive season, again with eight goals.

The semi-finals pitted City against FA Cup holders Chelsea, who had done their familiar Houdini act in the quarter-finals to come back from a 2-0 defeat to beat Bruges 4-2. Aris Salonika of Greece and CSKA Sofia were earlier scalps. Lacking Doyle, Oakes and Bell, City lost by Derek Smethurst's goal at Stamford Bridge; and at Maine Road a reserve-laden side never recovered from an early own goal by goalkeeper Healey. After a goalless draw in Holland, Real beat PSV Eindhoven 2-1 in Madrid to reach their ninth European final, their first outside the Champions Cup.

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1971-72

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Odense BK 09 v FK Austria* (4-2, 0-2)	4-4
Hibs Valletta v Fram Reykjavik (3-0, 0-2)	3-2

FIRST ROUND

Stade Rennes v Rangers (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Sporting Lisbon v Lyn Oslo (3-0, 4-0)	7-0
Dynamo Tirana v FK Austria (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Limerick v Torino (0-1, 0-4)	0-5
Hibs Valletta v Steaua Bucharest (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Distillery v Barcelona (1-3, 0-4)	1-7
Servette Geneva v Liverpool (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Skoda Pilzen v Bayern Munich (0-1, 1-6)	1-7
Dynamo Berlin† v Cardiff City (1-1, 1-1)	2-2
Beerschot v Anorthosis Famagusta (7-0, 1-0)	8-0
Jeunesse Hautcharage v Chelsea (0-8, 0-13)	0-21
Zaglebie Sosnowiec v Atvidaberg (3-4, 1-1)	4-5
Komlo Banyasi v Red Star Belgrade (2-7, 2-1)	4-8
Levski Spartak v Sparta Rotterdam (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
Mikkelin Pallokissat v Eskisehirspor (0-0, 0-4)	0-4
Olym. Piraeus v Dynamo Moscow (0-2, 2-1)	2-3

SECOND ROUND

Rangers* v Sporting Lisbon (3-2, 3-4)	6-6
Torino v FK Austria (1-0, 0-0)	1-0
Barcelona v Steaua Bucharest (0-1, 1-2)	1-3
Liverpool v Bayern Munich (0-0, 1-3)	1-3
Beerschot v Dynamo Berlin (1-3, 1-3)	2-6
Atvidaberg* v Chelsea (0-0, 1-1)	1-1
Sp. Rotterdam v Red Star Belgrade (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
Eskisehirspor v Dynamo Moscow (0-1, 0-1)	0-2

QUARTER-FINALS

Torino v Rangers (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Steaua Bucharest v Bayern Munich* (1-1, 0-0)	1-1
Atvidaberg v Dynamo Berlin (0-2, 2-2)	2-4
Red Star Belgrade v Dyn. Moscow (1-2, 1-1)	2-3

SEMI-FINALS

Bayern Munich v Rangers (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
Dynamo Berlin v Dynamo Moscow† (1-1, 1-1)	2-2

FINAL

Rangers 3 Moscow Dynamo 2
(Barcelona, 24.5.72, 24,701)

Rangers: McCloy, Jardine, Mathieson, Greig, Johnstone, Smith, McLean, Conn, Stein, MacDonald, Johnston

Dynamo: Pilgui, Bassaliev, Dolmatov, Dolbonosov (Jerochkovich), Zhukov, Baidatchini, Yakubik (Estrekov), Sabo, Makovikov, Evryuzhikin

Scorers: Stein, Johnstone 2; Estrekov, Greig (og)

*won on away goals rule †won on penalties

Chelsea returned to Greece for the final, and in Athens Peter Osgood's goal looked to have given them the cup, only for Dempsey's mis-kicked clearance to let Zoco in during injury time. Bonetti kept a rejuvenated Real at bay throughout extra time, and did enough to keep thousands of Londoners, unprepared for such an eventuality, sleeping rough for the two nights until the replay—and in many cases for much longer. But for those fans it was well worth it, and a crowd almost as large as that at the first game saw Chelsea sweep Real aside with a great first-half display of attacking football that brought goals from the central characters of the first match, Dempsey and Osgood. Fleitas' goal 15 minutes from time was more consolation than threat.

1971-72

For the first time in European club competition a Russian club contested a final—a piece of history lost in the orgy of violence before, during and (particularly) after the match between Dynamo Moscow and Rangers in Barcelona. Such was the conduct of Rangers fans that the club were in danger of losing the trophy after winning it with a fine performance on the field. Eventually, UEFA allowed them to keep it but a two-year ban, commuted to a year, ensured they could not defend it. Rangers' next appearance in Europe, in fact, was in this competition in 1973-74, when they lost to Borussia Moenchengladbach in the second round.

For Rangers, it was a sordid end to an impressive campaign, one that produced wins over Rennes, Sporting Lisbon (with Colin Stein scoring four of their six goals), Torino and, even more convincingly, the Bayern Munich of Beckenbauer, Müller and the nucleus of the side which went on to win the European Championship for West Germany later that year. The goals at Ibrox from Sandy Jardine and Derek Parlane also provided sweet revenge for the narrow defeat in the final of 1967.

In the second round, Müller and Hoeness had knocked out Liverpool (in for double-

ABOVE: ***John Greig, like Davie Smith and Willie Johnston a survivor from the 1967 final, gives chase to Dynamo Moscow's Sabo during the 1972 final in Barcelona.***
BELOW: ***The disgusting behaviour of some Rangers supporters both on and off the field led to a two-year European ban on the club, later commuted to a year.***

A free-kick from Chiarugi, scorer of the game's only goal, tests a precarious wall of Jordan (8), Bates, Yorath and Lorimer in the 1973 final at Salonika. Leeds, missing four key players, were further punished by the outrageously biased refereeing of Greek referee Michas, whose actions led to his suspension by both UEFA and his national FA. But the result stood.

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1972-73

FIRST ROUND

Red Boys Differdange v AC Milan (1-4, 0-3)	1-7
Viking. Reykjavik v Legia Warsaw (0-2, 0-9)	0-11
Bastia v Atletico Madrid (0-0, 1-2)	1-2
Spartak Moscow v ADO Den Haag (1-0, 0-0)	1-0
Schalke 04 v Slavia Sofia (2-1, 3-1)	5-2
Pezoporikos Larnaca v Cork Hibs (1-2, 1-4)	2-6
Floriana v Ferencvaros (1-0, 0-6)	1-6
Standard Liege v Sparta Prague (1-0, 2-4)	3-4
Hajduk Split v Fredrikstad (1-0, 1-0)	2-0
FC Zurich v Wrexham (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
Fremad Amager v Besa* (1-1, 0-0)	1-1
Sporting Lisbon v Hibernian (2-1, 1-6)	3-7
Rapid Bucharest v Landskrona (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
Rapid Vienna* v PAOK Salonika (0-0, 2-2)	2-2
Carl Zeiss Jena v Mikkelin Pallo. (6-1, 2-3)	8-4
Ankaragucu v Leeds United (1-1, 0-1)	1-2

SECOND ROUND

Legia Warsaw v AC Milan (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
Atletico Madrid v Spartak Moscow* (3-4, 2-1)	5-5
Cork Hibernians v Schalke 04 (0-0, 0-3)	0-3
Ferencvaros v Sparta Prague (2-0, 1-4)	3-4
Wrexham v Hajduk Split* (3-1, 0-2)	3-3
Hibernian v Besa (7-1, 1-1)	8-2
Rapid Vienna v Rapid Bucharest (1-1, 1-3)	2-4
Carl Zeiss Jena v Leeds United (0-0, 0-2)	0-2

QUARTER-FINALS

Spartak Moscow v AC Milan (0-1, 1-1)	1-2
Schalke 04 v Sparta Prague (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Hibernian v Hajduk Split (4-2, 0-3)	4-5
Leeds United v Rapid Bucharest (5-0, 3-1)	8-1

SEMI-FINALS

AC Milan v Sparta Prague (1-0, 1-0)	2-0
Leeds United v Hajduk Split (1-0, 0-0)	1-0

FINAL

AC Milan 1 Leeds United 0
(Salonika, 16.5.73, 45,000)

Milan: Vecchi, Sabadini, Zignoli, Anquilletti, Turone, Benetti, Rosato (Dolci), Sogliano, Bigon, Rivera, Chiarugi

Leeds: Harvey, Reaney, Cherry, Bates, Madeley, Hunter, Lorimer, Jordan, Jones, E. Gray, Yorath (McQueen)

Scorer: Chiarugi

*won on away goals rule

winners Arsenal), the Merseysiders still being in their relatively poor European phase during which they were regularly outplayed by the better continental sides, notably Red Star Belgrade and Ajax.

Meanwhile Chelsea were establishing a record by beating the tiny Luxembourg side Jeunesse Hautcharage 21-0, still the record aggregate score for any European tie. Peter Osgood's eight goals, three in the Duchy and five at Stamford Bridge, were enough to give him the top scorer slot for the whole competition. Tommy Baldwin picked up four, Peter Houseman, David Webb and John Hollins two each. The holders were brought down to earth with a mighty bump in the next round, however, when Sweden's Atvidaberg drew 0-0 at home and then sneaked a goal to make it 1-1 at Stamford Bridge and go through on the away goals rule.

This was the first year that all rounds were decided on this rule or on penalties, play-offs being abandoned except in the final. One result was that the two Dynamos, Moscow and Berlin, decided their semi on penalties—with the Russians going through to Barcelona for a game they are unlikely to forget any more quickly than the British Consulate there.

In the final itself Rangers, fast and skilful, emphasized their class with good goals by Stein and Willie Johnston (2). Then, overconfident or perhaps upset by their fans' behaviour, they fell away, giving Estrekov a goal and letting through Mahovikov for a second. Skipper John Greig, one of four survivors from the 1967 final with Bayern, made sure it would be third time lucky for the Scots—and football reeled from a match that left one dead and hundreds injured and arrested.

1972-73

A competition still recovering from the adverse publicity of the previous season could hardly afford the scandal attached to the 1973 final. Disgracefully biased decisions by the Greek referee, Michas, in favour of AC Milan led to his suspension by UEFA and his own national association; it was little consolation for Leeds, who conceded a goal after three minutes and spent the rest of the match frustrated by the Italians' spoiling tactics and by the referee. Even two penalties would have been sparse justice: instead, Hunter was sent off for retaliating, as was Sogliano for attacking Hunter. An altogether shabby affair, and little wonder the Greek crowd at Salonika jeered the winners off the pitch.

Earlier, Third Division Wrexham showed cup-fighting spirit, beating Zurich in the first round before losing on away goals (3-1, 0-2) to Hajduk Split from Yugoslavia. But Britain's best hopes lay with Leeds and Hibernian. The Scots, helped by two hat-tricks from John O'Rourke, beat Sporting Lisbon 7-3 and Besa (Albania) 8-2 before Hajduk stopped them in a high-scoring quarter-final. Leeds' wins over Ankaragucu (Turkey) and Carl Zeiss Jena of East Germany were more conservative, but an 8-1 aggregate against Rapid Bucharest reflected some adventurous form for the only time in this competition. Clarke's goal at Elland Road took them through the semi-final with Hajduk. In the other semi-final, Milan beat Sparta Prague 1-0 in both legs, having accounted for Red Boys Differdange, Legia Warsaw (3-2 after extra time) and Spartak Moscow 2-1.

So to Salonika, and a referee that even members of the Greek federation opposed

because of his Italian connections. Leeds, missing Giles and Eddie Gray (injured) and Bremner and Clarke (suspended), went down to a goal from Chiarugi (his seventh of the competition), and could be excused wondering why they bothered to turn up. It was the worst incident of its kind in European football, and was to draw attention to Italian political tactics in international circles. But, while it certainly quelled similar incidents, UEFA steadfastly refused a genuine investigation.

1973-74

AC Milan's defence of their dubiously won trophy took them past Rapid Vienna (4-0), PAOK Salonika (5-2) and Borussia Moenchengladbach (2-1) to their second consecutive final. There they met and lost to FC Magdeburg, who thus became the second iron curtain country to win the trophy and the first from East Germany.

British hopes foundered early. Second Division Sunderland, with Dennis Tueart prominent, excelled in beating Vasas 2-0 in Budapest and 1-0 at Roker, but found a 2-1 lead insufficient in Lisbon and lost 2-3 on aggregate to Sporting. Rangers, back again, crashed 5-3 to an exuberant Moenchengladbach in the second round, and with Cardiff being Sporting's first-round victims only little Glentoran reached the quarter-finals, where the West Germans beat them home and away. Tragically, the Irishmen lost centre-half Walker with a broken leg in the home match and that night midfield man Roy Stewart died from a heart attack.

Magdeburg, with World Cup men Sparwasser, Hoffmann and Pommerenke to the fore, had a relatively easy passage to the semi-finals, beating NAC Breda (Holland) 2-0, Banik Ostrava (Czechoslovakia) 3-2 and Beroe Stara Zagora (Bulgaria) 3-1. Against Sporting they built on their 1-1 draw in Lisbon with a 2-1 home win, and their strong confident running looked sufficient to carry them past a crisis-ridden Milan who had lost two managers—Rocco and Maldini—and had striker Chiarugi suspended. So it proved before less than 5,000 in Rotterdam. Lanzi put the ball into his own goal trying to stop Raugust's cross reaching Sparwasser; in the second half Hoffmann broke away, split the defence with his cross, and Seguin, slipping Sabadini, put the issue beyond doubt.

The United Kingdom's most successful entrants, Glentoran, had beaten Chimia Ramnicu Vilcea of Rumania 4-2 and Brann

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1973-74

FIRST ROUND

NAC Breda v FC Magdeburg (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Banik Ostrava v Cork Hibernians (1-0, 2-1)	3-1
Torpedo Moscow v Atletico Bilbao (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Fola Esch v Beroe Stara Zagora (0-7, 1-4)	1-11
Anderlecht v FC Zurich* (3-2, 0-1)	3-3
Pezoporikos Larnaca v Malmo FF (0-0, 0-11)	0-11
Vasas Budapest v Sunderland (0-2, 0-1)	0-3
Cardiff City v Sporting Lisbon (0-0, 1-2)	1-2
IB Vestmannaey v Bor. M'gladbach (0-7, 1-9)	1-16
Ankaragucu v Rangers (0-2, 0-4)	0-6
Gzira United v SK Brann Bergen (0-2, 0-7)	0-9
Chimia Ramnicu Vilcea v Glentoran (2-2, 0-2)	2-4
Legia Warsaw v PAOK Salonika (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Lahden Reipas v Olympique Lyon (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Randers Freja v Rapid Vienna (0-0, 1-2)	1-2
AC Milan v Dynamo Zagreb (3-1, 1-0)	4-1

SECOND ROUND

Banik Ostrava v FC Magdeburg (2-0, 0-3)	2-3
Beroe Stara Zagora v At. Bilbao (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
FC Zurich* v Malmo FF (0-0, 1-1)	1-1
Sunderland v Sporting Lisbon (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Borussia M'gladbach v Rangers (3-0, 2-3)	5-3
SK Brann Bergen v Glentoran (1-1, 1-3)	2-4
Olympique Lyon v PAOK Salonika (3-3, 0-4)	3-7
AC Milan v Rapid Vienna (0-0, 2-0)	2-0

QUARTER-FINALS

FC Magdeburg v B. Stara Zagora (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
Glentoran v Borussia M'gladbach (0-2, 0-5)	0-7
Sporting Lisbon v FC Zurich (3-0, 1-1)	4-1
AC Milan v PAOK Salonika (3-0, 2-2)	5-2

SEMI-FINALS

Sporting Lisbon v FC Magdeburg (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
AC Milan v Borussia M'gladbach (2-0, 0-1)	2-1

FINAL

FC Magdeburg 2 AC Milan 0
(Rotterdam, 8.5.74, 4,641)

Magdeburg: Schultz, Tyll, Enge, Zapf, Caube, Abraham, Seguin, Pommerenke, Raugust, Sparwasser, Hoffman

Milan: Pizzabella, Sabadini, Anquilletti, Lanzi, Schnellinger, Benetti, Maldera, Tresoldi, Bigon, Rivera, Bergamaschi (Turini)

Scorers: Lanzi (og), Seguin

*won on away goals rule

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1974-75

FIRST ROUND

Dynamo Kiev v CSKA Sofia (1-0, 1-0)	2-0
Eintracht Frankfurt v AS Monaco (3-0, 2-2)	5-2
Dundee United v Jiul Petrosani (3-0, 0-2)	3-2
Bursaspor v Finn Harps (4-2, 0-0)	4-2
Benfica v Vanlose IF (4-0, 4-1)	8-1
Slavia Prague v Carl Zeiss Jena† (1-0, 0-1)	1-1
Gwardia Warsaw† v Bologna (2-1, 1-2)	3-3
PSV Eindhoven v Ards (10-0, 4-1)	14-1
PAOK Salonika v Red Star Belgrade (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Avenir Beggen w.o. Paralimni (withdrew)	
SV Waregem v FK Austria/WAC (2-1, 1-4)	3-5
Fram Reykjavik v Real Madrid (0-2, 0-6)	0-8
Malmo FF† v Sion (1-0, 0-1)	1-1
Sliema Wanderers v Lahden Reipas (2-0, 4-1)	6-1
Liverpool v Stromsgodset (11-0, 1-0)	12-0
Ferencvaros v Cardiff City (2-0, 4-1)	6-1

SECOND ROUND

Eintracht Frankfurt v Dynamo Kiev (2-3, 1-2)	3-5
Dundee United v Bursaspor (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Carl Zeiss Jena v Benfica* (1-1, 0-0)	1-1
Gwardia Warsaw v PSV Eindhoven (1-5, 0-3)	1-8
Avenir Beggen v Red Star Belgrade (1-6, 0-5)	1-11
Real Madrid v FK Austria/WAC (3-0, 2-2)	5-2
Malmo FF v Lahden Reipas (3-1, 0-0)	3-1
Liverpool v Ferencvaros* (1-1, 0-0)	1-1

QUARTER-FINALS

Bursaspor v Dynamo Kiev (0-1, 0-2)	0-3
PSV Eindhoven v Benfica (0-0, 2-1)	2-1
Real Madrid v Red Star Belgrade† (2-0, 0-2)	2-2
Malmo FF v Ferencvaros (1-3, 1-1)	2-4

SEMI-FINALS

Dynamo Kiev v PSV Eindhoven (3-0, 1-2)	4-2
Ferencvaros v Red Star Belgrade (2-1, 2-2)	4-3

FINAL

Dynamo Kiev 3 Ferencvaros 0
(Basle, 14.5.75, 10,897)

Dynamo: Rudakov, Troshkin, Matvienko, Reshko, Fomenko, Muntian, Konkov, Burjak, Kolotov, Onischenko, Blokhin

Ferencvaros: Geczi, Martos, Megyesi, Pataki, Rab, Nyilasi (Onhaus), Juhasz, Mucha, Szabo, Mate, Magyar

Scorers: Onischenko 2, Blokhin

*won on away goals rule †won on penalties

Boris Onischenko scored seven goals in helping Dynamo Kiev to win Russia's only European club honour in 1974-75, including two in the final against Ferencvaros. Dynamo's superb displays, prompted by Oleg Blokhin (later European Footballer of the Year), led the Soviet authorities to adopt the side as the national team.

LEADING SCORERS

Season	Player	Gls
1965-66	Emmerich *(Borussia Dortmund)**	14
1966-67	Muller *(Bayern Munich)*	9
1967-68	Seeler *(SV Hamburg)*	6
1968-69	Ruhl *(1FC Cologne)*	6
1969-70	Lubanski *(Gornik Zabrze)*	8
1970-71	Lubanski *(Gornik Zabrze)*	8
1971-72	Osgood *(Chelsea)**	8
1972-73	Chiarugi *(AC Milan)**	7
1973-74	Heynckes *(Borussia M'gladbach)*	10
1974-75	Onischenko *(Dynamo Kiev)**	7
1975-76	Rensenbrink *(Anderlecht)**	8
1976-77	Milanov *(Levski Spartak)*	13
1977-78	Keller *(SV Hamburg)*	6
	Van der Elst *(Anderlecht)**	6
1978-79	Altobelli *(Inter-Milan)*	7

*winners

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1975-76

FIRST ROUND

Rapid Bucharest v Anderlecht (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Borac Banja Luka v US Rumelange (9-0, 5-1)	14-1
Skeid Oslo v Stal Rzeszow (1-4, 0-4)	1-8
Wrexham v Djurgaarden (2-1, 1-1)	3-2
Valur Reykjavik v Celtic (0-2, 0-7)	0-9
Spartak Trnava v Boavista Porto (0-0, 0-3)	0-3
Besiktas v Fiorentina (0-3, 0-3)	0-6
Panathinaikos v Sach. Zwickau (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Eintracht Frankfurt v Coleraine (5-1, 6-2)	11-3
Basle v Atletico Madrid (1-2, 1-1)	2-3
Haladas Szombathely v Valletta (7-0, 1-1)	8-1
Sturm Graz v Slavia Sofia (3-1, 0-1)	3-2
Vejle BK v FC Den Haag (0-2, 0-2)	0-4
Home Farm v RC Lens (1-1, 0-6)	1-7
Ararat Erevan v Anor. Famagusta (9-0, 1-1)	10-1
Lahden Reipas v West Ham United (2-2, 0-3)	2-5

SECOND-ROUND

Anderlecht v Borac Banja Luka (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
Wrexham v Stal Rzeszow (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
Boavisto Porto v Celtic (0-0, 1-3)	1-3
Fiorentina v Sachsenring Zwickau† (1-0, 0-1)	1-1
Atletico Madrid v Ein. Frankfurt (1-2, 0-1)	1-3
Sturm Graz v Haladas Szombathely (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
FC Den Haag v RC Lens (3-2, 3-1)	6-3
Ararat Erevan v West Ham United (1-1, 1-3)	2-4

QUARTER-FINALS

Anderlecht v Wrexham (1-0, 1-1)	2-1
Celtic v Sachsenring Zwickau (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Sturm Graz v Eintracht Frankfurt (0-2, 0-1)	0-3
FC Den Haag v West Ham United* (4-2, 1-3)	5-5

SEMI-FINALS

Sachsenring Zwickau v Anderlecht (0-3, 0-2)	0-5
Eintracht Frankfurt v West Ham U. (2-1, 1-3)	3-4

FINAL

Anderlecht 4 West Ham United 2
(Brussels, 5.5.76, 58,000)

Anderlecht: Ruiter, Lomme, Broos, Van Binst, Thissen, Dockx, Coeck (Vercauteren), Van der Elst, Haan, Ressel, Rensenbrink

West Ham: Day, Coleman, Lampard (A. Taylor), Bonds, T. Taylor, McDowell, Brooking, Paddon, Holland, Jennings, Robson

Scorers: Rensenbrink 2 (1 pen), Van der Elst 2; Holland, Robson

*won on away goals rule †won on penalties

Anderlecht's Van Binst climbs above Broos to clear from Robson in the 1976 final with West Ham in Brussels. The Belgians won 4-2 in the first of their three consecutive Cup Winners Cup finals: these two players, plus Thissen, Dockx, Coeck, Van der Elst and Dutch stars Haan and Rensenbrink appeared in all three matches.

Bergen of Norway by the same score, drawing away and then winning at home in both cases. That they should have progressed further than their English or Scottish counterparts was surprising but somehow indicative of the way Britain was losing her grip on a competition she had effectively created with her age-old domestic cup competitions. Having provided finalists in as many as nine of the first 13 tournaments, with four winners, the British effort was to fall away to the point that only twice in the next eight years did British clubs reach the final—West Ham (1976) and Arsenal (1980)—and both lost.

1974-75

The competition surprisingly continued its Eastern European way in 1975, with both finalists coming from the Communist bloc and the winners, Dynamo Kiev, actually being the same as the USSR national side at the time. With the excellent Oleg Blokhin their undisputed star (he was later voted European Footballer of the Year), Kiev had a steady if unexciting run to the final past CSKA Sofia, Eintracht Frankfurt, Bursaspor (Turkey) and PSV Eindhoven.

Their opponents in the final, Ferencvaros, had their revenge for the defeat by Leeds in the 1968 Fairs Cup final with a display of British bashing past Cardiff City and then Liverpool. The latter could only draw 1-1 on Merseyside and were then held to a goalless draw in Hungary. In the first round Liverpool had established a record in beating the Norwegian side Stromsgodset 11-0 at Anfield, with nine of the side scoring: Lindsay (penalty), Boersma (2), Heighway, Peter Thompson (2), Smith, Cormack, Hughes, Callaghan and Kennedy. The exceptions were keeper Ray Clemence and Brian Hall. By way of sublime contrast, Liverpool managed only one in the second leg, from Ray Kennedy.

In the Basle final Blokhin, ably supported in midfield by Muntian, was devastating, and it was fitting that he should add the finishing touch to a great team performance after two goals from Onischenko, taking his season's tally to seven, had wrapped it up. Thus Kiev became the only Soviet team, before or since, to win a European title.

1975-76

The 1975-76 series produced the first of Anderlecht's run of three consecutive finals. It was not a great year for the competition, however, with neither finalist, Anderlecht nor West Ham, distinguishing themselves before the final. Anderlecht lost to Rapid in Bucharest and to Borac Banja Luka in Yugoslavia and only drew 1-1 in Wrexham, who were a little unlucky to go out in the quarter-finals by the odd goal in three. After a good performance against the powerful

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1976-77

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Cardiff City* v Servette Geneva (1-0, 1-2)	2-2

FIRST ROUND

SV Hamburg v IB Keflavik (3-0, 1-1)	4-1
Lokomotiv Leipzig v Hearts (2-0, 1-5)	3-5
Cardiff City v Dynamo Tbilisi (1-0, 0-3)	1-3
MTK Budapest v Sparta Prague (3-1, 1-1)	4-2
Levski Spartak v Lahden Reipas (12-2, 7-1)	19-3
CSU Galati v Boavista Porto (2-3, 0-2)	2-5
Lierse SK v Hajduk Split (1-0, 0-3)	1-3
Rapid Vienna v Atletico Madrid (1-2, 1-1)	2-3
Bodo Glimt v Napoli (0-2, 0-1)	0-3
Iraklis Salonika v Apoel Nicosia (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Bohemians v BK Esbjerg (2-1, 1-0)	3-1
Floriana v Slask Wroclaw (1-4, 0-2)	1-6
Southampton v Olym. Marseille (4-0, 1-2)	5-2
Carrick Rangers v Aris Bonnevoie (3-1, 1-2)	4-3
AIK Stockholm v Galatasaray (1-2, 1-1)	2-3
Anderlecht v Roda JC (2-1, 3-2)	5-3

SECOND ROUND

SV Hamburg v Heart of Midlothian (4-2, 4-1)	8-3
Dynamo Tbilisi v MKT Budapest (1-4, 0-1)	1-5
Boavisto Porto v Levski Spartak* (3-1, 0-2)	3-3
Atletico Madrid v Hajduk Split (1-0, 2-1)	3-1
Apoel Nicosia v Napoli (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
Slask Wroclaw v Bohemians (3-0, 1-0)	4-0
Carrick Rangers v Southampton (2-5, 1-4)	3-9
Anderlecht v Galatasaray (5-1, 5-1)	10-2

QUARTER-FINALS

MTK Budapest v SV Hamburg (1-1, 1-4)	2-5
Levski Spartak v Atletico Madrid (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Slask Wroclaw v Napoli (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Anderlecht v Southampton (2-0, 1-2)	3-2

SEMI-FINALS

Atletico Madrid v SV Hamburg (3-1, 0-3)	3-4
Napoli v Anderlecht (1-0, 0-2)	1-2

FINAL

SV Hamburg 2 Anderlecht 0
(Amsterdam, 11.5.77, 66,000)

Hamburg: Kargus, Kaltz, Ripp, Nogly, Hidien, Steffenhagen, Keller, Reimann, Memering, Magath, Volkert

Anderlecht: Ruiter, Van Binst, Broos, Vandendaele, Thissen, Dockx (Van Poucke), Van der Elst, Coeck, Haan, Ressel, Rensenbrink

Scorers: Volkert (pen), Magath

*won on away goals rule

Russians Ararat Erevan West Ham were fortunate to survive a 4-2 defeat in The Hague, going through on away goals after winning 3-1 at home, and then beat poor Eintracht Frankfurt, who seem destined to be the bridesmaids of European football. The artistic Trevor Brooking, noted more for making goals than for scoring them, produced two to send the Hammers on the way to a 3-1 win over the West Germans at Upton Park, and to a 4-3 aggregate victory.

The final in Brussels, with Anderlecht playing 'at home', at last drew a crowd worthy of the event, following two finals whose total together barely topped 15,000. And they were not disappointed, either with the value or the result. In the end Anderlecht's fast running style overpowered West Ham, with Dutch international Robbie Rensenbrink and François van der Elst sharing four goals.

1976-77

Holders Anderlecht reached the final again, looking more convincing this year until the quarter-finals, when they won through by the odd goal in five against Southampton. They squeezed through the semis by the same margin against Italian Cup winners Napoli, again losing away, but were well beaten in the final by SV Hamburg, West Germany's first victory in the competition for 10 years.

Hamburg had had an easy passage until meeting Atlético Madrid in the semi-finals. They scored once in Spain to keep their deficit to a manageable 3-1, but the return leg, a 3-0 victory in Hamburg led by a Capon own goal, was in a sense more of a key game for them than the actual final. For that game, in Amsterdam, Anderlecht showed only one change from the 1977 final, but for all their experience the holders just could not get going, and after a goalless first half a penalty from Volkert virtually settled the issue.

1977-78

Although this was to be Anderlecht's season again, it was Spain's Betis from Seville who caused the talking point of the first round by knocking out AC Milan. The Italian club were still a feared force in Europe, although their great period 1963-73, in which they won four major trophies, was well behind them. English representatives Manchester United had to play their first round home leg against St Etienne in Plymouth—after UEFA had initially threatened to ban them altogether following the now traditional behaviour from United fans in the first, away leg, drawn 1-1. UEFA had clearly lost patience with British soccer fans and United, though guilty, seemed set to suffer for the sins of the many. As it happened this was probably the watershed. The following three seasons saw a dramatic improvement in the behaviour of British fans abroad, notably during and after the Rome and Munich European Cup finals of 1977 and 1979, which helped to erase the bad old days.

United won in Plymouth, but then lost 4-0 in Porto and were unable to make up the gap in the return—winning an exciting match 5-2 with the unlikely help of two separate own goals by Murca. Porto went on to beat Anderlecht 1-0 in the home leg of the

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1977-78

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Rangers v Young Boys Berne (1-0, 2-2)	3-2

FIRST ROUND

Lokomotiv Sofia v Anderlecht (1-6, 0-2)	1-8
SV Hamburg v Lahden Reipas (8-1, 5-2)	13-3
St Etienne v Manchester United (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
1FC Cologne v Porto (2-2, 0-1)	2-3
Progres Niedercorn v Vejle BK (0-1, 0-9)	0-10
PAOK Salonika v Zag. Sosnowiec (2-0, 2-0)	4-0
SK Brann Bergen v IA Akranes (1-0, 4-0)	5-0
Rangers v Twente Enschede (0-0, 0-3)	0-3
Valletta v Dynamo Moscow (0-2, 0-5)	0-7
Olympiakos Nicosia v Uni. Craiova (1-6, 2-0)	3-6
Coleraine v Lokomotiv Leipzig (1-4, 2-2)	3-6
Betis Seville v AC Milan (2-0, 1-2)	3-2
Dundalk v Hajduk Split (1-0, 0-4)	1-4
Besiktas v Diosgyor (2-0, 0-5)	2-5
Lokomotiv Kosice* v Oster Vaxjo (0-0, 2-2)	2-2
Cardiff City v FK Austria/WAC (0-0, 0-1)	0-1

SECOND ROUND

SV Hamburg v Anderlecht (1-2, 1-1)	2-3
Porto v Manchester United (4-0, 2-5)	6-5
Vejle BK v PAOK Salonika (3-0, 1-2)	4-2
Twente Enschede v SK B. Bergen (2-0, 2-1)	4-1
Dynamo Moscow† v Uni. Craiova (2-0, 0-2)	2-2
Lokomotiv Leipzig v Betis Seville (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
Diosgyor v Hajduk Split† (2-1, 1-2)	3-3
FK Austria/WAC* v Lok. Kosice (0-0, 1-1)	1-1

QUARTER-FINALS

Porto v Anderlecht (1-0, 0-3)	1-3
Vejle BK v Twente Enschede (0-3, 0-4)	0-7
Betis Seville v Dynamo Moscow (0-0, 0-3)	0-3
FK Austria/WAC† v Hajduk Split (1-1, 1-1)	2-2

SEMI-FINALS

Twente Enschede v Anderdecht (0-1, 0-2)	0-3
Dyn. Moscow v FK Austria/WAC† (2-1, 1-2)	3-3

FINAL

Anderlecht 4 FK Austria/WAC 0
(Paris, 3.5.78, 48,769)

Anderlecht: De Bree, Van Binst, Broos, Dusbaba, Thissen, Vercauteren (Dockx), Coeck, Haan, Van der Elst, Nielsen, Rensenbrink

Austria/WAC: Baumgartner, R. Sara, Baumeister, Obermeyer, J. Sara, Prohaska, Daxbacher (Martinez), Gasselich, Morales (Drazan), Pirkner, Parits

Scorers: Rensenbrink 2, Van Binst 2

*won on away goals rule †won on penalties

FAR LEFT: ***Double goalscorers François van der Elst and Robbie Rensenbrink parade the cup in front of their 'home' fans after the 1976 win over West Ham.*** *LEFT:* ***Van der Elst led the series scorers in 1976-77, but the holders lost the final to SV Hamburg.***

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1978-79

FIRST ROUND

Barcelona v Shaktor Donetz (3-0, 1-1)	4-1
Zaglebie Sosnowiec v SW Innsbruck (2-3, 1-1)	3-4
AZ 67 Alkmaar v Ipswich Town (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Floriana v Inter-Milan (1-3, 0-5)	1-8
Bodo Glimt v Union Luxembourg (4-1, 0-1)	4-2
NK Rijeka v Wrexham (3-0, 0-2)	3-2
Beveren-Waas v Ballymena (3-0, 3-0)	6-0
Sporting Lisbon v Banik Ostrava (0-1, 0-1)	0-2
Apoel Nicosia v Shamrock Rovers (0-2, 0-1)	0-3
Ferencvaros v Kalmar FF (2-0, 2-2)	4-2
Valur Reykjavik v FC Magdeburg (1-1, 0-4)	1-5
PAOK Salonika v Servette Geneva (2-0, 0-4)	2-4
Frem Copenhagen v AS Nancy (2-0, 0-4)	2-4
Marek Stanke Dimitrov v Aberdeen (3-2, 0-3)	3-5
Uni. Craiova v Fortuna Dusseldorf (3-4, 1-1)	4-5

[Anderlecht (holders) received bye]

SECOND ROUND

Anderlecht v Barcelona† (3-0, 0-3)	3-3
Ipswich Town v SW Innsbruck (1-0, 1-1)	2-1
Inter-Milan v Bodo Glimt (5-0, 2-1)	7-1
NK Rijeka v Beveren-Waas (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Banik Ostrava v Shamrock Rovers (3-0, 3-1)	6-1
FC Magdeburg* v Ferencvaros (1-0, 1-2)	2-2
Servette Geneva v AS Nancy (2-1, 2-2)	4-3
Fortuna Dusseldorf v Aberdeen (3-0, 0-2)	3-2

QUARTER-FINALS

Ipswich Town v Barcelona† (2-1, 0-1)	2-2
Inter-Milan v Beveren-Waas (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
FC Magdeburg v Banik Ostrava (2-1, 2-4)	4-5
Fortuna Dusseldorf* v Servette (0-0, 1-1)	1-1

SEMI-FINALS

Barcelona v Beveren-Waas (1-0, 1-0)	2-0
Fortuna Dusseldorf v Banik Ostrava (3-1, 1-2)	4-3

FINAL

Barcelona 4 Fortuna Dusseldorf 3 [aet]
(Basle, 16.5.79, 50,000)

Barcelona: Artola, Zuviria, Migueli, Costas (Martinez), Albaladejo (De la Cruz), Neeskens, Sanchez, Asensi, Rexach, Krankl, Carrasco

Fortuna: Daniel, Baltes, Brei (Weike), Zewe, Zimmermann (Lumb), Kohnen, Bommer, Schmitz, T. Allofs, K. Allofs, Seel

Scorers: Sanchez, Asensi, Rexach, Krankl; K. Allofs, Seel 2

*won on away goals rule †won on penalties

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP FINALS

Year	Venue	Winners		Runners-up	
1961	*(two legs)*	Fiorentina	2:2	Rangers	0:1
1962	Stuttgart	Atletico Madrid	†3	Fiorentina	0
1963	Rotterdam	Tottenham Hotspur	5	Atletico Madrid	1
1964	Antwerp	Sporting Lisbon	‡1	MTK Budapest	0
1965	Wembley	West Ham United	2	TSV Munich 1860	0
1966	Glasgow	Borussia Dortmund	*2	Liverpool	1
1967	Nuremberg	Bayern Munich	*1	Rangers	0
1968	Rotterdam	AC Milan	2	SV Hamburg	0
1969	Basle	Slovan Bratislava	3	Barcelona	2
1970	Vienna	Manchester City	2	Gornik Zabrze	1
1971	Athens	Chelsea	§2	Real Madrid	1
1972	Barcelona	Rangers	3	Dynamo Moscow	2
1973	Salonika	AC Milan	1	Leeds United	0
1974	Rotterdam	FC Magdeburg	2	AC Milan	0
1975	Basle	Dynamo Kiev	3	Ferencvaros	0
1976	Brussels	Anderlecht	4	West Ham United	2
1977	Amsterdam	SV Hamburg	2	Anderlecht	0
1978	Paris	Anderlecht	4	FK Austria/WAC	0
1979	Basle	Barcelona	4	Fortuna Dusseldorf	3

*after extra time †after 1-1 draw at Hampden Park ‡after 3-3 draw in Brussels
§after 1-1 draw in Athens

A shot from Barcelona captain Carlos Rexach (7) gives his side a 3-2 extra-time lead in the 1979 final against Fortuna Dusseldorf in Basle. The Spaniards eventually won a pulsating if technically naïve match 4-3—in a game which helped to lift the Cup Winners Cup back towards second place in the European hierarchy. It was Barcelona's seventh European final, and 10 years since they lost to Slovan Bratislava in the Cup Winners Cup on the same ground. Rexach, the sole survivor from that game, had also scored against the Czechs.

quarter-finals, not nearly enough, and from here on in Anderlecht went all the way without conceding a goal. No doubt their most satisfying moment came in the second round in Hamburg—where they won 2-1 to gain revenge for the previous season's final. Kevin Keegan's goal in the return could only equal Van der Elst's effort and Anderlecht were through.

Their opponents FK Austria/WAC must be among the most dubious finalists ever. Their 1-0 aggregate win over Cardiff (competing for the 11th time in 14 seasons) was followed by an away goal scrape against Locomotiv Kosice of Czechoslovakia and then victories on penalties against Hajduk Split and Dynamo Moscow. Despite the presence of stars like Robert and Josef Sara, Prohaska and Pirkner they lived up to their pre-match billing and crashed 4-0. Again Rensenbrink scored twice, this time sharing the spoils with Van Binst.

1978-79

It is one of those strange inconsistencies of the game that while Anderlecht reached three successive Cup Winners Cup finals, winning two in style, they managed nothing at home. They only qualified for the 1977-78 series, in fact, as losing Belgian Cup finalists to double winners Bruges. In 1978-79 the holders, after a bye, were to fall at the first fence, but even then only on penalties, and against the eventual winners at that.

Barcelona then went all the way, being fortunate to defeat Ipswich in the quarter-finals with some debatable tactics. The FA Cup holders won the first game 2-1, with Eric Gates scoring twice, but they should never have let Krankl get free to create Barcelona's goal for Esteban and suffered from that inevitable European complaint—a certain penalty which only the referee failed to see. The Spanish side really struggled against Anderlecht's countrymen Beveren in the semi-finals, relying on a penalty in each leg to get through.

Fortuna Dusseldorf did not have an easy passage to the final, either, going through with odd-goal victories after losing the away legs in three ties (including the one against Aberdeen), and beating Servette on the away goals rule in the quarter-finals thanks to Bommer's effort in Geneva. But in their first European final they certainly contributed to 120 minutes of non-stop action in Basle. The teams were level at 2-2 at the end of full-time but Barcelona always had the edge, never actually going behind and finally winning 4-3 with extra-time goals by Rexach and Krankl. It was 10 years to the very month since Barcelona had last been on the Basle pitch—losing a European Cup Winners Cup final by the odd goal in five. Spanish international Carlos Rexach was the only survivor from that 3-2 defeat.

FAIRS CUP & UEFA CUP

Now called the UEFA Cup, Europe's third major club competition has been dominated by Spain, England and West Germany . . .

Given its rather complicated history, its rather random method of selecting its entrants, its multiplicity of names and its domination by Spain and England, it is rather surprising that the Fairs/UEFA Cup has managed to reach adulthood in such a healthy state.

The Fairs Cup can actually claim to be the first of the four major European competitions. A vice-president of FIFA, Ernst Thommen, suggested a competition between cities which regularly held industrial and trade fairs as early as 1950, but as UEFA was not formed until 1954, it was only then that an organizing committee got to work. Since 1954 it has passed through a remarkable variety of nomenclatures—the International Inter-City Industrial Fairs Cup, the Inter-City Fairs Cup, European Fairs Cup, plain Fairs Cup, then, finally, the UEFA Cup.

It soon came to be regarded as an opportunity for also-ran clubs to compete in Europe, and the entrants were eventually

Mick Jones scores from close in against Ferencvaros to give Leeds a 1-0 lead to take to Hungary in the 1968 Fairs final. It proved just enough.

expanded to 64—twice as many as the other two club competitions and hence requiring an extra round. One other important difference from the Champions Cup and Cup Winners Cup is that the final is played over two legs (the only exceptions were in 1964 and 1965). While this has some financial logic, it robs the competition of an appropriate climax and has probably tended to lessen the significance of the whole affair. Indeed, Leeds only attracted 35,604 and 25,268 for the home legs of their 1967 and 1968 finals.

FAIRS CUP 1955-58

GROUP A

Barcelona 6 KB Copenhagen 2
KB Copenhagen 1 Barcelona 1
[Vienna withdrew]

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Barcelona	2	1	1	0	7	3	3
KB Copenhagen	2	0	1	1	3	7	1

GROUP B

Inter-Milan 0 Birmingham City 0
Zagreb 0 Birmingham City 1
Zagreb 0 Inter-Milan 1
Birmingham City 3 Zagreb 0
Inter-Milan 4 Zagreb 0
Birmingham City 2 Inter-Milan 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Birmingham City	4	3	1	0	6	1	7
Inter-Milan	4	2	1	1	6	2	5
Zagreb	4	0	0	4	0	9	0

GROUP C

Leipzig 6 Lausanne 3
Lausanne 7 Leipzig 3
[Cologne withdrew]

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Lausanne†	2	1	0	1	10	9	2
Leipzig	2	1	0	1	9	10	2

GROUP D

Basle 0 London 5
London 3 Frankfurt 2
London 1 Basle 0
Frankfurt 5 Basle 1
Frankfurt 1 London 0
Basle 6 Frankfurt 2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
London*	4	3	0	1	9	3	6
Frankfurt*	4	2	0	2	10	10	4
Basle	4	1	0	3	7	13	2

SEMI-FINALS

Birmingham City v Barcelona (4-3, 0-1, 1-2‡) 5-6
Lausanne v London (2-1, 0-2) 2-3

FINAL

London 2 Barcelona 2
(Stamford Bridge, 5.3.58, 45,466)

London: Kelsey *(Arsenal)*, P. Sillett *(Chelsea)*, Langley *(Fulham)*, Blanchflower *(Spurs)*, Norman *(Spurs)*, Coote *(Brentford)*, Groves *(Arsenal)*, Greaves *(Chelsea)*, Smith *(Spurs)*, Haynes *(Fulham)*, Robb *(Spurs)*

Barcelona: Estrems, Olivella, Segarra, Gracia, Gensana, Ribelles, Vasora, Evaristo, Martinez, Villaverde, Tejada

Scorers: Greaves, Langley (pen); Tejada, Martinez

Barcelona 1 London 0
(Barcelona, 1.5.58, 62,000)

Barcelona: Ramallets, Olivella, Segarra, Verges, Brugue, Gensana, Tejada, Evaristo, Martinez, Suarez, Vasora

London: Kelsey *(Arsenal)*, Wright *(West Ham)*, Cantwell *(West Ham)*, Blanchflower *(Spurs)*, Brown *(West Ham)*, Bowen *(Arsenal)*, Medwin *(Spurs)*, Groves *(Arsenal)*, Smith *(Spurs)*, Bloomfield *(Arsenal)*, Lewis *(Chelsea)*

Scorers: Suarez 2, Evaristo 2, Martinez, Verges

*composite side †qualified on goal record
‡play-off in Basle

1955-58

Representatives of 12 cities from 10 countries met in Basle in April 1955 to draw up regulations. They decided that the competition should be played over two years and that a maximum of two cities from each nation could enter. Teams should try, wherever possible, to arrange fixtures to coincide with industrial fairs.

Some cities entered composite teams (London, Frankfurt), while others preferred to nominate a club side (CF Barcelona, Birmingham City). The entries were divided into four groups of three, but the withdrawals of Vienna and Cologne left two groups of two. Considering that only 10 clubs were left to compete, it is remarkable that it took three years to complete the competition.

London secured a draw in the first leg of the final at Stamford Bridge, with the help of a Jim Langley penalty. The return, however, was a different story. The London side, showing eight changes and without Jimmy Greaves and Johnny Haynes, went down 6-0 at the Gran Estadio to a Barcelona team strengthened by Luis Suarez. London, being a composite side, were at a great disadvantage and their heavy defeat was effectively the end of the 'city club' idea.

FAIRS CUP 1958-60

FIRST ROUND

Basle v Barcelona (1-2, 2-5)	3-7
Inter-Milan v Olympique Lyon (7-0, 1-1)	8-1
Frem Copenhagen v Chelsea (1-3, 1-4)	2-7
Belgrade v Lausanne (6-1, 5-3)	11-4
Union St Gilloise v Leipzig (6-0, 0-1)	6-1
Hanover 96 v AS Roma (1-3, 1-1)	2-4
Zagreb v Ujpest Dozsa (4-2, 0-1)	4-3
1FC Cologne v Birmingham City (2-2,0-2)	2-4

QUARTER-FINALS

Barcelona v Inter-Milan (4-0, 4-2)	8-2
Chelsea v Belgrade (1-0, 1-4)	2-4
Union St Gilloise v AS Roma (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
Birmingham City v Zagreb (1-0, 3-3)	4-3

SEMI-FINALS

Belgrade v Barcelona (1-1, 1-3)	2-4
St Gilloise v Birmingham City (2-4, 2-4)	4-8

FINAL

Birmingham City 0 Barcelona 0
(Birmingham, 29.3.60, 40,500)

Birmingham: Schofield, Farmer, Allen, Watts, Smith, Neal, Astall, Gordon, Weston, Orritt, Hooper

Barcelona: Ramallets, Olivella, Gracia, Segarra, Rodri, Gensana, Coll, Kocsis, Martinez, Ribelles, Villaverde

Barcelona 4 Birmingham City 1
(Barcelona, 4.5.60, 70,000)

Barcelona: Verges for Gensana, Kubala for Kocsis, Czibor for Villaverde

Birmingham: Murphy for Orritt

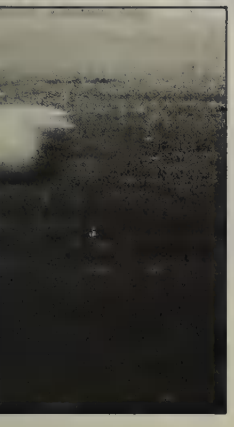
Scorers: Martinez, Czibor 2, Coll; Hooper

1958-60

There were 16 entries for the second competition and most cities chose to nominate a club side. This time the sides were drawn in a straight knock-out tournament on a home-and-away basis, but for the second time it produced an Anglo-Spanish final.

Barcelona, now with three famous Hungarians and destined to win without losing a game, began well by beating Basle 2-1 away and then 5-2 at home. They defeated Inter-Milan 4-0 and 4-2 in the next round. Birmingham City, Barcelona's victims in the previous season's semi-final, held the West German side 1FC Cologne to a 2-2 draw away and won at home, then took a one-goal lead to Zagreb and successfully held the Yugoslavs, playing hard on President Tito's birthday, to a 3-3 draw.

In the semi-finals, Barcelona beat Belgrade, conquerors of Chelsea, on aggregate 4-2, while Birmingham were even more convincing in their 8-4 overall win against Union St Gilloise of Belgium, who had previously produced a surprise by beating AS Roma. Barcelona and Birmingham played a goalless draw in the St Andrews' mud in the first leg of the final (held, like that of 1958, in March); and, with Ramallets in splendid form in goal and Hungarian exile Zoltan Czibor scoring twice, the Spanish side beat the Midlanders 4-1 at home to retain the trophy.



ABOVE: ***Fontana challenges Birmingham's Orritt—a scorer in the first leg—in the 1961 final second leg in Rome. It was City's second final.***
LEFT: ***Joe Baker's record of six goals in five games for Hibs in the 1960-61 Fairs Cup led to his move to Torino—here playing Man. City.***

FAIRS CUP 1960-61

FIRST ROUND

Union St Gilloise v AS Roma (0-0, 1-4)	1-4
Olympique Lyon v 1FC Cologne (1-3, 2-1)	3-4
Zagreb v Barcelona (1-1, 3-4)	4-5
Lausanne v Hibernian (0-2*)	0-2
Inter-Milan v Hanover 96 (8-2, 6-1)	14-3
Leipzig v Belgrade (5-2, 1-4, 0-2†)	6-8
KB Copenhagen v Basle (8-1, 3-3)	11-4
Birmingham City v Ujpest Dozsa (3-2, 2-1)	5-3

QUARTER-FINALS

1FC Cologne v AS Roma (0-2, 2-0, 1-4‡)	3-6
Barcelona v Hibernian (4-4, 2-3)	6-7
Inter-Milan v Belgrade (5-0, 0-1)	5-1
KB Copenhagen v Birmingham City (4-4, 0-5)	4-9

SEMI-FINALS

Hibernian v AS Roma (2-2, 3-3, 0-6‡)	5-11
Inter-Milan v Birmingham City (1-2, 1-2)	2-4

FINAL

Birmingham City 2 AS Roma 2
(Birmingham, 27.9.61, 21,005)

Birmingham: Schofield, Farmer, Sissons, Hennessey, Foster, Beard, Hellawell, Bloomfield, Harris, Orritt, Auld

Roma: Cudicini, Fontana, Corsini, Guiliana, Losi, Carpanesi, Orlando, Da Costa, Manfredini, Angelillo, Menichelli

Scorers: Hellawell, Orritt; Manfredini 2

AS Roma 2 Birmingham City 0
(Rome, 11.10.61, 60,000)

Roma: Pestrin for Guiliana, Lojacono for Da Costa

Birmingham: Smith for Foster, Singer for Auld

Scorers: Farmer (og), Pestrin

*Lausanne withdrew after first leg †play-off in Budapest ‡play-off in Rome

FAIRS CUP 1961-62

FIRST ROUND

Valencia v Nottingham Forest (2-0, 5-1)	7-1
Union St Gilloise v Hearts (1-3, 0-2)	1-5
1FC Cologne v Inter-Milan (4-2, 0-2, 3-5*)	7-9
Spartak Brno v Leipzig (2-2, 1-4)	3-6
AC Milan v Vojvodina Novi Sad (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
R. Strasbourg v MTK Budapest (1-3, 2-10)	3-13
Basle v Red Star Belgrade (1-1, 1-4)	2-5
Hibernian v Belenenses (3-3, 3-1)	6-4
Hanover 96 v Espanol Barcelona (0-1, 0-2)	0-3
Olympique Lyon v Sheffield Wed. (4-2, 2-5)	6-7
KB Copenhagen v Dynamo Zagreb (2-7, 2-2)	4-9
West Berlin v Barcelona (1-0, 0-3)	1-3

[AS Roma (holders), Lausanne, Iraklis Salonika & Birmingham City received byes]

SECOND ROUND

Lausanne v Valencia (3-4†)	3-4
Heart of Midlothian v Inter-Milan (0-1, 0-4)	0-5
Iraklis Salonika v Vojvodina (2-1, 1-9)	3-10
MTK Budapest v Leipzig (3-0, 0-3, 2-0)	5-3
Red Star Belgrade v Hibernian (4-0, 1-0)	5-0
Espanol v Birmingham City (5-2, 0-1)	5-3
Sheffield Wednesday v AS Roma (4-0, 0-1)	4-1
Barcelona v Dynamo Zagreb (5-1, 2-2)	7-3

QUARTER-FINALS

Valencia v Inter-Milan (2-0, 3-3)	5-3
Vojvodina v MTK Budapest (1-4, 1-2)	2-6
Espanol v Red Star Belgrade (2-1, 0-5)	2-6
Sheffield Wednesday v Barcelona (3-2, 0-2)	3-4

SEMI-FINALS

Valencia v MTK Budapest (3-0, 7-3)	10-3
Red Star Belgrade v Barcelona (0-2, 1-4)	1-6

FINAL

Valencia 6 Barcelona 2
(Valencia 8.9.62, 65,000)

Valencia: Zamora, Verdu, Chicao, Piquer, Mestre, Sastre, Ficha, Ribebe, Waldo, Guillot, Coll

Barcelona: Pesudo, Benitez, Rodri, Olivella, Verges, Gracia, Cubilla, Kocsis, Re, Villaverde, Camps

Scorers: Waldo 2, Guillot 3, Ribebe; Kocsis 2

Barcelona 1 Valencia 1
(Barcelona, 12.9.62, 60,000)

Barcelona: Garay for Rodri, Fuste for Olivella, Goyvaerts for Re

Valencia: Urtiaga for Ribebe

Scorers: Kocsis; Guillot

*play-off in Milan †second leg not played

1960-61

The third series was shortened to one season but kept its 16 entries and previous formula. There were plenty of high scores, with Inter-Milan hitting 14 on aggregate against Hanover 96 of West Germany and BK Copenhagen putting 11 past Basle. But Birmingham City accounted for the Danish side, drawing 4-4 away and winning 5-0 at home. Inter-Milan, too, succeeded in getting to the semi-finals, having disposed of Belgrade 5-1 overall, but Birmingham beat the Italians (as they had in the first competition), winning both legs 2-1. Harris scored three of the four goals.

In the other half of the draw AS Roma beat Union St Gilloise to meet 1FC Cologne, but were taken to a play-off in Rome by the Germans. Hibernian received a walkover against Lausanne after the Swiss withdrew having lost their home leg (the cash involved would prevent such a thing happening nowadays but it was then very common with Swiss clubs if they lost the first leg), and joined the holders, Barcelona, in the quarter-finals. The Scots, though beaten 5-1 by Barcelona in a pre-season friendly, became the first side to hold the Spaniards to a draw at home in the Fairs Cup, and, in a dramatic game at Easter Road, with Barcelona losing their heads, won 3-2 to go through to the semi-finals.

At this time, it was possible for clubs to be involved in more than one competition, and the finals were not necessarily held at the end of the usual season. Only a few weeks after their defeat by Hibs, Spanish League champions Barcelona were to eliminate Real Madrid from the European Cup—the latter's first defeat in the senior competition after five consecutive years of success. (Barcelona went on to reach the final, where they lost 3-2 to Benfica.)

In the semi-final AS Roma were taken to a play-off by Hibernian, with Joe Baker taking his total to six goals in four games. But having drawn 2-2 and 3-3 the Scots surprisingly slumped by six goals in the play-off, four of them coming from the new Argentine signing Manfredini. The length of this tie delayed the final until the September, when Birmingham held a Roma side bulging with recent transfers to a 2-2 draw at home but lost 2-0 to the Italians in Rome. The Fairs Cup, like the European Cup, was proving a Latin preserve.

Later that season Birmingham were knocked out at their next attempt by Espanol and so ended a remarkably creditable spell of European football by the Midlands club, a period which they have never since had a chance to emulate. In three competitions, over a period of six years, they lost just four out of 23 games, being beaten only by Barcelona and Roma in that whole period and accounting, undefeated, for the likes of Inter-Milan, Cologne and Ujpest Dozsa.

1961-62

Though only two teams had been eligible from any one national association before 1961, Spain succeeded in getting the allocation increased to three per country and, significantly perhaps, had two teams in the final, while their third entry (Espanol) reached the quarter-finals by beating Birmingham City. With the entry almost doubled to 28 clubs, an extra round was included.

Valencia proved high-scoring finalists in a prolific competition: from the start they were among the goals, defeating Nottingham Forest 7-1, Lausanne 4-3 (only one match played), Inter-Milan 5-3, and MTK Budapest 10-3 in the semi-final. With a 6-2 lead on their home leg, Valencia were content to draw in Barcelona 1-1 in the final.

FAIRS CUP 1962-63

FIRST ROUND

Valencia v Celtic (4-2, 2-2)	6-4
Everton v Dunfermline Athletic (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
DOS Utrecht v Tasmania Berlin (3-2, 2-1)	5-3
Hibernian v KB Copenhagen (4-0, 3-2)	7-2
Rapid Vienna v Red Star Belgrade (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Barcelona v Belenenses (1-1, 1-1, 3-2)*	5-4
Glentoran v Real Zaragoza (0-2, 2-6)	2-8
Altay Izmir v AS Roma (2-3, 1-10†)	3-13
Viktoria Cologne v Ferencvaros (4-3, 1-4)	5-7
Sampdoria v Aris Bonnevoie (1-0, 2-0)	3-0
Vojvodina Novi Sad v Leipzig (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Petrolul Ploesti v Spartak Brno (4-2, 0-1)	4-3
Basle v Bayern Munich (0-3‡)	0-3
Drumcondra v Odense BK 09 (4-1, 2-4)	6-5
Olym. Marseille v Union St Gilloise (1-0, 2-4)	3-4
Porto v Dynamo Zagreb (1-2, 0-0)	1-2

SECOND ROUND

Valencia v Dunfermline Ath. (4-0, 2-6, 1-0)	7-6
DOS Utrecht v Hibernian (0-1, 1-2)	1-3
Red Star Belgrade v Barcelona (3-2, 0-1, 1-0)	4-3
Real Zaragoza v AS Roma (2-4, 1-2)	3-6
Sampdoria v Ferencvaros (1-0, 0-6)	1-6
Petrolul Ploesti v Leipzig (1-0, 0-1, 1-0)	2-1
Bayern Munich v Drumcondra (6-0, 0-1)	6-1
Dynamo Zagreb v St Gilloise (2-1, 0-1, 3-2)	5-4

QUARTER-FINALS

Valencia v Hibernian (5-0, 1-2)	6-2
AS Roma v Red Star Belgrade (3-0, 0-2)	3-2
Ferencvaros v Petrolul Ploesti (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Bayern Munich v Dynamo Zagreb (1-4, 0-0)	1-4

SEMI-FINALS

Valencia v AS Roma (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
Ferencvaros v Dynamo Zagreb (0-1, 1-2)	1-3

FINAL

Dynamo Zagreb 1 Valencia 2
(Zagreb, 12.6.63, 40,000)

Zagreb: Skoric, Belin, Braun, Biscam, Markovic, Perusic, Kobsnac, Zambata, Knez, Matus, Lamza

Valencia: Zamora, Piquer, Chicao, Paquito, Quinocis, Sastre, Mano, Sanchez-Lage, Waldo, Ribelles, Urtiaga

Scorers: Zambata; Waldo, Urtiaga

Valencia 2 Dynamo Zagreb 0
(Valencia: 26.6.63, 55,000)

Valencia: Nunez for Urtiaga

Zagreb: Raus for Biscam

Scorers: Mano, Nunez

*all matches in Barcelona †second leg in Istanbul ‡second leg not played

FAIRS CUP 1963-64

FIRST ROUND

Real Zaragoza v Iraklis Salonika (3-0, 6-1)	9-1
Lausanne v Hearts (2-2, 4-4, 3-2*)	9-8
Atletico Madrid v Porto (2-1, 0-0)	2-1
Juventus v OFK Belgrade (2-1, 1-2, 1-0)	4-3
Spartak Brno v Servette Geneva (5-0, 2-1)	7-1
Glentoran v Partick Thistle (1-4, 0-3)	1-7
Staevnet Copenhagen v Arsenal (1-7, 3-2)	4-9
Aris Bonnevoie v FC Liege (0-2, 0-0)	0-2
1FC Cologne v La Gantoise (3-1, 1-1)	4-2
DOS Utrecht v Sheffield Wednesday (1-4, 1-4)	2-8
Tresnjevka Zagreb v Belenenses (0-2, 1-2)	1-4
Hertha Berlin v AS Roma (1-3, 0-2)	1-5
Ujpest Dozsa v Lokomotiv Leipzig (0-0, 3-2)	3-2
Red Flag Brasov v Loko. Plovdiv (1-3, 1-2)	2-5
Rapid Vienna v Racing Club Paris (1-0, 3-2)	4-2
Shamrock Rovers v Valencia (0-1, 2-2)	2-3

SECOND ROUND

Lausanne v Real Zaragoza (1-2, 0-3)	1-5
Juventus v Atletico Madrid (1-0, 2-1)	3-1
Partick Thistle v Spartak Brno (3-2, 0-4)	3-6
Arsenal v FC Liege (1-1, 1-3)	2-4
1FC Cologne v Sheffield Wednesday (3-2, 2-1)	5-3
AS Roma v Belenenses (2-1, 1-0)	3-1
Ujpest Dozsa v Lokomotiv Plovdiv (0-0, 3-1)	3-1
Rapid Vienna v Valencia (0-0, 2-3)	2-3

QUARTER-FINALS

Real Zaragoza v Juventus (3-2, 0-0)	3-2
FC Liege v Spartak Brno (2-0, 0-2, 1-0†)	3-2
AS Roma v 1FC Cologne (3-1, 0-4)	3-5
Valencia v Ujpest Dozsa (5-2, 1-3)	6-5

SEMI-FINALS

FC Liege v Real Zaragoza (1-0, 1-2, 0-2‡)	2-4
Valencia v 1FC Cologne (4-1, 0-2)	4-3

FINAL

Real Zaragoza 2 Valencia 1
(Barcelona, 24.6.64; 50,000)

Zaragoza: Yarza, Cortizo, Reija, Isasi, Santamaria, Pepin, Canario, Duca, Marcelino, Villa, Lapetra

Valencia: Zamora, Arnal, Videgany, Paquito, Quincoces, Roberto, Suco, Guillot, Waldo, Urtiaga, Ficha

Scorers: Villa, Marcelino; Urtiaga

*play-off in Lausanne †play-off in Liege ‡play-off in Zaragoza

FAIRS CUP 1964-65

FIRST ROUND

Ferencvaros v Spartak Brno (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Wiener SK v Lokomotiv Leipzig (2-1, 1-0)	3-1
Aris Salonika v AS Roma (0-0, 0-3)	0-3
Dynamo Zagreb v Graz AK (3-2, 6-0)	9-2
Dunfermline Athletic v Oergryte (4-2, 0-0)	4-2
Odense BK 13 v VfB Stuttgart (1-3, 0-1)	1-4
Hertha Berlin v Antwerp (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Atletico Bilbao v OFK Belgrade (2-2, 2-0)	4-2
Valerengen v Everton (2-5, 2-4)	4-9
Eintracht Frankfurt v Kilmarnock (3-0, 1-5)	4-5
Manchester United v Djurgaarden (1-1, 6-1)	7-2
Borussia Dortmund v Bordeaux (4-1, 0-2)	4-3
Leixoes Porto v Celtic (1-1, 0-3)	1-4
Barcelona v Fiorentina (0-1, 2-0)	2-1
Racing Strasbourg v AC Milan (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Basle v Spora Luxembourg (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Servette Geneva v Atletico Madrid (2-2, 1-6)	3-8
Belenenses v Shelbourne (1-1, 0-0, 1-2)	2-3
Valencia v FC Liege (1-1, 1-3)	2-4
KB Copenhagen v DOS Utrecht (3-4, 1-2)	4-6
Vojvodina v Lokomotiv Plovdiv (1-1, 1-1, 0-2)	2-4
Goztepe Izmir v Petrolul Ploesti (1-2, 0-1)	1-3
Betis Seville v Stade Francais (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
Union St Gilloise v Juventus (0-1, 0-1)	0-2

SECOND ROUND

Ferencvaros v Wiener SK (0-1, 2-1, 2-0)	4-2
Dynamo Zagreb v AS Roma (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Dunfermline Ath. v VfB Stuttgart (1-0, 0-0)	1-0
Atletico Bilbao v Antwerp (2-0, 1-0)	3-0
Kilmarnock v Everton (0-2, 1-4)	1-6
Bor. Dortmund v Manchester U. (1-6, 0-4)	1-10
Barcelona v Celtic (3-1, 0-0)	3-1
Basle v Racing Strasbourg (0-1, 2-5)	2-6
Shelbourne v Atletico Madrid (0-1, 0-1)	0-2
DOS Utrecht v FC Liege (0-2, 0-2)	0-4
Pet. Ploesti v Lokomotiv Plovdiv (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Stade Francais v Juventus (0-0, 0-1)	0-1

THIRD ROUND

AS Roma v Ferencvaros (1-2, 0-1)	1-3
At. Bilbao v Dunfermline Ath. (1-0, 0-1, 2-1)	3-2
Racing Strasbourg* v Barcelona (0-0, 2-2, 0-0)	2-2
FC Liege v Atletico Madrid (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Juventus v Lokomotiv Plovdiv (1-1, 1-1, 2-1)	4-3

QUARTER-FINALS

Ferencvaros v Atletico Bilbao (1-0, 1-2, 3-0†)	5-2
Racing Strasbourg v Manchester U. (0-5, 0-0)	0-5
[Juventus & Atletico Madrid received byes]	

SEMI-FINALS

Manchester U. v Ferencvaros (3-2, 0-1, 1-2†)	4-5
Atletico Madrid v Juventus (3-1, 1-3, 1-3‡)	5-7

FINAL

Ferencvaros 1 Juventus 0
(Turin, 23.6.65, 25,000)

Ferencvaros: Geczi, Novak, Horvath, Juhasz, Matrai, Orosz, Karaba, Varga, Albert, Rakosi, Fenyvesi

Juventus: Anzolin, Gori, Sarti, Bercellino, Castano, Leoncini, Stachini, Del Sol, Combin, Mazzia, Menichelli

Scorer: Fenyvesi

*won on toss of coin after play-off in Barcelona †play-off in Budapest ‡play-off in Turin

1962-63

Thirty-two teams entered the 1962-63 series and, apart from a big fright against Dunfermline Athletic, Valencia again proved well suited to the competition. In their second round encounter Dunfermline, managed by Jock Stein, lost 4-0 in Valencia but made a spectacular recovery at East End Park to win 6-2, only to go out 1-0 in the play-off in Lisbon. In fact Valencia took on Scotland single-handed, defeating Celtic 6-4, Dunfermline 7-6 and Hibernian 6-2.

In the semi-final Valencia beat AS Roma and qualified to meet Dynamo Zagreb, the first Eastern European side to reach a European final. The Yugoslavs had accounted for Porto, Union St Gilloise, Bayern Munich (who had lost an academic away leg to Drumcondra) and Ferencvaros.

Valencia had the edge in both matches in the June final.

1963-64

Valencia came within an ace of scoring a hat-trick in 1963-64 in a competition that again had an all-Spanish final. For this series it was decided to play a one-match final on a neutral ground.

The British clubs among the 32 entrants fared miserably. Hearts lost to Lausanne in the first round after a play-off and Arsenal, Sheffield Wednesday, and Partick Thistle all went out in the second round—to Liège, Cologne and Spartak Brno respectively.

Real Zaragoza, who accompanied Valencia to the final, started off by cantering past Iraklis Salonika (Greece) 9-1 and Lausanne 5-1, before running into stronger opposition in Juventus (3-2) and Liège, who went down 4-2 only after a play-off in Zaragoza. For their part, Valencia defeated Shamrock Rovers 3-2, Rapid Vienna 3-2, Ujpest Dozsa 6-5, and then Cologne 4-3 in the semi-final. Continuous odd-goal victories in the tournament had done little for Valencia's confidence, and on 24 June they came up against a Zaragoza side that had just beaten Atlético Madrid in the Spanish Cup final. With a team full of experienced players Zaragoza won 2-1 in the final at Barcelona. Whichever side had won it meant five Fairs Cup wins out of six for Spain.

TOP: ***A nervous Manchester United wall faces Horvath (3) and Albert of Ferencvaros in the 1965 semi-final second leg. The Hungarians forced a play-off, won it at home 2-1, and then stunned Juventus on their own ground.***
ABOVE: ***Denis Law, top scorer in the European Cup four seasons later, led the Fairs Cup list with eight goals in 1964—65.***

1964-65

For the 1964-65 competition the number of entries had spiralled to 48, a situation that produced a bye for two clubs from the quarter- into the semi-finals—not the happiest of circumstances. The two lucky ones, Juventus and Atlético Madrid, were then drawn together and fought out a stern battle, with the Italians getting the verdict on the third match, played at Turin. In the other semi-final Manchester United were beaten by Ferencvaros, again after a play-off which proved a success for the home side.

Juventus' early trail of scores—1-0, 1-0, 0-0, 1-0, 1-1, 1-1, 2-1, plus a bye—indicated a dismal defensive strategy, and that may have been partly to blame for the small crowd that turned up to see a game which by chance had been allocated in Turin. The fans who stayed away showed good sense: it was a predictably dull affair played at the height (or depth) of the Italian period of European soccer influence. The only surprise was that it was Ferencvaros who scored to produce the almost inevitable scoreline.

1965-66

With another massive entry of 48 UEFA took the wise precaution of drawing the byes in the first round, but the number of matches in which there was violence grew to alarming proportions.

At the semi-final stage the competition had resolved itself into a battle between England, represented by Chelsea and Leeds, and Spain, with the old campaigners Barcelona and Zaragoza as their ambassadors. Of the quartet only Zaragoza had been given a bye, after which they beat Shamrock Rovers, Hearts (after a play-off) and the adventurous Dunfermline. Against Leeds, who had earlier knocked out Valencia after a rough-house affair, Zaragoza needed an extra match, though their clinching victory was achieved at Elland Road with three goals in 13 minutes.

The other semi-final pitted Barcelona against Chelsea. The latter, after the Rome debacle, had done well to eliminate Wiener SK, AC Milan, and Munich 1860, though the matches produced some incidents best forgotten, and they needed the luck of the toss against AC Milan. Barcelona were taken to a play-off by Hanover 96 in the third round, and the coin also favoured them. In the last eight they beat neighbours Espanol, who had Alfredo di Stefano at centre-forward. Barcelona also needed a third game against Tommy Docherty's side, but they showed their class with a 5-0 win.

In the third all-Spanish final Zaragoza seemed to have it wrapped up in Barcelona with a Canario goal, but the return proved a sensational affair. Though Marcelino headed two goals for Zaragoza, Barcelona stormed back to lead 3-2 after 90 minutes and so force extra time. With 30 seconds left, new boy Pujol completed his hat-trick to give Barcelona their third Fairs Cup victory. This remains the only occasion in international club competition history that a team has lost the home leg of a two-legged final and yet still gone on to win the trophy.

FAIRS CUP 1965-66

FIRST ROUND

DOS Utrecht v Barcelona (0-0, 1-7)	1-7
Antwerp v Glentoran (1-0, 3-3)	4-3
Stade Francais v Porto (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Bordeaux v Sporting Lisbon (0-4, 1-6)	1-10
FC Liege v Dynamo Zagreb (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
TSV Munich 1860 v Malmo FF (4-0, 3-0)	7-0
AIK Stockholm v Daring Brussels (3-1, 0-0)	3-1
AC Milan* v Racing Strasbourg (1-0, 1-2, 1-1)	3-3
Wiener SK v PAOK Salonika (6-0, 1-2)	7-2
Chelsea v AS Roma (4-1, 0-0)	4-1
Leeds United v Torino (2-1, 0-0)	2-1
Hibernian v Valencia (2-0, 0-2, 0-3)	2-5
US Luxembourg v 1FC Cologne (0-4, 0-13)	0-17
1FC Nuremberg v Everton (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Red Star Belgrade v Fiorentina (0-4, 1-3)	1-7
Spartak Brno v Lokomotiv Plovdiv (2-0, 0-1)	2-1

[Hanover 96, Espanol Barcelona, Red Flag Brasov, Goztepe Izmir, Servette Geneva, CUF, Lokomotiv Leipzig, Basle, Aris Salonika, Ujpest Dozsa, Dunfermline Athletic, KB Copenhagen, Heart of Midlothian, Valerengen, Shamrock Rovers & Real Zaragoza received byes]

SECOND ROUND

Antwerp v Barcelona (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Hanover 96 v Porto (5-0, 1-2)	6-2
Dynamo Zagreb v Red Flag Brasov (2-2, 0-1)	2-3
Sporting Lisbon v Espanol (2-1, 3-4, 1-2)	6-7
Goztepe Izmir v TSV Munich 1860 (2-1, 1-9)	3-10
AIK Stockholm v Servette Geneva (2-1, 1-4)	3-5
CUF v AC Milan (2-0, 0-2, 0-1)	2-3
Wiener SK v Chelsea (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Lokomotiv Leipzig v Leeds United (1-2, 0-0)	1-2
Basle v Valencia (1-3, 1-5)	2-8
Aris Salonika v 1FC Cologne (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Ujpest Dozsa v Everton (3-0, 1-2)	4-2
Dunfermline A. v KB Copenhagen (5-0, 4-2)	9-2
Fiorentina v Spartak Brno (2-0, 0-4)	2-4
Heart of Midlothian v Valerengen (1-0, 3-1)	4-1
Shamrock Rovers v Real Zaragoza (1-1, 1-2)	2-3

THIRD ROUND

Hanover 96 v Barcelona* (2-1, 0-1, 1-1)	3-3
Espanol v Red Flag Brasov (3-1, 2-4, 1-0)	6-5
Servette Geneva v TSV Munich 1860 (1-1, 1-4)	2-5
AC Milan v Chelsea* (2-1, 1-2, 1-1)	4-4
Leeds United v Valencia (1-1, 1-0)	2-1
1FC Cologne v Ujpest Dozsa (3-2, 0-4)	3-6
Dunfermline Ath. v Spartak Brno (2-0, 0-0)	2-0
Hearts v Real Zaragoza (3-3, 2-2, 0-1)	5-6

QUARTER-FINALS

Barcelona v Espanol Barcelona (1-0, 1-0)	2-0
TSV Munich 1860 v Chelsea (2-2, 0-1)	2-3
Leeds United v Ujpest Dozsa (4-1, 1-1)	5-2
Dunfermline Ath. v Real Zaragoza (1-0, 2-4)	3-4

SEMI-FINALS

Barcelona v Chelsea (2-0, 0-2, 5-0†)	7-2
Real Zaragoza v Leeds United (1-0, 1-2, 3-1‡)	5-3

FINAL

Barcelona 0 Real Zaragoza 1
(Barcelona, 14.9.66, 70,000)

Barcelona: Sadurni, Benitez, Eladio, Montesinos, Gallego, Torres, Zaballa, Muller, Zaldua, Fuste, Vidal

Zaragoza: Yarza, Irusquieta, Reija, Pais, Santamaria, Violeta, Canario, Santos, Marcelino, Villa, Lapetra

Scorer: Canario

Real Zaragoza 2 Barcelona 4 [aet]
(Zaragoza, 21.9.66, 35,000)

Zaragoza: Unchanged

Barcelona: Foncho for Benitez, Mas for Muller, Pujol for Vidal

Scorers: Marcelino 2; Pujol 3, Zaballa

*won on toss of coin after drawn play-off †play-off in Barcelona , ‡play-off in Leeds

FAIRS CUP 1966-67

FIRST ROUND

Spartak Brno v Dynamo Zagreb* (0-2, 2-0)	2-2
Frigg Oslo v Dunfermline Athletic (1-3, 1-3)	2-6
Dynamo Pitesti v Seville (2-0, 2-2)	4-2
Juventus v Aris Salonika (5-0, 2-0)	7-0
Wiener SK v Napoli (1-2, 1-3)	2-5
VfB Stuttgart v Burnley (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
Olympija Ljubljana v Ferencvaros (3-3, 0-3)	3-6
OGC Nice v Oergryte (2-2, 1-2)	3-4
Drumcondra v Eintracht Frankfurt (0-2, 1-6)	1-8
Porto v Girondins Bordeaux* (2-1, 1-2)	3-3
US Luxembourg v Antwerp (0-1, 0-1)	0-2
Djurgaarden v Lokomotiv Leipzig (1-3, 1-2)	2-5
Bologna v Goztepe Izmir (2-1, 3-1)	5-2
DOS Utrecht v Basle (2-1, 2-2)	4-3
Red Star Belgrade v At. Bilbao (5-0, 0-2)	5-2
1FC Nuremberg v Valencia (1-2, 0-2)	1-4

[Barcelona (holders), Toulouse, Dundee United, Vitoria Setubal, Odense BK 09, Lausanne, Hvidovre Copenhagen, La Gantoise, Kilmarnock, Spartak Plovdiv, Benfica, FC Liege, Sparta Prague, West Bromwich Albion, DWS Amsterdam & Leeds United received byes]

SECOND ROUND

Dunfermline Ath. v Dynamo Zag.† (4-2, 0-2)	4-4
Toulouse v Dynamo Pitesti (3-0, 1-5)	4-5
Barcelona v Dundee United (1-2, 0-2)	1-4
Juventus v Vitoria Setubal (3-1, 2-0)	5-1
Lausanne v Burnley (1-3, 0-5)	1-8
Odense BK 09 v Napoli (1-4, 1-2)	2-6
Oergryte v Ferencvaros (0-0, 1-7)	1-7
Eintracht Frankfurt v Hvidovre (5-1, 2-2)	7-3
Antwerp v Kilmarnock (0-1, 2-7)	2-8
La Gantoise v Girondins Bordeaux (1-0, 0-0)	1-0
Spartak Plovdiv v Benfica (1-1, 0-3)	1-4
FC Liege v Lokomotiv Leipzig (0-0, 1-2)	1-2
Sparta Prague v Bologna (2-2, 1-2)	3-4
WBA v DOS Utrecht (5-2, 1-1)	6-3
Valencia v Red Star Belgrade (1-0, 2-1)	3-1
DWS Amsterdam v Leeds United (1-3, 1-5)	2-8

THIRD ROUND

Dynamo Pitesti v Dynamo Zagreb (0-1, 0-0)	0-1
Juventus v Dundee United (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
Burnley v Napoli (3-0, 0-0)	3-0
Eintracht Frankfurt v Ferencvaros (4-1, 1-2)	5-3
Kilmarnock v La Gantoise (1-0, 2-1)	3-1
Lokomotiv Leipzig v Benfica (3-1, 1-2)	4-3
Bologna v West Bromwich Albion (3-0, 3-1)	6-1
Leeds United v Valencia (1-1, 2-0)	3-1

QUARTER-FINALS

Juventus v Dynamo Zagreb (2-2, 0-3)	2-5
Eintracht Frankfurt v Burnley (1-1, 2-1)	3-2
Lokomotiv Leipzig v Kilmarnock (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Bologna v Leeds United* (1-0, 0-1)	1-1

SEMI-FINALS

Eintracht Frankfurt v Dyn. Zagreb (3-0, 0-4)	3-4
Leeds United v Kilmarnock (4-2, 0-0)	4-2

FINAL

Dynamo Zagreb 2 Leeds United 0
(Zagreb, 30.8.67, 40,000)

Zagreb: Skoric, Gracacin, Brnic, Belin, Ramljak, Blaskovic, Cercer, Piric, Zambata, Guomirtl, Rota

Leeds: Sprake, Reaney, Cooper, Bremner, Charlton, Hunter, Lorimer, Bates, Belfitt, Gray, O'Grady

Scorer: Cercer 2

Leeds United 0 Dynamo Zagreb 0
(Leeds, 6.9.67, 35,604)

Leeds: Sprake, Bell, Cooper, Bremner, Charlton, Hunter, Reaney, Belfitt, Greenhoff, Giles, O'Grady

Zagreb: Unchanged

*won on toss of coin †won on away goals rule

FAIRS CUP 1967-68

FIRST ROUND

Spora Luxembourg v Leeds United (0-9, 0-7)	0-16
Partizan Belgrade v Loko. Plovdiv (5-1, 1-1)	6-2
Hibernian v Porto (3-0, 1-3)	4-3
Napoli v Hanover 96 (4-0, 1-1)	5-1
OGC Nice v Fiorentina (0-1, 0-4)	0-5
FC Bruges v Sporting Lisbon (0-0, 1-2)	1-2
1FC Cologne v Slavia Prague (2-0, 2-2)	4-2
Dynamo Dresden v Rangers (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
FC Zurich v Barcelona (3-1, 0-1)	3-2
Eintracht Frankfurt v Nottingham F. (0-1, 0-4)	0-5
PAOK Salonika v FC Liege (0-2, 2-3)	2-5
DWS Amsterdam v Dundee (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Bologna v Lyn Oslo (2-0, 0-0)	2-0
Dynamo Zagreb v Petrolul Ploesti (5-0, 0-2)	5-2
Wiener SK v Atletico Madrid (2-5, 1-2)	3-7
Antwerp v Goztepe Izmir (1-2, 0-0)	1-2
Lokomotiv Leipzig v Linfield (5-1, 0-1)	5-2
Vojvodina Novi Sad v CUF (1-0, 3-1)	4-1
Frem Copenhagen v Atletico Bilbao (0-1, 2-3)	2-4
St Patrick's Athletic v Bordeaux (1-3, 3-6)	4-9
Malmo FF v Liverpool (0-2, 1-2)	1-4
Servette Geneva v TSV Munich 1860 (2-2, 0-4)	2-6
DOS Utrecht v Real Zaragoza (3-2, 1-3)	4-5
Arges Pitesti v Ferencvaros (3-1, 0-4)	3-5

SECOND ROUND

Partizan Belgrade v Leeds United (1-2, 1-1)	2-3
Napoli v Hibernian (4-1, 0-5)	4-6
Fiorentina v Sporting Lisbon (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
Rangers v 1FC Cologne (3-0, 1-3)	4-3
Nottingham Forest v FC Zurich* (2-1, 0-1)	2-2
Dundee v FC Liege (3-1, 4-1)	7-2
Bologna v Dynamo Zagreb (0-0, 2-1)	2-1
Vojvodina v Lokomotiv Leipzig (0-0, 2-0)	2-0
Atletico Madrid v Goztepe Izmir (2-0, 0-3)	2-3
Bordeaux v Atletico Bilbao (1-3, 0-1)	1-4
Liverpool v TSV Munich 1860 (8-0, 1-2)	9-2
Real Zaragoza v Ferencvaros (2-1, 0-3)	2-4

THIRD ROUND

Leeds United v Hibernian (1-0, 1-1)	2-1
FC Zurich v Sporting Lisbon (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
Vojvodina v Goztepe Izmir (1-0, 1-0)	2-0
Ferencvaros v Liverpool (1-0, 1-0)	2-0

[Rangers, Dundee, Bologna & Atletico Bilbao received byes)

QUARTER-FINALS

Rangers v Leeds United (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Dundee v FC Zurich (1-0, 1-0)	2-0
Bologna v Vojvodina Novi Sad (0-0, 2-0)	2-0
Ferencvaros v Atletico Bilbao (2-1, 2-1)	4-2

SEMI-FINALS

Dundee v Leeds United (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Ferencvaros v Bologna (3-2, 2-2)	5-4

FINAL

Leeds United 1 Ferencvaros 0
(Leeds, 7.8.68, 25,268)

Leeds: Sprake, Reaney, Cooper, Bremner, Charlton, Hunter, Lorimer, Madeley, Jones (Belfitt), Giles (Greenhoff), Gray

Ferencvaros: Geczi, Novak, Pancsics, Havasi, Juhasz, Szucs, Szoke, Varga, Albert, Rakosi, Fenyvesi (Balint)

Scorer: Jones

Ferencvaros 0 Leeds United 0
(Budapest, 11.9.68, 76,000)

Ferencvaros: Katona for Fenyvesi; Karaba came on for Szoke

Leeds: Hibbitt (Bates) for Giles, O'Grady for Gray

*won on away goals rule

1966-67

Barcelona did not last long as champions. Less than two months after the 1966 final they met European newcomers Dundee United and lost both legs; 2-1 at home and 2-0 away. It was a disastrous series for Spain: Seville and Atlético Bilbao went out in the first round, Barcelona in the second after a bye, and Valencia in the third.

Dundee United, after their triumph, were beaten 3-1 by Juventus, but the Italians went out in turn to Dynamo Zagreb on a 5-2 aggregate. Zagreb then beat Eintracht Frankfurt 4-3 in the semi-final, having lost the first leg 3-0. The Yugoslavs' opponents in the final were Leeds United, who in the semi-final had defeated Kilmarnock 4-2.

Leeds had strolled through DWS Amsterdam 8-2 and Valencia, but only the toss of a coin saved them against Bologna after the teams had deadlocked 1-1. Once again the tournament lapped over into the next season and the final was postponed. In Zagreb Dynamo won by two clear goals, and at Elland Road they secured a goalless draw.

1967-68

There was consolation for Leeds the following season. Getting off to a prolific start, they swamped luckless Spora Luxembourg 16-0, before putting up a fine display against Partizan Belgrade (2-1 away, 1-1 home), and finding stiff resistance in Hibs (2-1). They then held Rangers scoreless at Ibrox and won the home leg by two clear goals. In the semi-finals they met Dundee, who had knocked out DWS Amsterdam 4-2, Liège 7-2, and Zurich, who had knocked out Nottingham Forest on the away goals rule, by 2-0. But Leeds held the Scots 1-1 at Dens Park and then won by the only goal at Elland Road to reach their second final.

The other semi-final was between Ferencvaros, winners in 1965, whose victims had included Liverpool (2-0) and Bologna, who, thanks to West Germany's Haller, had accounted for the holders Dynamo Zagreb in the second round.

Newcastle manager Joe Harvey, no stranger to cup success as a player with United, enjoys the taste of victory after his side had produced two fine displays in the 1969 final.

Yet again the final had to be held over to the following season. Leeds took a slender 1-0 lead to Hungary in September but produced a strong rearguard action to keep the scoreline clean and take the trophy. It was a dour final, very much in keeping with the Leeds of the late 1960s, but it was some consolation to them after a semi-final play-off defeat in 1966 and a losing final in 1967. As it happened, they were to have many more disappointments in semi-finals and finals to face in the decade that followed.

1968-69

Once again the finalists were drawn from England and Hungary, but from different towns. Leeds, the holders, survived a close call against Standard Liège to win 3-2 in the first round and then squeaked through against Naples thanks to the right side of the coin after the teams had been level 2-2.

Leeds went on to beat Hanover 96 by a 7-2 aggregate before bowing out in the quarter-finals to Ujpest Dozsa without scoring. It was sweet revenge to Ujpest, who had lost to Leeds at the same stage in 1966. The Hungarians then squashed Goztepe Izmir (Turkey) while the other semi-final was an Anglo-Scottish affair between Rangers and Newcastle United.

Rangers were held goalless at home by Newcastle and then lost 2-0 to United at St James' Park, where late in the game frantic Rangers supporters invaded the pitch and threatened to stop the match. Rangers had already beaten Vojvodina (Yugoslavia) 2-1, Dundalk 9-1, Amsterdam 4-1, and Atlético Bilbao 4-3. Newcastle's passage had started off with an impressive victory against Feyenoord: a four-goal lead from the home leg was sufficient to see them through.

In the second round Newcastle drew 1-1 away to Sporting Lisbon and won the return 1-0. There was just a little to spare against Real Zaragoza, the Tynesiders proceeding on the away goals rule, now universal in European club competitions if applicable. In the quarter-finals United again blessed their good lead from the home leg.

Their opponents in the final, Ujpest Dozsa, had beaten Aris Salonika and Legia Warsaw before disposing of Leeds, but in the final they found Newcastle's home standards still high. Two goals from their captain, Bobby Moncur, virtually the first he had ever scored for the club, and one from Jim Scott gave Newcastle a 3-0 home lead, but it looked to be in jeopardy in the return in Budapest when Ujpest led by two goals at half-time. A storming rally by Newcastle, however, produced three goals (including another from Moncur) and an impressive unexpected away victory.

FAIRS CUP 1968-69

FIRST ROUND

Newcastle United v Feyenoord (4-0, 0-2)	4-2
Sporting Lisbon v Valencia (4-0, 1-4)	5-4
Slavia Sofia v Aberdeen (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Trakia Plovdiv v Real Zaragoza* (3-1, 0-2)	3-3
Dynamo Zagreb v Fiorentina (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
Hansa Rostock v OGC Nice (3-0, 1-2)	4-2
Olym. Lyon† v Academica Coimbra (1-0, 0-1)	1-1
Vitoria Setubal v Linfield (3-0, 3-1)	6-1
Atletico Bilbao† v Liverpool (2-1, 1-2)	3-3
Daring Brussels v Panathinaikos (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Lausanne v Juventus (0-2, 0-2)	0-4
Wacker Innsbruck v E. Frankfurt (2-2, 0-3)	2-5
Beerschot v DWS Amsterdam (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
Chelsea v Morton (5-0, 4-3)	9-3
DOS Utrecht v Dundalk (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
Rangers v Vojvodina Novi Sad (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Goztepe Izmir† v Olym. Marseille (2-0, 0-2)	2-2
Bologna v Basle (4-1, 2-1)	6-2
Rapid Bucharest v OFK Belgrade (3-1, 1-6)	4-7
Ljubljana v Hibernian (0-3, 1-2)	1-5
Wiener SK v Slavia Prague (1-0, 0-5)	1-5
Metz v SV Hamburg (1-4, 2-3)	3-7
Standard Liege v Leeds United (0-0, 2-3)	2-3
Napoli v Grasshoppers Zurich (3-1, 0-1)	3-2
Skeid Oslo v AIK Stockholm (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
Hanover 96 v Odense BK 09 (3-2, 1-0)	4-2
Legia Warsaw v TSV Munich 1860 (6-0, 3-2)	9-2
Atletico Madrid v SV Waragem* (2-1, 0-1)	2-2
Aris Salonika v Hibs Valletta (1-0, 6-0)	7-0

[Arges Pitesti, Lokomotiv Leipzig & Ujpest Dozsa received byes]

SECOND ROUND

Sporting Lisbon v Newcastle U. (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Aberdeen v Real Zaragoza (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Hansa Rostock v Fiorentina* (3-2, 1-2)	4-4
Vitoria Setubal v Olympique Lyon (5-0, 2-1)	7-1
Panathinaikos v Atletico Bilbao (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Juventus v Eintracht Frankfurt (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Chelsea v DWS Amsterdam† (0-0, 0-0)	0-0
Rangers v Dundalk (6-1, 3-0)	9-1
Goztepe Izmir v Arges Pitesti (3-0, 2-3)	5-3
OFK Belgrade v Bologna (1-0, 1-1)	2-1
Hibernian v Lokomotiv Leipzig (3-1, 1-0)	4-1
SV Hamburg v Slavia Prague (4-1, 1-3)	5-4
Leeds United† v Napoli (2-0, 0-2)	2-2
AIK Stockholm v Hanover 96 (4-2, 2-5)	6-7
SV Waregem v Legia Warsaw (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Aris Salonika v Ujpest Dozsa (1-2, 1-9)	2-11

THIRD ROUND

Real Zaragoza v Newcastle United* (3-2, 1-2)	4-4
Vitoria Setubal v Fiorentina (3-0, 1-2)	4-2
Eintracht Frankfurt v Atletico Bilbao (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
DWS Amsterdam v Rangers (0-2, 1-2)	1-4
OFK Belgrade v Goztepe Izmir* (3-1, 0-2)	3-3
SV Hamburg* v Hibernian (1-0, 1-2)	2-2
Leeds United v Hanover 96 (5-1, 2-1)	7-2
Legia Warsaw v Ujpest Dozsa (0-1, 2-2)	2-3

QUARTER-FINALS

Newcastle United v Vitoria Setubal (5-1, 1-3)	6-4
Rangers v Atletico Bilbao (4-1, 0-2)	4-3
Goztepe Izmir w.o. SV Hamburg (withdrew)	
Leeds United v Ujpest Dozsa (0-1, 0-2)	0-3

SEMI-FINALS

Rangers v Newcastle United (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Goztepe Izmir v Ujpest Dozsa (1-4, 0-4)	1-8

FINAL

Newcastle United 3 Ujpest Dozsa 0
(Newcastle, 29.5.69, 60,000)

Newcastle: McFaul, Craig, Clark, Gibb, Burton, Moncur, Scott, Robson, Davies, Arentoft, Sinclair (Foggon)

Ujpest: Szentimihalyi, Kaposza, Solymosi, Bankuti, Nosko, E. Dunai, Fazekas, Gorocs, Bene, A. Dunai, Zambo

Scorers: Moncur 2, Scott

Ujpest Dosza 2 Newcastle United 3
(Budapest, 11.6.69, 37,000)

Ujpest: Unchanged

Newcastle: Unchanged; Foggon came on for Scott

Scorers: Bene, Gorocs; Moncur, Arentoft, Foggon

*won on away goals rule †won on toss of a coin

Rod Belfitt (8) and a youthful Jimmy Greenhoff are thwarted by Dynamo Zagreb keeper Skoric in the second leg of the 1967 final. The Yugoslavs, with Skoric, midfielder Belin and striker Zambata outstanding, played well to keep their 2-0 lead intact. Leeds would have ample compensation, taking the trophy in both 1968 and 1971, and starring in a run of six consecutive English successes in the competition.

1969-70

Newcastle's fine win was the last under the old title of Inter-Cities Fairs Cup: for 1969-70 it became the European Fairs Cup, a nomenclature to go with its much-enhanced reputation as a tournament worthy, at that point, of second place in Europe to the Champions Cup.

The newly-named competition produced a new name to add to the list of winners—Arsenal, for whom the Fairs Cup was the first major honour for 17 years. Their progress in part reflected their growing belief in themselves, as the side built up to a 9-1 hammering of Dynamo Bacau before taking a 3-0 semi-final lead against Ajax.

Their opponents in the final were Anderlecht, victors by away goals over both Dunfermline and holders Newcastle. Newcastle, in turn, had beaten Southampton the same way, while the rule also put paid to Liverpool, having a poor spell in Europe, against Vitoria Setubal in the second round.

Anderlecht certainly looked useful. Not only had they scored 29 goals in reaching the final; but also, in beating the powerful Inter-Milan, they became the only team in the history of *all* European club competitions to reach a final after losing the home leg of the semi-final. That remarkable feat remains unique.

In Brussels a late goal from substitute Kennedy kept Arsenal's hopes barely alive with the Gunners showing the form that was to bring the double the next season, but at Highbury, the Belgians were never given a chance. Kelly, with a tremendous shot, and Radford wiped out Anderlecht's lead, then Sammels scored the certain winner. For the third year running, with three different clubs, the Fairs Cup remained in England.

FAIRS CUP 1969-70

FIRST ROUND

Arsenal v Glentoran (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
Sporting Lisbon v ASK Linz (4-0, 2-2)	6-2
SC Charleroi v ZNK Zagreb (2-1, 3-1)	5-2
Rouen v Twente Enschede (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
FC Zurich v Kilmarnock (3-2, 1-3)	4-5
Slavia Sofia v Valencia (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
TSV Munich 1860 v Skeid Oslo (2-2, 1-2)	3-4
Dynamo Bacau v Floriana (6-0, 1-0)	7-0
Carl Zeiss Jena v Altay Izmir (1-0, 0-0)	1-0
Aris Salonika v Cagliari (1-1, 0-3)	1-4
Partizan Belgrade v Ujpest Dozsa (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Metz v Napoli (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
VfB Stuttgart v Malmo FF (3-0, 1-1)	4-1
Sabadell v FC Bruges (2-0, 1-5)	3-5
Wiener SK v Ruch Chorzow (4-2, 1-4)	5-6
Hanover 96 v Ajax (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Inter-Milan v Sparta Prague (3-0, 1-0)	4-0
Hansa Rostock v Panionios Athens (3-0, 0-2)	3-2
Lausanne v Vasas Gyor (1-2, 1-2)	2-4
Barcelona v Odense BK 09 (4-0, 2-0)	6-0
Vitoria Setubal v Rapid Bucharest (3-1, 4-1)	7-2
Liverpool v Dundalk (10-0, 4-0)	14-0
Juventus v Lokomotiv Plovdiv (3-1, 2-1)	5-2
Las Palmas v Hertha Berlin (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Dundee United v Newcastle United (1-2, 0-1)	1-3
Hvidovre Copenhagen v Porto (1-2, 0-2)	1-4
Vitoria Guimaraes v Banik Ostrava (1-0, 1-1)	2-1
Rosen. Trondheim v Southampton (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Dunfermline Athletic v Bordeaux (4-0, 0-2)	4-2
Gwardia Warsaw v Vojvodina N. Sad (1-0, 1-1)	2-1
Jeunesse Esch v Coleraine (3-2, 0-4)	3-6
Valur Reykjavik v Anderlecht (0-6, 0-2)	0-8

SECOND ROUND

Sporting Lisbon v Arsenal (0-0, 0-3)	0-3
SC Charleroi v Rouen* (3-1, 0-2)	3-3
Kilmarnock v Slavia Sofia (4-1, 0-2)	4-3
Skeid Oslo v Dynamo Bacau (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Carl Zeiss Jena v Cagliari (2-0, 1-0)	3-0
FC Bruges v Ujpest Dozsa* (5-2, 0-3)	5-5
VfB Stuttgart v Napoli (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Ajax v Ruch Chorzow (7-0, 2-1)	9-1
Hansa Rostock v Inter-Milan (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Vasas Gyor v Barcelona (2-3, 0-2)	2-5
Vitoria Setubal* v Liverpool (1-0, 2-3)	3-3
Hertha Berlin v Juventus (3-1, 0-0)	3-1
Porto v Newcastle United (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Vitoria Guimaraes v Southampton (3-3, 1-5)	4-8
Dunfermline Ath. v Gwardia Warsaw (2-1, 1-0)	3-1
Anderlecht v Coleraine (6-1, 7-3)	13-4

THIRD ROUND

Rouen v Arsenal (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Kilmarnock v Dynamo Bacau (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
Carl Zeiss Jena v Ujpest Dozsa (1-0, 3-0)	4-0
Napoli v Ajax (1-0, 0-4)	1-4
Barcelona v Inter-Milan (1-2, 1-1)	2-3
Vitoria Setubal v Hertha Berlin (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Newcastle United* v Southampton (0-0, 1-1)	1-1
Anderlecht* v Dunfermline Athletic (1-0, 2-3)	3-3

QUARTER-FINALS

Dynamo Bacau v Arsenal (0-2, 1-7)	1-9
Carl Zeiss Jena v Ajax (3-1, 1-5)	4-6
Hertha Berlin v Inter-Milan (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Anderlecht* v Newcastle United (2-0, 1-3)	3-3

SEMI-FINALS

Arsenal v Ajax (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
Anderlecht v Inter-Milan (0-1, 2-0)	2-1

FINAL

Anderlecht 3 Arsenal 1
(Brussels, 22.4.70, 37,000)

Anderlecht: Trappaniers, Heylens, Velkeneers, Nordahl, Kialunda, Cornelis (Peeters), Desanghere, Devrindt, Mulder, Van Himst, Puis

Arsenal: Wilson, Storey, McNab, Kelly, McLintock, Simpson, Armstrong, Sammels, Radford, George (Kennedy), Graham

Scorers: Devrindt, Mulder 2; Kennedy

Arsenal 3 Anderlecht 0
(Highbury, 28.4.70, 51,612)

Arsenal: Unchanged

Anderlecht: Maartens for Cornelis

Scorers: Kelly, Radford, Sammels

*won on away goals rule

FAIRS CUP 1970-71

FIRST ROUND

Sarpsborg v Leeds United (0-1, 0-5)	0-6
Partizan Belgrade v Dynamo Dresden (0-0, 0-6)	0-6
Dundee United v Grasshoppers (3-2, 0-0)	3-2
Sparta Prague v Atletico Bilbao (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
Zeljeznicar v Anderlecht (4-5, 3-4)	7-9
KB Copenhagen v Sliema Wanderers (7-0, 3-2)	10-2
Hajduk Split v Slavia Sofia (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
Lausanne v Vitoria Setubal (0-2, 1-2)	1-4
Bayern Munich v Rangers (1-0, 1-1)	2-1
Trakia Plovdiv v Coventry City (1-4, 0-2)	1-6
Coleraine v Kilmarnock (1-1, 3-2)	4-3
Sparta Rotterdam v IA Akranes (6-0, 9-0)	15-0
Hibernian v Malmo FF (6-0, 3-2)	9-2
Vitoria Guimaraes v Angouleme (3-0, 1-3)	4-3
Dynamo Bucharest v PAOK Salonika (5-0, 0-1)	5-1
Liverpool v Ferencvaros (1-0, 1-1)	2-1
1FC Cologne v Sedan-Torcy (5-1, 0-1)	5-2
Ruch Chorzow v Fiorentina (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
Nykoping v Hertha Berlin (2-4, 1-4)	3-8
Spartak Trnava† v Olym. Marseille (2-0, 0-2)	2-2
Wiener SK v Beveren-Wass (0-2, 0-3)	0-5
Cork Hibernians v Valencia (0-3, 1-3)	1-6
Ilves Kissat v Sturm Graz (4-2, 0-3)	4-5
Lazio v Arsenal (2-2, 0-2)	2-4
AEK Athens v Twente Enschede (0-1, 0-3)	0-4
Seville v Eskisehirspor (1-0, 1-3)	2-3
La Gantoise v SV Hamburg (0-1, 1-7)	1-8
Barreirense v Dynamo Zagreb (2-0, 1-6)	3-6
Universitatea Craiova v Pecs Dozsa (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Inter-Milan v Newcastle United (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
GKS Katowice v Barcelona (0-1, 2-3)	2-4
Juventus v US Luxembourg (7-0, 4-0)	11-0

SECOND ROUND

Leeds United* v Dynamo Dresden (1-0, 1-2)	2-2
Sparta Prague v Dundee United (3-1, 0-1)	3-2
KB Copenhagen v Anderlecht (1-3, 0-4)	1-7
Bayern Munich v Coventry City (6-1, 1-2)	7-3
Vitoria Setubal v Hajduk Split (2-0, 1-2)	3-2
Sparta Rotterdam v Coleraine (2-0, 2-1)	4-1
Hibernian v Vitoria Guimaraes (2-0, 1-2)	3-2
Liverpool v Dynamo Bucharest (3-0, 1-1)	4-1
Fiorentina v 1FC Cologne (1-2, 0-1)	1-3
Hertha Berlin v Spartak Trnava (1-0, 1-3)	2-3
Valencia v Beveren-Waas (0-1, 1-1)	1-2
Sturm Graz v Arsenal (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Eskisehirspor v Twente Enschede (3-2, 1-6)	4-8
Dynamo Zagreb v SV Hamburg (4-0, 0-1)	4-1
Newcastle United v Pecsi Dozsa† (2-0, 0-2)	2-2
Barcelona v Juventus (1-2, 1-2)	2-4

THIRD ROUND

Leeds United v Sparta Prague (6-0, 3-2)	9-2
Anderlecht v Vitoria Setubal (2-1, 1-3)	3-4
Bayern Munich v Sparta Rotterdam (2-1, 3-1)	5-2
Hibernian v Liverpool (0-1, 0-2)	0-3
Spartak Trnava v 1FC Cologne (0-1, 0-3)	0-4
Arsenal v Beveren-Waas (4-0, 0-0)	4-0
Dynamo Zagreb v Twente Enschede (2-2, 0-1)	2-3
Pecsi Dozsa v Juventus (0-1, 0-2)	0-3

QUARTER-FINALS

Leeds United v Vitoria Setubal (2-1, 1-1)	3-2
Liverpool v Bayern Munich (3-0, 1-1)	4-1
Arsenal v 1FC Cologne* (2-1, 0-1)	2-2
Juventus v Twente Enschede (2-0, 2-2)	4-2

SEMI-FINALS

Liverpool v Leeds United (0-1, 0-0)	0-1
1FC Cologne v Juventus (1-1, 0-2)	1-3

FINAL

Juventus‡ 2 Leeds United 2
(Turin, 29.5.71, 45,000)

Juventus: Piloni, Spinosi, Marchetti, Furino, Morini, Salvadore, Haller, Causio, Anastasi, (Novellini), Capello, Bettega

Leeds: Sprake, Reaney, Cooper, Bremner, Charlton, Hunter, Lorimer, Clarke, Jones (Bates), Giles, Madeley

Scorers: Bettega, Capello; Madeley, Bates

Leeds United* 1 Juventus 1 [aet]
(Leeds, 2.6.71, 42,483)

Leeds: Unchanged; Bates came on for Madeley

Juventus: Tancredi for Piloni

Scorers: Clarke; Anastasi

*won on away goals rule †won on penalties ‡replayed first leg: initial game abandoned after 60 minutes because of waterlogged pitch (0-0)

Goalscorer Allan Clarke and substitute Mick Bates chair skipper Billy Bremner after Leeds had drawn 1-1 with Juventus at Elland Road in June 1971 to win the last Fairs Cup final—the fourth year in succession that a Football League side had taken the trophy. While the Italians were a little unlucky to lose the tie on the away goals rule, they would in turn benefit from that format in the 1977 final against Atlético Bilbao.
For Don Revie's Leeds, it completed a fine spell in the Fairs Cup, following a semi-final play-off defeat in 1967, a winning final in 1968, and a losing quarter-final in 1969. The 'missing' year, 1970, saw them beaten by Celtic in the semi-final of the European Cup.
Leeds' 1971 victory meant they became the first British club to win two European titles. The following season Spurs won the new UEFA Cup competition to become the first British club (and only the second in all) to win two different European tournaments—while Leeds crashed 4-0 at home to Lierse SK of Belgium in what is easily their record defeat in any European match.

1970-71

Yet again England kept the trophy—but only just. For the first time the final was decided on away goals—an iniquitous way of concluding a six-round, season-long competition. Juventus, for once, deserved sympathy, while Leeds, just for once, were the lucky ones.

Goals from Madeley and Bates answered those from Bettega and Capello in Turin, and a goal apiece from Clarke and Anastasi failed to settle the matter satisfactorily at Elland Road. Paradoxically, both teams gave their best away from home. Leeds had a sort of claim to victory, however, in that they actually played 150 minutes in Italy: the first game was abandoned after an hour with no score and the 2-2 draw was a replay two days later. The same thing was to happen in 1973, at Liverpool.

Britain's challenge, for what was to be the last Fairs Cup, was a strong one: Liverpool, Arsenal, Coventry, Newcastle, Rangers, Hibs and Dundee United as well as Leeds. Newcastle beat Inter-Milan before losing on away goals to Ujpest's namesakes Pecsi; Liverpool gave notice of their European intentions by removing Ferencvaros, Dynamo Bucharest, Hibs and Bayern Munich (conquerors of both Rangers and Coventry) without losing a game, but gave away the only goal—at Anfield!—to Leeds captain Billy Bremner in the semi-final. Holders Arsenal went out on away goals to Cologne in the previous round, having survived a disgusting exhibition by Lazio both during and after the match in Rome.

The West Germans were well beaten in the semi-final by Juventus, whose record had been not only impressive but uncharacteristically prolific, their 24-goal total including four against the powerful threat of Barcelona in the second round. But for the Italians it would be a six-year wait for another final—when they themselves would benefit from the away goals rule against Atlético Bilbao to win the UEFA Cup.

Meanwhile, England had taken over Spain's mantle with four wins in four years—and the monopoly would continue.

It was fitting that the two nations who had dominated the Fairs Cups, with 10 out of 13 wins between them, should fight it out for permanent possession of the old trophy. Thus Barcelona, original and three times winners, met Leeds, last and twice winners, in Barcelona in September 1971. Lacking Jones, Clarke, Gray and Cooper, United went down 2-1 to goals from new star Duenas—a youngster called Joe Jordan giving them some hope with an equalizer.

FAIRS CUP FINALS

Year	Winners	Runners-up	Score
1958	Barcelona	§*London	(2-2, 6-0) 8-2
1960	Barcelona	*Birmingham City	(0-0, 4-1) 4-1
1961	AS Roma	*Birminham City	(2-2, 2-0) 4-2
1962	*Valencia	Barcelona	(6-2, 1-1) 7-3
1963	Valencia	*Dynamo Zagreb	(2-1, 2-0) 4-1
1964‡	Real Zaragoza	Valencia	(in Barcelona) 2-1
1965‡	Ferencvaros	Juventus	(in Turin) 1-0
1966	*Barcelona	Real Zaragoza	(0-1, 4-2) 4-3
1967	*Dynamo Zagreb	Leeds United	(2-0, 0-0) 2-0
1968	*Leeds United	Ferencvaros	(1-0, 0-0) 1-0
1969	*Newcastle United	Ujpest Dozsa	(3-0, 3-2) 6-2
1970	Arsenal	*Anderlecht	(1-3, 3-0) 4-3
1971	†Leeds United	*Juventus	(2-2, 1-1) 3-3

*home team in first leg †won on away goals rule ‡one-match final
§composite team

UEFA CUP

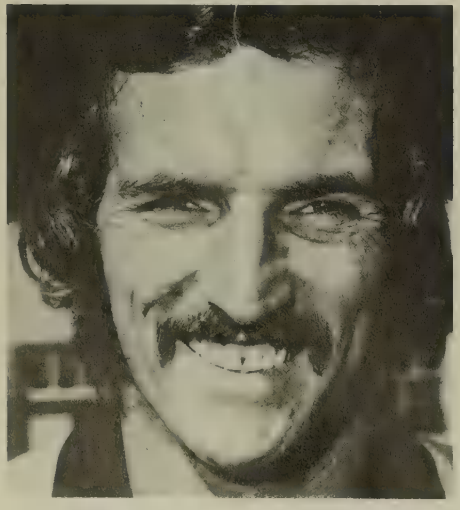
1971-72

For the 1971-72 season there was a new trophy, the UEFA Cup, presented by the European association, while the old one took up permanent residence in Barcelona's boardroom after the special play-off with Leeds. The format remained the same—and so, as it turned out, did the balance of power in the competition, with England not only retaining her hold on what was then Europe's second most important club competition, but also reinforcing her domination by providing both finalists.

Tottenham had beaten Iceland's Keflavik (15-1), Nantes of France, Rapid Bucharest and UT Arad (both of Rumania) and a defensive AC Milan with the help of a magnificent goal at San Siro by Alan Mullery. Wolves' travels had taken them past Academica Coimbra of Portugal and Den Haag of Holland (both 7-1 on aggregate), Carl Zeiss Jena, Juventus and Ferencvaros, the last two successes coming from solid draws away and well-won odd-goal victories at home against vastly experienced European sides. The old warhorse Derek Dougan was in fine fettle, his nine goals making him the series' leading scorer. Leeds, however, had gone out in the first round, giving away four goals against Lierse in Belgium and pulling only two back at home.

England regular Martin Chivers scored twice at Molineux to give Spurs a 2-1 advantage at White Hart Lane, where Wagstaffe's goal encouraged Wolves in a fast, hard second leg. But Mullery, recalled to the side before the semi-finals, scored with a brave diving header to give Spurs their second European trophy.

It was England's fifth success in five years—with more to come.



Nine goals from the veteran Derek Dougan put him top of the UEFA Cup list for 1971-72 and helped Wolves to their only European final. In his first game in Europe, against Coimbra, Dougan scored a hat-trick.

Spurs' Alan Mullery and Wolves' Jim McCalliog go through the motions before the second leg of the all-England final at White Hart Lane. A draw saw the London side to victory.

UEFA CUP 1971-72

FIRST ROUND

IB Keflavik v Tottenham Hotspur (1-6, 0-9)	1-15
Porto v Nantes (0-2, 1-1)	1-3
Lugano v Legia Warsaw (1-3, 0-0)	1-3
Napoli v Rapid Bucharest (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Vitoria Setubal* v Nimes (1-0, 1-2)	2-2
Spartak Moscow v VSS Kosice (1-2, 2-0)	3-2
Zaglebie Walbrzych v Union Teplice (1-0, 3-2)	4-2
UT Arad v Austria Salzburg (4-1, 1-3)	5-4
Lierse SK v Leeds United (0-2, 4-0)	4-2
Rosenborg Trondheim v HJK Helsinki (3-0, 1-0)	4-0
Basle v Real Madrid (1-2, 1-2)	2-4
Chemie Halle v PSV Eindhoven (0-0‡)	0-0
Dundee v AB Copenhagen (4-2, 1-0)	5-2
St Etienne v 1FC Cologne (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
Hertha Berlin v Elfsborg Boras (4-1, 3-1)	7-2
AC Milan v Dighenis Morphou (4-0, 3-0)	7-0
Fenerbahce v Ferencvaros (1-1, 1-3)	2-4
Atletico Madrid v Panionios Athens* (2-1, 0-1)	2-2
Southampton v Atletico Bilbao (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Glentoran v Eintracht Brunswick (0-1, 1-6)	1-7
SV Hamburg v St Johnstone (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Vasas Budapest v Shelbourne (1-0, 1-1)	2-1
Bologna v Anderlecht (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
Zeljeznicar v FC Bruges (3-0, 1-3)	4-3
Marsa v Juventus (0-6, 0-5)	0-11
Celta Vigo v Aberdeen (0-2, 0-1)	0-3
Dynamo Zagreb v Botev Vratza (6-1, 2-1)	8-2
Rapid Vienna w.o. Vlaznia (withdrew)	
Carl Zeiss Jena v Lokomotiv Plovdiv (3-0, 1-3)	4-3
OFK Belgrade v Djurgaarden (2-2, 4-1)	6-3
FC Den Haag v Aris Bonnevoie (5-0, 1-1)	6-1
Wolves v Academica Coimbra (3-0, 4-1)	7-1

SECOND ROUND

Nantes v Tottenham Hotspur (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Rapid Bucharest v Legia Warsaw (4-0, 0-2)	4-2
Spartak Moscow v Vitoria Setubal (0-0, 0-4)	0-4
Zaglebie Walbrzych v UT Arad (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
Rosenborg Trondheim v Lierse SK* (4-1, 0-3)	4-4
Real Madrid v PSV Eindhoven* (3-1, 0-2)	3-3
1FC Cologne v Dundee (2-1, 2-4)	4-5
AC Milan v Hertha Berlin (4-2, 1-2)	5-4
Ferencvaros v Panionios Athens (6-0§)	6-0
Eintracht Brunswick v At. Bilbao (2-1, 2-2)	4-3
St Johnstone v Vasas Budapest (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Zeljeznicar* v Bologna (1-1, 2-2)	3-3
Juventus v Aberdeen (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
Dynamo Zagreb v Rapid Vienna* (2-2, 0-0)	2-2
OFK Belgrade v Carl Zeiss Jena (1-1, 0-4)	1-5
FC Den Haag v Wolverhampton W. (1-3, 0-4)	1-7

THIRD ROUND

Tottenham H. v Rapid Bucharest (3-0, 2-0)	5-0
UT Arad v Votoria Setubal (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
PSV Eindhoven v Lierse SK (1-0, 0-4)	1-4
AC Milan v Dundee (3-0, 0-2)	3-2
Eintracht Brunswick v Ferencvaros (1-1, 2-5)	3-6
St Johnstone v Zeljeznicar (1-0, 1-5)	2-5
Rapid Vienna v Juventus (0-1, 1-4)	1-5
Carl Zeiss Jena v Wolverhampton W. (0-1, 0-3)	0-4

QUARTER-FINALS

UT Arad v Tottenham Hotspur (0-2, 1-1)	1-3
AC Milan v Lierse SK (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
Ferencvaros† v Zeljeznicar (1-2, 2-1)	3-3
Juventus v Wolverhampton W. (1-1, 1-2)	2-3

SEMI-FINALS

Tottenham Hotspur v AC Milan (2-1, 1-1)	3-2
Ferencvaros v Wolverhampton W. (2-2, 1-2)	3-4

FINAL

Wolverhampton W. 1 Tottenham Hotspur 2
(Wolverhampton, 2.5.72, 45,000)

Wolves: Parkes, Shaw, Taylor, Hegan, Munro, McAlle, McCalliog, Hibbitt, Richards, Dougan, Wagstaffe

Spurs: Jennings, Kinnear, Knowles, Mullery, England, Beal, Gilzean, Perryman, Chivers, Peters, Coates (Pratt)

Scorers: McCalliog; Chivers 2

Tottenham Hotspur 1 Wolverhampton W. 1
(Tottenham, 17.5.72, 54,303)

Spurs: Unchanged

Wolves: Unchanged; Bailey came on for Hibbitt, Curran came on for Dougan

Scorers: Mullery; Wagstaffe

*won on away goals rule †won on penalties ‡Halle withdrew after first leg §Panionios disqualified after first leg

1972-73

Tottenham's defence of the trophy was brought to an end in the semi-finals by Liverpool and the away goals rule, Heighway's goal at White Hart Lane proving better value than Peters' two. There was some justice: Spurs had survived Vitoria Setubal on the same rule in the previous round.

Manchester City, Stoke, and Aberdeen all failed to reach the second round, the Scots going down 9-5 to Borussia Moenchengladbach. The West Germans had an impressive march to the finals, during which they rattled up an amazing 35 goals in 10 games.

The first leg of the final was abandoned after 27 minutes through torrential rain, time enough for manager Bill Shankly to see the German's weakness in the air and bring in Toshack for the replay. Feeding off the big Welshman, Keegan scored twice; Lloyd added a third. Clemence saved a penalty (vitally, as it proved), as did Kleff. Netzer was strangely subdued, and wasted, as sweeper. In Moenchengladbach, with Netzer restored to midfield, it was a different story. Heynckes got two in the first half, but Liverpool, newly crowned League champions, held firm.

UEFA CUP 1972-73

FIRST ROUND

Liverpool v Eintracht Frankfurt (2-0, 0-0)	2-0
AEK Athens v Salgotarjan (3-1, 1-1)	4-2
Universitatea Cluj v Levski Spartak (4-1, 1-5)	5-6
Angers v Dynamo Berlin (1-1, 1-2)	2-3
Porto v Barcelona (3-1, 1-0)	4-1
Atvidaberg v FC Bruges (3-5, 2-1)	5-6
Ruch Chorzow v Fenerbahce (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
Dynamo Dresden v VOEST Linz (2-0, 2-2)	4-2
Vitoria Setubal v Zaglebie Sosnowiec (6-1, 0-1)	6-2
Eskisehirspor v Fiorentina (1-2, 0-3)	1-5
UT Arad v IFK Norrkoping (1-2, 0-2)	1-4
Inter-Milan v Valletta (6-1, 1-0)	7-1
Red Star Belgrade v Lausanne (5-1, 2-3)	7-4
Manchester City v Valencia (2-2, 1-2)	3-4
Olympiakos Piraeus v Cagliari (2-1, 1-0)	3-1
Lyn Oslo v Tottenham Hotspur (3-6, 0-6)	3-12
Dynamo Tbilisi v Twente Enschede (3-2, 0-2)	3-4
Sochaux v Frem Copenhagen (1-3, 1-2)	2-5
Slovan Bratislava v Vojvodina N. Sad (6-0, 2-1)	8-1
Torino v Las Palmas (2-0, 0-4)	2-4
Beroe Stara Zagora v FK Austria (7-0, 3-1)	10-1
Honved v Partick Thistle (1-0, 3-0)	4-0
Feyenoord v US Luxembourg (9-0, 12-0)	21-0
Dukla Prague v OFK Belgrade (2-2, 1-3)	3-5
Stoke City v 1FC Kaiserslautern (3-1, 0-4)	3-5
Racing White v CUF Barrierense (0-1, 0-2)	0-3
Grasshoppers Zurich v Nimes (2-1, 2-1)	4-2
EPA Larnaca v Ararat Erevan (0-1, 0-1)	0-2
1FC Cologne v Bohemians (2-1, 3-0)	5-1
Viking Stavanger v IB Vestmannaey (1-0, 0-0)	1-0
Hvidovre w.o. IFK Helsinki (withdrew)	
Aberdeen v Borussia M'gladbach (2-3, 3-6‡)	5-9

SECOND ROUND

Liverpool v AEK Athens (3-0, 3-1)	6-1
Dynamo Berlin v Levski Spartak (3-0, 0-2)	3-2
Porto v FC Bruges (3-0, 2-3)	5-3
Ruch Chorzow v Dynamo Dresden (0-1, 0-3)	0-4
Vitoria Setubal* v Fiorentina (1-0, 1-2)	2-2
Inter-Milan v IFK Norrkoping (2-2, 2-0)	4-2
Red Star Belgrade v Valencia (3-1, 1-0)	4-1
Tottenham H. v Olympiakos Piraeus (4-0, 0-1)	4-1
Frem Copenhagen v Twente Enschede (0-5, 0-4)	0-9
Las Palmas v Slovan Bratislava (2-2, 1-0)	3-2
Beroe Stara Zagora v Honved (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
Feyenoord v OFK Belgrade* (4-3, 1-2)	5-5
CUF Barrierense v 1FC Kaiserslautern (1-3, 1-0)	2-3
Grasshoppers v Ararat Erevan (1-3, 2-4)	3-7
Viking Stavanger v 1FC Cologne (1-0, 1-9)	2-9
Borussia M'gladbach v Hvidovre (3-0‡, 3-1)	6-1

THIRD ROUND

Dynamo Berlin v Liverpool (0-0, 1-3)	1-3
Porto v Dynamo Dresden (1-2, 0-1)	1-3
Vitoria Setubal v Inter-Milan (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Tottenham H. v Red Star Belgrade (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Twente Enschede v Las Palmas (3-0, 1-2)	4-2
OFK Belgrade v Beroe Stara Zagora (0-0, 3-1)	3-1
Ararat Erevan v 1FC Kaiserslautern† (2-0, 0-2)	2-2
1FC Cologne v Borussia M'gladbach (0-0, 0-5)	0-5

QUARTER-FINALS

Liverpool v Dynamo Dresden (2-0, 1-0)	3-0
Tottenham Hotspur* v Vitoria Setubal (1-0, 1-2)	2-2
OFK Belgrade v Twente Enschede (3-2, 0-2)	3-4
1FC Kaiserslautern v Bor. M'gladbach (1-2, 1-7)	2-9

SEMI-FINALS

Liverpool* v Tottenham Hotspur (1-0, 1-2)	2-2
Bor. M'gladbach v Twente Enschede (3-0, 2-1)	5-1

FINAL

Liverpool §3 Borussia Moenchengladbach 0
(Liverpool, 10.5.73, 41,169)

Liverpool: Clemence, Lawler, Lindsay, Smith, Lloyd, Hughes, Keegan, Cormack, Toshack, Heighway (Hall), Callaghan

Borussia: Kleff, Vogts, Michalik, Danner, Bonhof, Kulik, Jensen, Wimmer, Rupp (Simonsen), Netzer, Heynckes

Scorers: Keegan 2, Lloyd

Borussia Moenchengladbach 2 Liverpool 0
(Moenchengladbach, 23.5.73, 35,000)

Borussia: Surau for Michalik

Liverpool: Unchanged; Boersma came on for Heighway

Scorer: Heynckes 2

*won on away goals rule †won on penalties ‡at Nuremberg §replayed first leg: initial game abandoned after 27 minutes because of waterlogged pitch

Liverpool boss Bill Shankly brought in John Toshack after seeing the Borussia defence in action in the abandoned 1973 game and, as here, the Welshman caused havoc, creating two goals for Kevin Keegan in a 3-0 win.

1973-74

The freewheeling exuberance of Dutch football, epitomized by Ajax in the European Cup over the previous three seasons, took over the UEFA Cup to the detriment of Spurs and England's long tenure of the trophy. More detrimental to English football, though, was the disgraceful behaviour of the Spurs fans, who ran riot before and during the second leg of the final with Feyenoord in Rotterdam. Level at 2-2 after the White Hart Lane leg, Spurs never looked like getting back in the game against a side attacking from all quarters. Van Hanegem (suspended for the second leg), Rijsbergen, De Jong and Jansen were all to play in the World Cup final six weeks later in Munich.

A progressive young Ipswich side looked good value against Real Madrid, Lazio (with yet more Italian brawling), and Twente Enschede of Holland before going out on the away goal to Lokomotiv Leipzig in the quarter-finals. Leeds, suffering a Cup Winners Cup final hangover from Salonika, got through after a goalless second round with Hibs only on penalties before bowing out to Vitoria Setubal in Portugal.

Spurs, poor in the League, always seemed to pull something special out for UEFA Cup ties and ended the aspirations of Grasshoppers Zurich (9-2), Aberdeen (5-2), Dynamo Tbilisi (6-2), Cologne (5-1) and Leipzig, away goals conquerors of Wolves as well as Ipswich.

Against Feyenoord, though, despite fielding eight of the 12 players who had won the trophy two years before, they ran out of magic and came up against their own shortcomings. And their fans knew it.

*RIGHT: **A rare moment of Tottenham progress with Ralph Coates in the second leg of the 1974 final with Feyenoord. Spurs, level from White Hart Lane, went out 4-2 to the Dutchmen—and England's six-year hold on the competition was over.***

*BELOW: **Disgruntled Spurs fans ran riot when their side went behind, adding to Britain's already poor reputation in Europe.***

UEFA CUP 1973-74

FIRST ROUND

Oester Vaxjo v Feyenoord (1-3, 1-2)	2-5
Ferencvaros v Gwardia Warsaw (0-1, 1-2)	1-3
Fiorentina v Universitatea Craiova (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Ards v Standard Liege (3-2, 1-6)	4-8
Sliema W. v Lokomotiv Plovdiv (0-2, 0-1)	0-3
VSS Kosice v Honved (1-0, 2-5)	3-5
Carl Zeiss Jena v Mikkelin Pallokissat (3-0, 3-0)	6-0
Ruch Chorzow v SV Wuppertal (4-1, 4-5)	8-6
Vitoria Setubal v Beerschot (2-0, 2-0)	4-0
Espanol v RWD Molenbeek (0-3, 2-1)	2-4
Hibernian v IB Keflavik (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
Stromsgodset Drammen v Leeds U. (1-1, 1-6)	2-7
Fredrikstad v Dynamo Kiev (0-1, 0-4)	0-5
Copenh'g'n BK 1903 v AIK Stockholm (2-1, 1-1)	3-2
Tatran Presov v Velez Mostar (4-2, 1-1)	5-3
VfB Stuttgart v Olympiakos Nicosia (9-0, 4-0)	13-0
Torino v Lokomotiv Leipzig (1-2, 1-2)	2-4
Belenenses v Wolverhampton W. (0-2, 1-2)	1-4
Fortuna Dusseldorf v Naetsved IF (1-0, 2-2)	3-2
Admira Wacker* v Inter-Milan (1-0, 1-2)	2-2
Panachaiki Patras v Graz AK (2-1, 1-0)	3-1
Dundee v Twente Enschede (1-3, 2-4)	3-7
Lazio v Sion (3-0, 1-3)	4-3
Ipswich Town v Real Madrid (1-0, 0-0)	1-0
US Luxembourg v Olym. Marseille (0-5, 1-7)	1-12
Eskisehirspor v 1FC Cologne (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Fenerbahce v Arges Pitesti (5-1, 1-1)	6-2
OGC Nice v Barcelona (3-0, 0-2)	3-2
Dynamo Tbilisi v Slavia Sofia (4-1, 0-2)	4-3
Panathinaikos v OFK Belgrade* (1-2, 1-0)	2-2
Aberdeen v Finn Harps (4-1, 3-1)	7-2
Grasshoppers v Tottenham Hotspur (1-5, 1-4)	2-9

SECOND ROUND

Feyenoord v Gwardia Warsaw (3-1, 0-1)	3-2
Standard Liege v Univ. Craiova (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
Lokomotiv Plovdiv v Honved (3-4, 2-3)	5-7
Ruch Chorzow v Carl Zeiss Jena (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
Vitoria Setubal* v RWD Molenbeek (1-0, 1-2)	2-2
Leeds United† v Hibernian (0-0, 0-0)	0-0
Dynamo Kiev v Copenhagen BK 1903 (1-0, 2-1)	3-1
VfB Stuttgart v Tatran Presov (3-1, 5-3)	8-4
Lokomotiv Leipzig* v Wolves (3-0, 1-4)	4-4
Admira Wacker v Fortuna Dusseldorf (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Panachaiki Patras v Twente Enschede (1-1, 0-7)	1-8
Ipswich Town v Lazio (4-0, 2-4)	6-4
Olympique Marseille v 1FC Cologne (2-0, 0-6)	2-6
OGC Nice v Fenerbahce (4-0, 0-2)	4-2
Dynamo Tbilisi v OFK Belgrade (3-0, 5-1)	8-1
Aberdeen v Tottenham Hotspur (1-1, 1-4)	2-5

THIRD ROUND

Standard Liege v Feyenoord* (3-1, 0-2)	3-3
Honved v Ruch Chorzow (2-0, 0-5)	2-5
Leeds United v Vitoria Setubal (1-0, 1-3)	2-3
Dynamo Kiev v VfB Stuttgart (2-0, 0-3)	2-3
F. Dusseldorf v Lokomotiv Leipzig (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Ipswich Town v Twente Enschede (1-0, 2-1)	3-1
OGC Nice v 1FC Cologne (1-0, 0-4)	1-4
Dynamo Tbilisi v Tottenham Hotspur (1-1, 1-5)	2-6

QUARTER-FINALS

Ruch Chorzow v Feyenoord (1-1, 1-3)	2-4
VfB Stuttgart v Vitoria Setubal (1-0, 2-2)	3-2
Ipswich Town v Lokomotiv Leipzig† (1-0, 0-1)	1-1
1FC Cologne v Tottenham Hotspur (1-2, 0-3)	1-5

SEMI-FINALS

Feyenoord v VfB Stuttgart (2-1, 2-2)	4-3
Lokomotiv Leipzig v Tottenham H. (1-2, 0-2)	1-4

FINAL

Tottenham Hotspur 2 Feyenoord 2
(Tottenham, 21.5.74, 46,281)

Spurs: Jennings, Evans, Naylor, Pratt, England, Beal, McGrath, Perryman, Chivers, Peters, Coates

Feyenoord: Treytel, Rijsbergen, Van Daele, Israel, Vos, De Jong, Jansen, Van Hanegem, Ressel, Schoenmaker, Kristensen

Scorers: England, Van Daele (og); Van Hanegem, De Jong

Feyenoord 2 Tottenham Hotspur 0
(Rotterdam, 29.5.74, 68,000)

Feyenoord: Ramljak for Van Hanegem; Boskamp came on for Kristensen

Spurs: Unchanged; Holder came on for Pratt

Scorers: Rijsbergen, Ressel

*won on away goals rule †won on penalties

UEFA CUP 1974-75

FIRST ROUND

TS Innsbruck v Borussia M'gladbach (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
O. Lyon v Red Boys Differdange (7-0, 4-1)	11-1
Grasshoppers v Panathinaikos (2-0, 1-2)	3-2
Vitoria Setubal v Real Zaragoza (1-1, 0-4)	1-5
Napoli v Videoton (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
Porto v Wolverhampton Wanderers (4-1, 1-3)	5-4
Nantes v Legia Warsaw (2-2, 1-0)	3-2
Real Sociedad v Banik Ostrava (0-1, 0-4)	0-5
FC Amsterdam v Hibernians Valletta (5-0, 7-0)	12-0
Etar Tirnovo v Inter-Milan (0-0, 0-3)	0-3
Lokomotiv Plovdiv v Vasas Gyor† (3-1, 1-3)	4-4
Torino v Fortuna Dusseldorf (1-1, 1-3)	2-4
Gornik Zabrze v Partizan Belgrade (2-2, 0-3)	2-5
Valur Reykjavik v Portadown (0-0, 1-2)	1-2
Boluspor v Dynamo Bucharest (0-1, 0-3)	0-4
1FC Cologne v Kokkolan PV (5-1, 4-1)	9-2
Vorwaerts Frankfurt v Juventus (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Rosenborg Trondheim v Hibernian (2-3, 1-9)	3-12
Sturm Graz v Antwerp* (2-1, 0-1)	2-2
Stoke City v Ajax* (1-1, 0-0)	1-1
Randers Freja v Dynamo Dresden* (1-1, 0-0)	1-1
Oster Vaxjo v Dynamo Moscow* (3-2, 1-2)	4-4
Besiktas v Steagul Rosu Brasov (2-0, 0-3)	2-3
SV Hamburg v Bohemians (3-0, 1-0)	4-0
Spartak Moscow v Velez Mostar* (3-1, 0-2)	3-3
Rapid Vienna v Aris Salonika (3-1, 0-1)	3-2
KB Copenhagen v Atletico Madrid (3-2, 0-4)	3-6
Derby County v Servette Geneva (4-1, 2-1)	6-2
Dukla w.o. Peoporikis Larnaca (withdrew)	
Start Kristiansand v Djurgaarden (1-2, 1-5)	2-7
RWD Molenbeek v Dundee (1-0, 4-2)	5-2
Ipswich Town v Twente Enschede* (2-2, 1-1)	3-3

SECOND ROUND

Borussia M'gladbach v Olym. Lyon (1-0, 5-2)	6-2
Grasshoppers v Real Zaragoza (2-1, 0-5)	2-6
Napoli v Porto (1-0, 1-0)	2-0
Nantes v Banik Ostrava (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Inter-Milan v FC Amsterdam (1-2, 0-0)	1-2
Vasas Gyor v Fortuna Dusseldorf (2-0, 0-3)	2-3
Partizan Belgrade v Portadown (5-0, 1-1)	6-1
Dynamo Bucharest v 1FC Cologne (1-1, 2-3)	3-4
Hibernian v Juventus (2-4, 0-4)	2-8
Ajax* v Antwerp (1-0, 1-2)	2-2
Dyn. Dresden† v Dyn. Moscow (1-0, 0-1)	1-1
SV Hamburg v Steagul Rosu Brasov (8-0, 2-1)	10-1
Rapid Vienna v Velez Mostar (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Derby County† v Atletico Madrid (2-2, 2-2)	4-4
Djurgaarden v Dukla Prague (0-2, 1-3)	1-5
Twente Enschede v RWD Molenbeek (2-1, 1-0)	3-1

THIRD ROUND

Borussia M'gladbach v Real Zaragoza (5-0, 4-2)	9-2
Napoli v Banik Ostrava (0-2, 1-1)	1-3
FC Amsterdam v Fortuna Dusseldorf (3-0, 2-1)	5-1
Partizan Belgrade v 1FC Cologne (1-0, 1-5)	2-5
Juventus* v Ajax (1-0, 1-2)	2-2
SV Hamburg v Dynamo Dresden (4-1, 2-2)	6-3
Derby County v Velez Mostar (3-1, 1-4)	4-5
Dukla Prague v Twente Enschede (3-1, 0-5)	3-6

QUARTER-FINALS

Banik Ostrava v Borussia M'gladbach (0-1, 1-3)	1-4
1FC Cologne v FC Amsterdam (5-1, 3-2)	8-3
Juventus v SV Hamburg (2-0, 0-0)	2-0
Velez Mostar v Twente Enschede (1-0, 0-2)	1-2

SEMI-FINALS

1FC Cologne v Borussia M'gladbach (1-3, 0-1)	1-4
Twente Enschede v Juventus (3-1, 1-0)	4-1

FINAL

Borussia M'gladbach 0 Twente Enschede 0
(Dusseldorf, 7.5.75, 42,368)

Borussia: Kleff, Wittkamp, Stielike, Vogts, Surau, Bonhof, Wimmer, Danner (Del Haye), Kulik (Schaffer), Simonsen, Jensen

Twente: Gross, Drost, Van Ierssel, Overweg, Oranen, Thijssen, Pahlplatz, Van der Vall, Bos, Jeurig (Achterberg), Zuidema

Twente Enschede 1 Borussia M'gladbach 5
(Enschede, 21.5.75, 21,767)

Twente: Unchanged: Muhren came on for Bos, Achterberg came on for Pahlplatz

Borussia: Kleff, Wittkamp, Vogts, Surau (Schaffer), Klinkhammer, Bonhof, Wimmer (Koppel), Danner, Simonsen, Jensen, Heynckes

Scorers: Drost; Heynckes 3, Simonsen 2 (1 pen)
*won on away goals rule †won on penalties

England stars Martin Chivers (9) and Martin Peters pressure the Dutch defence in the first leg.

1974-75

That England's domination of the UEFA Cup was well and truly over was well illustrated by the fact that only one Football League side reached the last 16. That was Derby County, who had performed well to eliminate Servette of Geneva and Atlético Madrid, the previous season's European Cup finalists. In the third round, however, Derby could not recover from a 4-1 deficit away to the obscure Velez Mostar of Yugoslavia. Ipswich, Stoke and Wolves had all disappeared at the first hurdle—the latter well beaten by Porto but the first two had gone down on away goals to Dutch sides.

Twente stars Muhren and Thijssen would later become Ipswich players, but this season they were to go all the way; and their home town is the smallest ever to provide a European finalist. Their other victims were Molenbeek, Dukla Prague (including a 5-0 win at home), Velez Mostar and then, their best performance of all, two wins against Juventus.

Remarkably, they held Borussia Moenchengladbach in Dusseldorf and looked set for victory, but the Germans hit form in Holland and won 5-1, with Heynckes' hat-trick taking his haul to 11 for the series.

Substitute Jimmy Case is feted after scoring the second of Liverpool's three comeback goals at Anfield against Bruges in the 1976 final.

The preliminaries before the second leg in Belgium, where Keegan's goal secured Liverpool's second UEFA Cup success.

1975-76

The 1975-76 series saw the first of the two European finals which have been repeated in another tournament—Liverpool versus Bruges. It is an odd coincidence that Liverpool's four European successes should have brought them together with just two final opponents—twice against Borussia Moenchengladbach, twice against Bruges. And, just as they did at Wembley in 1978, Liverpool were to win by the odd goal.

Liverpool actually lost their first game—at Hibernian—but came back with a Toshack hat-trick at Anfield. Meanwhile, rivals Everton couldn't manage a goal against AC Milan and went out, while Antwerp beat Aston Villa twice. Ipswich, however, did better in beating Feyenoord but then, amazingly, squandered a three-goal lead to Bruges and ended up losing 4-3.

Elsewhere Lazio, not normally noted for their sensitivity, refused to play Barcelona because they claimed to fear political demonstrations against the Spaniards and Barcelona were awarded a 3-0 away victory. Little Athlone Town held AC Milan to a goalless draw on their tiny League of Ireland ground and Liverpool plodded gamely on through Real Sociedad, Slask Wroclaw and Dynamo Dresden.

In the semi-finals Liverpool put out Barcelona by the odd goal and Bruges did the same to SV Hamburg. In the first leg of the final Bruges, and in particular Cools, provided some early apprehensive moments for the Kop, but Liverpool came back from 2-0 down for a slim 3-2 lead. All three goals were scored in a hectic five-minute spell in the second half. Liverpool played better in the second leg, however, and a competent 1-1 draw in Belgium gave them victory.

UEFA CUP 1975-76

FIRST ROUND

Hibernian v Liverpool (1-0, 1-3)	1-3
Grasshoppers v Real Sociedad* (3-3, 1-1)	4-4
Antwerp v Aston Villa (4-1, 1-0)	5-1
GAIS Gothenburg v Slask Wroclaw (2-1, 2-4)	4-5
Torpedo Moscow v Napoli (4-1, 1-1)	5-2
Rapid Vienna v Galatasaray (1-0, 1-3)	2-3
Bohemians Prague v Honved (1-2, 1-1)	2-3
Tirgu Mures v Dynamo Dresden (2-2, 1-4)	3-6
Levski Spartak v Eskisehirspor (3-0, 4-1)	7-1
MSV Duisburg v Paralimni (7-1, 3-2)	10-4
Hertha Berlin v HJK Helsinki (4-1, 2-1)	6-2
Glentoran v Ajax (1-6, 0-8)	1-14
VOEST Linz v Vasas Budapest (2-0, 0-4)	2-4
Sliema Wanderers v Sporting Lisbon (1-2, 1-3)	2-5
Chernomonretz Odessa v Lazio (1-0, 0-3)	1-3
PAOK Salonika v Barcelona (1-0, 1-6)	2-6
Young Boys Berne v SV Hamburg (0-0, 2-4)	2-4
Univ. Craiova v Red Star Belgrade (1-3, 1-1)	2-4
IB Keflavik v Dundee United (0-2, 0-4)	0-6
Porto v Avenir Beggen (7-0, 3-0)	10-0
Inter Bratislava v Real Zaragoza (5-0, 3-2)	8-2
Vojvodina Novi Sad v AEK Athens (0-0, 1-3)	1-3
Carl Zeiss Jena v Olym. Marseille (3-0, 1-0)	4-0
Holbaek IF v Stal Mielec (0-1, 1-2)	1-3
Everton v AC Milan (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Athlone Town v Valerengen (3-1, 1-1)	4-2
1FC Cologne v Copenhagen BK 03 (2-0, 3-2)	5-2
AIK Stockholm v Spartak Moscow (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
AS Roma v Dounav Russe (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Molde SK v Oster Vaxjo (1-0, 0-6)	1-6
Feyenoord v Ipswich Town (1-2, 0-2)	1-4
Olympique Lyon v FC Bruges (4-3, 0-3)	4-6

SECOND ROUND

Real Sociedad v Liverpool (1-3, 0-6)	1-9
Slask Wroclaw v Antwerp (1-1, 2-1)	3-2
Galatasaray v Torpedo Moscow (2-4, 0-3)	2-7
Honved v Dynamo Dresden (2-2, 0-1)	2-3
MSV Duisburg v Levski Spartak* (3-2, 1-2)	4-4
Hertha Berlin v Ajax (1-0, 1-4)	2-4
Vasas Budapest v Sporting Lisbon (3-1, 1-2)	4-3
Lazio v Barcelona (0-3‡)	0-3
Red Star Belgrade v SV Hamburg (1-1, 0-4)	1-5
Dundee United v Porto (1-2, 1-1)	2-3
Inter Bratislava* v AEK Athens (2-0, 1-3)	3-3
Carl Zeiss Jena v Stal Mielec† (1-0, 0-1)	1-1
Athlone Town v AC Milan (0-0, 0-3)	0-3
Spartak Moscow v 1FC Cologne (2-0, 1-0)	3-0
Oster Vaxjo v AS Roma (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Ipswich Town v FC Bruges (3-0, 0-4)	3-4

THIRD ROUND

Slask Wroclaw v Liverpool (1-2, 0-3)	1-5
Dynamo Dresden v Torpedo Moscow (3-0, 1-3)	4-3
Ajax v Levski Spartak† (2-1, 1-2)	3-3
Barcelona v Vasas Budapest (3-1, 1-0)	4-1
SV Hamburg v Porto (2-0, 1-2)	3-2
Inter Bratislava v Stal Mielec (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
AC Milan v Spartak Moscow (4-0, 0-2)	4-2
FC Bruges v AS Roma (1-0, 1-0)	2-0

QUARTER-FINALS

Dynamo Dresden v Liverpool (0-0, 1-2)	1-2
Barcelona v Levski Spartak (4-0, 4-5)	8-5
SV Hamburg v Stal Mielec (1-1, 1-0)	2-1
FC Bruges v AC Milan (2-0, 1-2)	3-2

SEMI-FINALS

Barcelona v Liverpool (0-1, 1-1)	1-2
SV Hamburg v FC Bruges (1-1, 0-1)	1-2

FINAL

Liverpool 3 FC Bruges 2
(Liverpool, 28.4.76, 56,000)

Liverpool: Clemence, Smith, Neal, Thompson, Kennedy, Hughes, Keegan, Fairclough, Heighway, Toshack (Case), Callaghan

Bruges: Jensen, Bastyns, Krieger, Leekens, Volders, Cools, Van der Eycken, De Cubber, Van Gool, Lambert, Le Fevre

Scorers: Kennedy, Case, Keegan (pen); Lambert, Cools

FC Bruges 1 Liverpool 1
(Bruges, 19.5.76, 32,000)

Bruges: Unchanged; Sanders came on for Lambert, Hinderyckx came on for De Cubber

Liverpool: Case for Fairclough; Fairclough came on for Toshack

Scorers: Lambert (pen); Keegan

*won on away goals rule †won on penalties ‡Lazio refused to play fearing demonstrations; FIFA awarded game 3-0 to Barcelona

UEFA CUP 1976-77

FIRST ROUND

Manchester City v Juventus (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Ajax v Manchester United (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Inter-Milan v Honved (0-1, 1-1)	1-2
Shaktor Donetz v Dynamo Berlin (3-0, 1-1)	4-1
Fenerbahce v Videoton (2-1, 0-4)	2-5
TS Innsbruck v Start Kristiansand (2-1, 5-0)	7-1
Tirgu Mures v Dynamo Zagreb (0-1, 0-3)	0-4
FC Magdeburg v Cesena (3-0, 1-3)	4-3
Queen's Park Rangers v SK Brann (4-0, 7-0)	11-0
Fram Reykjavik v Slovan Bratislava (0-3, 0-5)	0-8
Grasshoppers v Hibernians Valletta (7-0, 2-0)	9-0
1FC Cologne v GKS Tychy (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
Loko. Plovdiv v Red Star Belgrade (2-1, 1-4)	3-5
Austria Salzburg v Adanaspor (5-0, 0-2)	5-2
Derby County v Finn Harps (12-0, 4-1)	16-1
AEK Athens v Dynamo Moscow (2-0, 1-2)	3-2
Naestved IF v RWD Molenbeek (0-3, 0-4)	0-7
Celtic v Wisla Krakow (2-2, 0-2)	2-4
Sportul Studentes v Olym. Piraeus (3-0, 1-2)	4-2
Porto v Schalke 04 (2-2, 2-3)	4-5
Espanol Barcelona v OGC Nice (3-1, 1-2)	4-3
Eintracht Brunswick v Holbaek IF (7-0, 0-1)	7-1
Paralimni v 1FC Kaiserslautern (1-3, 0-8*)	1-11
Feyenoord v Djurgaarden (3-0, 1-2)	4-2
Belenenses v Barcelona (2-2, 2-3)	4-5
Red Boys Differdange v SC Lokeren (0-3, 1-3)	1-6
Hibernian v Sochaux (1-0, 0-0)	1-0
PS Kuopion v Oster Vaxjo (3-2, 0-2)	3-4
Dynamo Bucharest v AC Milan (0-0, 1-2)	1-2
Slavia Prague v Akademik Sofia (2-0, 0-3)	2-3
Glentoran v Basle (3-2, 0-3)	3-5
Ujpest Dozsa v Atletico Bilbao (1-0, 0-5)	1-5

SECOND ROUND

Manchester United v Juventus (1-0, 0-3)	1-3
Shaktor Donetz v Honved (3-0, 3-2)	6-2
TS Innsbruck v Videoton (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
FC Magdeburg v Dynamo Zagreb (2-0, 2-2)	4-2
Slovan Bratislava v QPR (3-3, 2-5)	5-8
1FC Cologne v Grasshoppers (2-0, 3-2)	5-2
A. Salzburg v Red Star Belgrade* (2-1, 0-1)	2-2
AEK Athens v Derby County (2-0, 3-2)	5-2
Wisla Krakow v RWD Molenbeek† (1-1, 1-1)	2-2
Sportul Studentes v Schalke 04 (0-1, 0-4)	0-5
Eintracht Brunswick v Espanol (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
1FC Kaiserslautern v Feyenoord (2-2, 0-5)	2-7
Barcelona v SC Lokeren (2-0, 1-2)	3-2
Hibernian v Oster Vaxjo (2-0, 1-4)	3-4
Akademik Sofia v AC Milan (4-3, 0-2)	4-5
Basle v Atletico Bilbao (1-1, 1-3)	2-4

THIRD ROUND

Juventus v Shaktor Donetz (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
FC Magdeburg v Videoton (5-0, 0-1)	5-1
QPR* v 1FC Cologne (3-0, 1-4)	4-4
AEK Athens* v Red Star Belgrade (2-0, 1-3)	3-3
RWD Molenbeek v Schalke 04 (1-0, 1-1)	2-1
Espanol v Feyenoord (0-1, 0-2)	0-3
Oster Vaxjo v Barcelona (0-3, 1-5*)	1-8
Atletico Bilbao v AC Milan (4-1, 1-3)	5-4

QUARTER-FINALS

FC Magdeburg v Juventus (1-3, 0-1)	1-4
QPR v AEK Athens† (3-0, 0-3)	3-3
Feyenoord v RWD Molenbeek (0-0, 1-2)	1-2
Atletico Bilbao v Barcelona (2-1, 2-2)	4-3

SEMI-FINALS

Juventus v AEK Athens (4-1, 1-0)	5-1
RWD Molenbeek v Atletico Bilbao* (1-1, 0-0)	1-1

FINAL

Juventus 1 Atletico Bilbao 0
(Turin, 4.5.77, 75,000)

Juventus: Zoff, Cuccureddu, Gentile, Scirea, Morini, Tardelli, Furino, Benetti, Causio, Boninsegna (Gori), Bettega

Bilbao: Iribar, Villar, Escalza, Guoicoechea, Guisasola, Quaderra, Irureta, M. Rojo, Dani, Churruca, J. Rojo

Scorer: Tardelli

Atletico Bilbao 2 Juventus 1
(Bilbao, 18.5.77, 43,000)

Bilbao: Iribar, Lasa (Carlos), Guisasola, Alesanco, Escalza, Villar, Churruca, Irureta, Amarrortu, Dani, J. Rojo

Juventus: Unchanged; Spinosi came on for Boninsegna

Scorers: Irureta, Carlos; Bettega
[Juventus won on away goals rule]
*won on away goals rule †won on penalties

1976-77

A somewhat unsatisfactory year's competition ended with Juventus winning on the basis of away goals. By a quirk of chance, they had been the sufferers on the only other occasion this had happened in European history—when Leeds had 'beaten' them 3-3 in 1971. Their opponents were Atlético Bilbao, who had looked to have done enough when they came back with only a 1-0 deficit from Turin. Juventus, however, held on to a 1-1 half-time score in Spain until late in the game and that one away goal was enough to nullify Bilbao's extra goal and prevent a fourth Spanish club winning the trophy.

The English sides had mixed fortunes. Manchester United knocked out Ajax, but City fell to the old enemy Juventus, who then beat United. Queen's Park Rangers, fresh from their magnificent failure to win the League Championship the season before (despite taking 27 points from their last 15 games) ran riot, scoring 23 goals in the first three rounds (10 of them to Stan Bowles) and disposing of Slovan Bratislava and Cologne in the process. Sadly for them, AEK Athens proved the stumbling block, just as they had for Derby County.

Bilbao were really a little unlucky: they had consistently met fine opposition in the likes of Ujpest Dozsa and AC Milan and had won their own personal cup final in the quarter-finals with a 2-2 draw in Barcelona to add to a 2-1 win at home. But Bettega's goal in Spain gave Juventus the UEFA Cup.

*ABOVE: **The Juventus line-up that won the Italian League title in 1977—and the UEFA Cup. The team formed the basis of the Italy side that put England out of the World Cup.** RIGHT: **It was a goal by Roberto Bettega in Bilbao that enabled Juventus, who had eliminated both Manchester clubs, to win the UEFA Cup—their first European trophy.***

1977-78

For the first time since it began, the UEFA Cup produced two finalists who had never previously appeared in a European final. Bastia of Corsica were the great surprise—the first team from any Mediterranean island to make any impact on European football—and their route was quite remarkable. In the first three rounds, all against class opposition, they managed just a one-goal lead from the home leg, and then won away each time.

The other finalists were PSV Eindhoven, the fourth club from Holland to reach a European final—after Ajax, Feyenoord and Twente—during this golden era of Dutch football. Their passage had been impressive with 29 goals scored and just two defeats, away to experienced East Germans Magdeburg and, in the semi-final, in Barcelona.

The final was a disappointment. PSV, packed with future World Cup names, easily held Bastia in Corsica before a tiny 15,000 crowd. Ironically, Bastia's star attraction was another Dutch World Cup Star, Johnny Rep. Two weeks later in Eindhoven, the result was something of a formality, PSV winning 3-0. So, for the fourth time, a French team had lost a European final.

1978-79

The last tournament of the 1970s was important in that UEFA had devised a points system which would determine how many clubs each country had in the competition in future years. This depended on performances in the three major competitions over the previous few years when, oddly, English teams had come to monopolize the European Cup but fared badly in the second-rank

UEFA CUP 1977-78

FIRST ROUND

Glenavon v PSV Eindhoven (2-6, 0-5)	2-11
Manchester City v Widzew Lodz* (2-2, 0-0)	2-2
Start Kristiansand v Fram Reykjavik (6-0, 2-0)	8-0
Dyn. Kiev v Eintracht Brunswick* (1-1, 0-0)	1-1
Boavisto v Lazio (1-0, 0-5)	1-5
RC Lens v Malmo FF (4-1, 0-2)	4-3
Fiorentina v Schalke 04 (0-0, 1-2)	‡1-2
Odra Opole v FC Magdeburg (1-2, 1-1)	2-3
Aston Villa v Fenerbahce (4-0, 2-0)	6-0
Gornik Zabrze v Valkeakosken Haka (5-3, 0-0)	5-3
Linz ASK v Ujpest Dozsa (3-2, 0-7)	3-9
Servette Geneva v Atletico Bilbao (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Landskrona BOIS v Ipswich Town (0-1, 0-5)	0-6
Las Palmas v Sloboda Tuzla (5-0, 3-4)	8-4
AZ 67 v Red Boys Differdange (11-1, 5-0)	16-1
Barcelona v Steaua Bucharest (5-1, 3-1)	8-2
Frem Copenhagen v Grasshoppers (0-2, 1-6)	1-8
Rapid Vienna v Inter Bratislava (1-0, 0-3)	1-3
Dundee United v KB Copenhagen (1-0, 0-3)	1-3
Inter-Milan v Dynamo Tbilisi (0-1, 0-0)	0-1
Bayern Munich v Mjoendalen JF (8-0, 4-0)	12-0
Marek S. Dimitrov v Ferencvaros (3-0, 0-2)	3-2
FC Zurich v CSKA Sofia (5-1, 3-1)	8-2
Eintracht Frankfurt v Sliema W. (5-0, 0-0)	5-0
RWD Molenbeek v Aberdeen (0-0, 2-1)	2-1
Carl Zeiss Jena v Altay Izmir (5-1, 1-4)	6-5
Standard Liege* v Slavia Prague (1-0, 2-3)	3-3
ASA Tirgu Mures v AEK Athens (1-0, 0-3)	1-3
Torino v Apoel Nicosia (3-0, 1-1)	4-1
Olym. Piraeus v Dynamo Zagreb (3-1, 1-5)	4-6
Bohemians v Newcastle United (0-0, 0-4)	0-4
Bastia v Sporting Lisbon (3-2, 2-1)	5-3

SECOND ROUND

Widzew Lodz v PSV Eindhoven (3-5, 0-1)	3-6
S. Kristiansand v Eint. Brunswick (1-0, 0-4)	1-4
Lazio v RC Lens (2-0, 0-6)	2-6
FC Magdeburg v Schalke 04 (4-3, 3-1)	7-3
Aston Villa v Gornik Zabrze (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
Ujpest Dozsa v Atletico Bilbao (2-0, 0-3)	2-3
Ipswich Town v Las Palmas (1-0, 3-3)	4-3
AZ 67 Alkmaar v Barcelona† (1-1, 1-1)	2-2
Inter Bratislava v Grasshoppers (1-0, 1-5)	2-5
KB Copenhagen v Dynamo Tbilisi (1-4, 1-2)	2-6
Bayern Munich v Marek Stanke (3-0, 0-2)	3-2
FC Zurich v Eintracht Frankfurt (0-3, 3-4)	3-7
RWD Molenbeek v Carl Zeiss Jena† (1-1, 1-1)	2-2
AEK Athens v Standard Liege (2-2, 1-4)	3-6
Torino v Dynamo Zagreb (3-1, 0-1)	3-2
Bastia v Newcastle United (2-1, 3-1)	5-2

THIRD ROUND

PSV Eindhoven v Ein. Brunswick (2-0, 2-1)	4-1
FC Magdeburg v RC Lens (4-0, 0-2)	4-2
Aston Villa v Atletico Bilbao (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
Ipswich Town v Barcelona† (1-1, 1-1)	2-2
Dynamo Tbilisi v Grasshoppers (1-0, 0-4)	1-4
Eintracht Frankfurt v Bayern Munich (4-0, 2-1)	6-1
Carl Zeiss Jena v Standard Liege (2-0, 2-1)	4-1
Bastia v Torino (2-1, 3-2)	5-3

QUARTER-FINALS

FC Magdeburg v PSV Eindhoven (1-0, 2-4)	3-4
Aston Villa v Barcelona (2-2, 1-2)	3-4
Ein. Frankfurt v Grasshoppers* (3-2, 0-1)	3-3
Bastia v Carl Zeiss Jena (7-2, 2-4)	9-6

SEMI-FINALS

PSV Eindhoven v Barcelona (3-0, 1-3)	4-3
Grasshoppers Zurich v Bastia* (3-2, 0-1)	3-3

FINAL

Bastia 0 PSV Eindhoven 0
(Bastia, 26.4.78, 15,000)

Bastia: Hiard, Burkhard, Guesdon, Orlanducci, Cazes, Papi, Lacuesta (Felix), Larios, Rep, Krimau, Mariot

PSV: Van Beveren, Van Kraay, Krijgh, Stevens, Brandts, Poortvliet, Van der Kuylen, W. Van der Kerkhof, Deijkers, R. Van der Kerkhof, Lubse

PSV Eindhoven 3 Bastia 0
(Eindhoven, 9.5.78, 27,000)

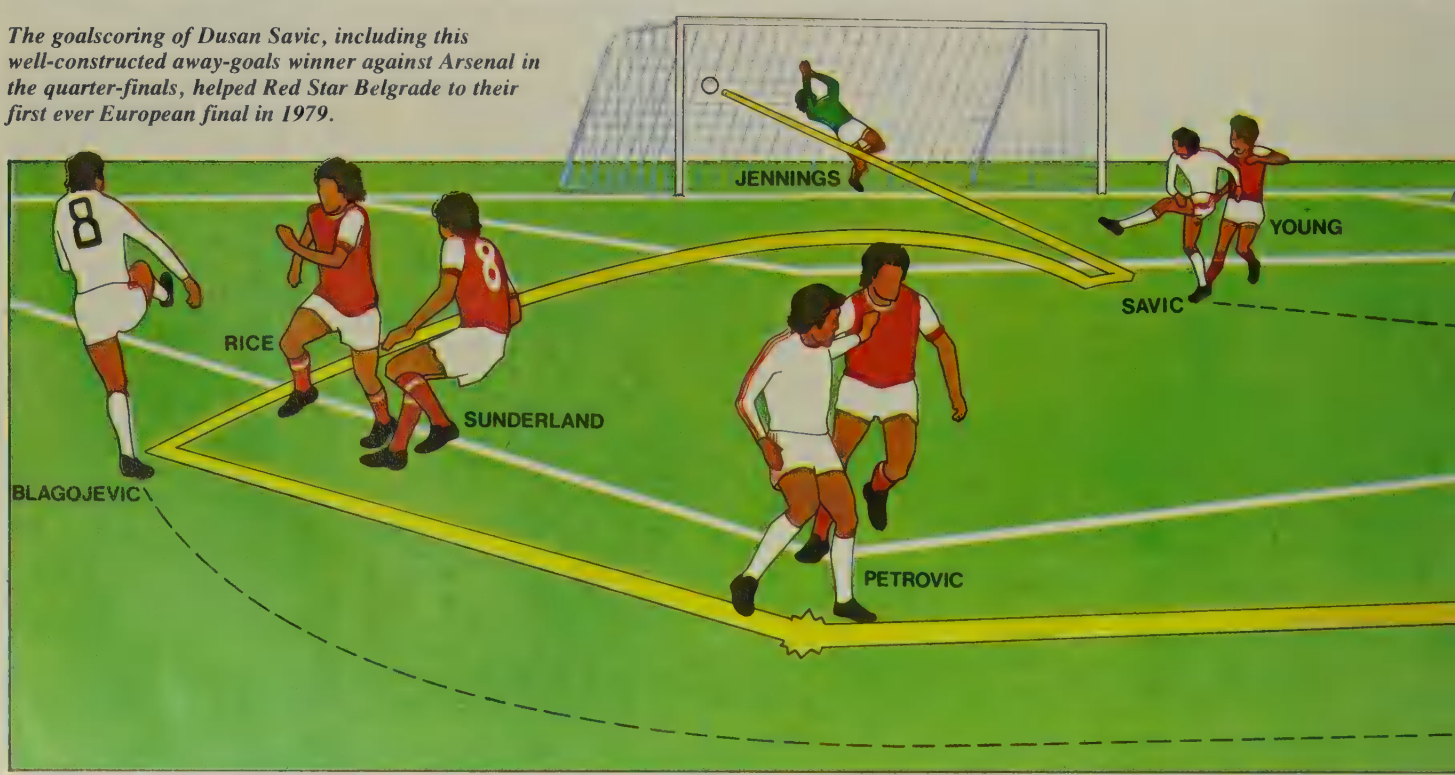
PSV: Unchanged; Deacy came on for Van Kraay

Bastia: Marchioni for Burkhard; Weller came on for Hiard, De Zerbi came on for Mariot

Scorers: W. Van der Kerkhof, Deijkers, Van der Kuylen

*won on away goals rule †won on penalties ‡first leg awarded 3-0 to Schalke after Fiorentina used ineligible player; aggregate score 1-5

The goalscoring of Dusan Savic, including this well-constructed away-goals winner against Arsenal in the quarter-finals, helped Red Star Belgrade to their first ever European final in 1979.



events. Sadly, this season proved no better and England was relegated to three UEFA Cup entrants rather than four in future seasons. West Germany, Holland and Belgium were still able to enter four clubs.

Nonetheless, West Brom and Manchester City both reached the quarter-finals, where they went out respectively to the eventual finalists, Red Star Belgrade and Borussia Moenchengladbach. Red Star had crept past Arsenal in the previous round with a goal by Savic in the very last minute at Highbury. Everton had gone out on away goals to Dukla Prague in the second round and hence completed a thoroughly undistinguished two decades of European competition—particularly when compared with the red shirts across Stanley Park. Only twice had Everton ever managed to get beyond the second round of any European competition. The final was a rather dour affair—being Borussia's fourth European final of the 1970s but Yugoslavia's first appearance in a final since Dynamo Zagreb won the Fairs Cup in 1967.

Borussia didn't lose a game during the whole competition—the first time a team had managed this feat since Tottenham in 1971-72. Three of the teams in the semi-finals were German, Borussia defeating local rivals Duisburg and Red Star taking Hertha Berlin, again on away goals. (In 1980 all four would be West German.)

The first leg of the 1979 final, in Belgrade, resulted in a rather lucky 1-1 draw for Borussia, Jurisic scoring an own goal. Back in Dusseldorf (where Borussia play their big games in preference to the smaller ground in their home town) their Danish European Footballer of the Year Allan Simonsen scored the only goal with a penalty.

It was no great spectacle and only served to confirm that the rather cumbersome UEFA Cup, with its six rounds, its constant victories on away goals and its two-legged final was heading once again for third place in the hierarchy of European competition.

Allan Simonsen's penalty—his ninth goal in the series—decides the 1979 final with Red Star.

UEFA CUP 1978-79

FIRST ROUND

Borussia M'gladbach v Sturm Graz (5-1, 1-2)	6-3
Nantes v Benfica (0-2, 0-0)	0-2
Glentoran* v IB Vestmannaey (0-0, 1-1)	1-1
Pezoporikos v Slask Wroclaw (2-2, 1-5)	3-7
AC Milan† v Lokomotiv Kosice (1-0, 0-1)	1-1
Olympiakos v Levski Spartak (2-1, 1-3)	3-4
Standard Liege v Dundee United (1-0, 0-0)	1-0
Twente Enschede v Manchester City (1-1, 2-3)	3-4
Honved v Adanaspor (6-0, 2-2)	8-2
Timisoara v MTK Budapest (2-0, 1-2)	3-2
Jeunesse Esch v Lausanne (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Atletico Bilbao v Ajax (2-0, 0-3)	2-3
Elfsborg v Racing Strasbourg (2-0, 1-4)	3-4
Sporting Braga v Hibernian (5-0, 2-3)	7-3
Carl Zeiss Jena v Lierse SK (1-0, 2-2)	3-2
MSV Duisburg v Lech Poznan (5-0, 5-2)	10-2
Hertha Berlin v Trakia Plovdiv (0-0, 2-1)	2-1
Dynamo Tbilisi v Napoli (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
Kuopion PS v Copenhagen BK 1913 (2-1, 4-4)	6-5
Start Kristiansand v BK Esbjerg (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Basle v VfB Stuttgart (2-3, 1-4)	3-7
Torpedo Moscow v Molde SK (4-0, 3-3)	7-3
Everton v Finn Harps (5-0, 5-0)	10-0
Dukla Prague v Lanerossi Vicenza (1-0, 1-1)	2-1
Galatasaray v WBA (1-3, 1-3)	2-6
Hibernian v IFK Norrkoping (3-2, 0-0)	3-2
Arges Pitesti v Panathinaikos (3-0, 2-1)	5-1
CSKA Sofia v Valencia (2-1, 1-4)	3-5
Hajduk Split v Rapid Vienna (2-0, 1-2)	3-2
Arsenal v Lokomotiv Leipzig (3-0, 4-1)	7-1
Sporting Gijon v Torino (3-0, 0-1)	3-1
Dyn. Berlin v Red Star Belgrade* (5-2, 1-4)	6-6

SECOND ROUND

Benfica v Borussia M'gladbach (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
IB Vestmannaey v Slask Wroclaw (0-2, 1-2)	1-4
Levski Spartak v AC Milan (1-1, 0-3)	1-4
Manchester City v Standard Liege (4-0, 0-2)	4-2
Honved v Timisoara (4-0, 0-2)	4-2
Ajax v Lausanne (1-0, 4-0)	5-0
Racing Strasbourg v Hibernian (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Carl Zeiss Jena v MSV Duisburg (0-0, 0-3)	0-3
Hertha Berlin v Dynamo Tbilisi (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Kuopion PS v BK Esbjerg (0-2, 1-4)	1-6
Torpedo Moscow v VfB Stuttgart (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Everton v Dukla Prague* (2-1, 0-1)	2-2
Sporting Braga v WBA (0-2, 0-1)	0-3
Arges Pitesti v Valencia (2-1, 2-5)	3-6
Hajduk Split v Arsenal* (2-1, 0-1)	2-2
Sporting Gijon v Red Star Belgrade (0-1, 1-1)	1-2

THIRD ROUND

Bor. M'gladbach v Slask Wroclaw (1-1, 4-2)	5-3
AC Milan v Manchester City (2-2, 0-3)	2-5
Honved v Ajax (4-1, 0-2)	4-3
Racing Strasbourg v MSV Duisburg (0-0, 0-4)	0-4
BK Esbjerg v Hertha Berlin (2-1, 0-4)	2-5
VfB Stuttgart v Dukla Prague (4-1, 0-4)	4-5
Valencia v West Bromwich Albion (1-1, 2-0)	3-1
Red Star Belgrade v Arsenal (1-0, 1-1)	2-1

QUARTER-FINALS

Manchester City v Bor. M'gladbach (1-1, 1-3)	2-4
Honved v MSV Duisburg* (2-3, 2-1)	4-4
Hertha Berlin v Dukla Prague (1-1, 2-1)	3-2
Red Star Belgrade v WBA (1-0, 1-1)	2-1

SEMI-FINALS

MSV Duisburg v Bor. M'gladbach (2-2, 1-4)	3-6
Red Star Belgrade* v Hertha Berlin (1-0, 1-2)	2-2

FINAL

Red Star Belgrade 1 Borussia M'gladbach 1
(Belgrade, 9.5.79, 87,500)

Red Star: Stojanovic, Jovanovic, Miletovic, Jurisic, Jovin, Muslin (Krmpotic), Petrovic, Blagojevic, Milosavljevic (Milovanovic), Savic, Sestic

Borussia: Kneib, Vogts, Hannes, Schaffer, Ringles, Schafer, Kulik, Nielsen (Danner), Wohlers (Gores), Simonsen, Lienen

Scorers: Sestic; Jurisic (og)

Borussia M'gladbach 1 Red Star Belgrade 0
(Dusseldorf, 23.5.79, 45,000)

Borussia: Gores for Nielsen; Koppel came on for Kulik

Red Star: Milovanovic for Sestic, who later substituted for him

Scorer: Simonsen (pen)

*won on away goals rule †won on penalties

UEFA CUP FINALS

Year	Winners	Runners-up	Score
1972	Tottenham Hotspur	*Wolverhampton W.	(2-1, 1-1) 3-2
1973	*Liverpool	Borussia M'gladbach	(3-0, 0-2) 3-2
1974	Feyenoord	*Tottenham Hotspur	(2-2, 2-0) 4-2
1975	*Borussia M'gladbach	Twente Enschede	(0-0, 5-1) 5-1
1976	*Liverpool	FC Bruges	(3-2, 1-1) 4-3
1977	†*Juventus	Atletico Bilbao	(1-0, 1-2) 2-2
1978	PSV Eindhoven	*Bastia	(0-0, 3-0) 3-0
1979	Borussia M'gladbach	*Red Star Belgrade	(1-1, 1-0) 2-1

*home team in first leg †won on away goals rule

While the Fairs Cup was dominated by Spain—six wins and nine finalists in the first eight years—the Latin influence in the UEFA Cup, apart from the 1977 final, has been negligible, and all the clear winners have been from northern Europe—a fact mirrored in the European Cup in recent years.

A-Z OF EUROPE

No country is a stranger to football in the continent where the organized game was born and developed. This chapter looks at the fortunes and problems of UEFA's 34 member nations . . .

Albania

Participation by Albania in international football has been sporadic because of the country's political secrecy. In September 1979 Celtic chose to fulfil their European Cup tie with Partizan Tirana despite the restrictions placed by the Albanian authorities on who was allowed to travel in the Scottish party. Northern Ireland, 4-1 winners in Belfast, achieved a 1-1 draw in the return leg in the qualifying rounds for the 1966 World Cup, and remain the only home country to have played Albania at full international level in any competition.

Albania's most profitable years occurred immediately after the Second World War. In 1946 they hosted and won the Balkan Cup, and in the years that followed they achieved respectable victories over Rumania, Poland, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, before the change in Albania's political climate made them virtual exiles from world football.

The domestic game had been boosted by British occupation during the First World War, but it was not until 1932 that the governing body became affiliated to FIFA. The championship began two years earlier, and has been supported by a cup competition since 1938. The 1978-79 league contained 14 clubs and as usual was dominated by the Tirana teams—Partizan (Albania's first European Cup entry in 1962), Dynamo and 17 Nendori.

ALBANIA

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1930	SC Tirana	.....
1931	SC Tirana	.....
1932	SC Tirana	.....
1933	Scanderbeu Korca	.....
1934	SC Tirana	.....
1935	*No competition*	.....
1936	SC Tirana	.....
1937-44	*No competition*	.....
1945	Vlaznia	.....
1946	Vlaznia	.....
1947	Partizan Tirana	.....
1948	Partizan Tirana	Partizan Tirana
1949	Partizan Tirana	Partizan Tirana
1950	Dynamo Tirana	Dynamo Tirana
1951	Dynamo Tirana	Dynamo Tirana
1952	Dynamo Tirana	Dynamo Tirana
1953	Dynamo Tirana	Dynamo Tirana
1954	Partizan Tirana	Dynamo Tirana
1955	Dynamo Tirana	*No competition*
1956	Dynamo Tirana	*No competition*
1957	Partizan Tirana	Partizan Tirana
1958	Partizan Tirana	Partizan Tirana
1959	Partizan Tirana	*No competition*
1960	Dynamo Tirana	Dynamo Tirana
1961	Partizan Tirana	Partizan Tirana
1962	*No competition*	*No competition*
1963	Dynamo Tirana	17 Nendori Tirana
1964	Partizan Tirana	Partizan Tirana
1965	17 Nendori Tirana	Dynamo Tirana
1966	17 Nendori Tirana	Dynamo Tirana
1967	Dynamo Tirana	Vlaznia
1968	17 Nendori Tirana	Dynamo Tirana
1969	17 Nendori Tirana	17 Nendori Tirana
1970	17 Nendori Tirana	Partizan Tirana
1971	Partizan Tirana	Dynamo Tirana
1972	Vlaznia	Besa
1973	Dynamo Tirana	Partizan Tirana
1974	Vlaznia	Dynamo Tirana
1975	Dynamo Tirana	Labinota
1976	Dynamo Tirana	17 Nendori Tirana
1977	Dynamo Tirana	Nendori Tirana
1978	Dynamo Tirana	Dynamo Tirana
1979	Partizan Tirana	Vlaznia

Austria

Austria's failure to qualify for the finals of the 1980 European Championship came as one of the tournament's great surprises. Two years earlier a famous victory over West Germany in the World Cup finals in Argentina had revived memories of the days when Austria were formidable in world football.

In 1902, in Vienna, Austria beat Hungary in the first full international between two non-British nations. Three years later Austria joined FIFA, though they declined to enter the first World Cup in 1930. Fostered by Hugo Meisl and the coaching skills of Jimmy Hogan, Austria produced the Wunderteam in the 1930s. In 1932 they lost a memorable international at Stamford Bridge, 4-3, but four years later they beat England 2-1 in Vienna. In the interim Austria had reached the semi-final of the 1934 World Cup, with Matthias Sindelar a majestic figure in attack, but they went down to Italy.

In 1954 a new Austria, with Ernst Ocwirk, Ernst Happel and Gerd Hanappi in key roles, again made an impact on the World Cup. Austria's power in attack brought a 5-0 win over Czechoslovakia and a remarkable 7-5 success over Switzerland, before the aggression of Germany reversed the tide; Austria lost 6-1 in the semi-final, but recovered to beat Uruguay to win third place.

AUSTRIA

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1912	Rapid Vienna	.....
1913	Rapid Vienna	.....
1914	WAF	.....
1915	WAC	.....
1916	Rapid Vienna	.....
1917	Rapid Vienna	.....
1918	Florisdorfer AC	.....
1919	Rapid Vienna	Rapid Vienna
1920	Rapid Vienna	Rapid Vienna
1921	Rapid Vienna	Amateure
1922	Wiener Sportklub	WAF
1923	Rapid Vienna	Sportklub
1924	Amateure	Amateure
1925	Hakoah Vienna	FK Austria
1926	FK Austria	FK Austria
1927	SK Admira	Rapid Vienna
1928	SK Admira	SK Admira
1929	Rapid Vienna	First Vienna
1930	Rapid Vienna	First Vienna
1931	First Vienna	WAC
1932	SK Admira	SK Admira
1933	First Vienna	FK Austria
1934	SK Admira	SK Admira
1935	Rapid Vienna	FK Austria
1936	SK Admira	FK Austria
1937	SK Admira	First Vienna
1938	Rapid Vienna	WAC
1939	SK Admira	.....
1940	Rapid Vienna	.....
1941	Rapid Vienna	.....
1942	First Vienna	.....
1943	First Vienna	.....
1944	First Vienna	.....
1945	*Not completed*	.....

Though Austria qualified again for the finals in 1958, it was 20 years before they reappeared on the world stage in Argentina.

Austria's club football has suffered from financial insecurity. The country continues to produce quality players but cannot pay them enough to stay in the Austrian League. Of the 1978 side Krankl, Kreuz and Jara were all lost to Austrian football for various periods. In 1974 the First Division was reduced to 10 clubs to form a super-league, a process of concentration already helped by regular amalgamation between clubs to make ends meet. But attendances continue to decline, and the regular departure of the best players to more lucrative work in West Germany and Holland restricts the appeal of even a super-league. FK Austria/WAC, who lost to Anderlecht in the Cup Winners Cup in 1978, remain the only Austrian club to reach a major European final.

Hans Krankl, Austria's World Cup star.

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1946	Rapid Vienna	Rapid Vienna
1947	Wacker Vienna	Wacker Austria
1948	Rapid Vienna	FK Austria
1949	FK Austria	FK Austria
1950	FK Austria	.....
1951	Rapid Vienna	.....
1952	Rapid Vienna	.....
1953	FK Austria	.....
1954	Rapid Vienna	.....
1955	FK Austria	.....
1956	Rapid Vienna	.....
1957	Rapid Vienna	.....
1958	Wiener Sportklub	.....
1959	Wiener Sportklub	Wiener Sportklub
1960	Rapid Vienna	FK Austria
1961	FK Austria	Rapid Vienna
1962	FK Austria	FK Austria
1963	FK Austria	FK Austria
1964	Rapid Vienna	SK Admira
1965	Linz ASK	Linz ASK
1966	Admira-Energie	Admira-Energie
1967	Rapid Vienna	FK Austria
1968	Rapid Vienna	Rapid Vienna
1969	FK Austria	Rapid Vienna
1970	FK Austria	Wacker Innsbruck
1971	Wacker Innsbruck	FK Austria
1972	T-S Innsbruck	Rapid Vienna
1973	T-S Innsbruck	T-S Innsbruck
1974	VOEST Linz	FK Austria
1975	T-S Innsbruck	T-S Innsbruck
1976	FK Austria/WAC	Rapid Vienna
1977	T-S Innsbruck	FK Austria/WAC
1978	FK Austria/WAC	T-S Innsbruck
1979	FK Austria/WAC	T-S Innsbruck

Belgium

Two superb goals by François van der Elst gave Belgium a splendid end to the 1970s. Scored against Scotland at Hampden Park, they confirmed Belgium as qualifiers for the 1980 European Championship finals. In that successful side 35-year-old Wilfred van Moer organized the midfield just as skilfully as he had 10 years before when Belgium qualified for the 1970 World Cup finals in Mexico. A broken leg kept him out of the final stages of the 1972 European Championship, but Belgium still finished third.

Though Belgium's inability to overcome Holland in crucial internationals restricted the progress of the national team through much of the 1970s, Anderlecht, in particular, made a great impact at club level. With Van der Elst and Rob Rensenbrink in their attack, the Brussels side won the Cup Winners Cup in 1976 and 1978, and in 1977 were runners-up to Hamburg. In 1970 another Belgian-Dutch strike force of Paul van Himst and Jan Mulder took Anderlecht to the Fairs Cup final, where they narrowly lost to Arsenal. Bruges, while gaining a hat-trick of Belgian League titles, came runners-up in the 1976 UEFA Cup and the 1978 European Cup, on both occasions to Liverpool.

Belgium, traditionally drawing their players from the Flemish rather than French-speaking population, developed football in the middle of the 19th century; the Belgian FA was founded in 1895. In 1920 the Olympic Games was staged in Antwerp and Belgium won the football gold medal when Czechoslovakia walked off in the final in protest after a player had been sent off. Belgium also enjoyed a period of success after the Second World War with Mermans and Coppens two formidable strikers. They reached the finals of the 1954 World Cup where they held England to a 4-4 draw after trailing 3-1.

Flying action from Anderlecht's Paul van Himst, Belgium's most capped player.

BELGIUM

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1896	FC Liege	.....
1897	RC Brussels	.....
1898	FC Liege	.....
1899	FC Liege	.....
1900	RC Brussels	.....
1901	RC Brussels	.....
1902	RC Brussels	.....
1903	RC Brussels	.....
1904	Union St Gilloise	.....
1905	Union St Gilloise	.....
1906	Union St Gilloise	.....
1907	Union St Gilloise	.....
1908	RC Brussels	.....
1909	Union St Gilloise	.....
1910	Union St Gilloise	.....
1911	CS Bruges	.....
1912	Daring Brussels	RC Brussels
1913	Union St Gilloise	Union St Gilloise
1914	Daring Brussels	Union St Gilloise
1915-9	*No competition*	.....
1920	FC Bruges	.....
1921	Daring Brussels	.....
1922	Beerschot	.....
1923	Union St Gilloise	.....
1924	Beerschot	.....
1925	Beerschot	.....
1926	Beerschot	.....
1927	CS Bruges	CS Bruges
1928	Beerschot	.....
1929	Antwerp	.....
1930	CS Bruges	.....
1931	Antwerp	.....
1932	Lierse SK	.....
1933	Union St Gilloise	.....
1934	Union St Gilloise	.....
1935	Union St Gilloise	.....
1936	Daring Brussels	.....
1937	Daring Brussels	.....
1938	Beerschot	.....
1939	Beerschot	.....
1940	*No competition*	.....
1941	*No competition*	.....
1942	Lierse SK	.....
1943	Malines	.....
1944	Antwerp	.....
1945	*No competition*	.....
1946	Malines	.....
1947	Anderlecht	.....
1948	Malines	.....
1949	Anderlecht	.....
1950	Anderlecht	.....
1951	Anderlecht	.....
1952	FC Liege	.....
1953	FC Liege	.....
1954	Anderlecht	Standard Liege
1955	Anderlecht	Antwerp
1956	Anderlecht	Racing de Tournai
1957	Antwerp	.....
1958	Standard Liege	.....
1959	Anderlecht	.....
1960	Lierse SK	.....
1961	Standard Liege	.....
1962	Anderlecht	.....
1963	Standard Liege	.....
1964	Anderlecht	La Gantoise
1965	Anderlecht	Anderlecht
1966	Anderlecht	Standard Liege
1967	Anderlecht	Standard Liege
1968	Anderlecht	FC Bruges
1969	Standard Liege	Lierse SK
1970	Standard Liege	FC Bruges
1971	Standard Liege	Beerschot
1972	Anderlecht	Anderlecht
1973	FC Bruges	Anderlecht
1974	Anderlecht	SV Waregem
1975	RWD Molenbeek	Anderlecht
1976	FC Bruges	Anderlecht
1977	FC Bruges	FC Bruges
1978	FC Bruges	Beveren-Waas
1979	Beveren-Waas	Beerschot

BULGARIA

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1925	Vladislav Varna	.....
1926	Vladislav Varna	.....
1927	*No competition*	.....
1928	Slavia Sofia	.....
1929	Botev Plovdiv	.....
1930	Slavia Sofia	.....
1931	AS 23 Sofia	.....
1932	Sokol Varna	.....
1933	Levski Sofia	.....
1934	Vladislav Varna	.....
1935	SC Sofia	.....
1936	Slavia Sofia	.....
1937	Levski Sofia	.....
1938	Tichka Varna	.....
1939	Slavia Sofia	.....
1940	ZSK Sofia	.....
1941	Slavia Sofia	.....
1942	Levski Sofia	.....
1943	Slavia Sofia	.....
1944	*No competition*	.....
1945	Lokomotiv Sofia	.....
1946	Levski Sofia	Levski Sofia
1947	Levski Sofia	Levski Sofia
1948	CDNA Sofia	Lokomotiv Sofia
1949	Levski Sofia	Levski Sofia
1950	Levski Sofia	Levski Sofia
1951	CDNA Sofia	CDNA Sofia
1952	CDNA Sofia	Slavia Sofia
1953	Levski Sofia	Lokomotiv Sofia
1954	CDNA Sofia	CDNA Sofia
1955	CDNA Sofia	CDNA Sofia
1956	CDNA Sofia	Levski Sofia
1957	CDNA Sofia	Levski Sofia
1958	CDNA Sofia	Spartak Plovdiv
1959	CDNA Sofia	Levski Sofia
1960	CDNA Sofia	CDNA Sofia
1961	CDNA Sofia	CDNA Sofia
1962	CDNA Sofia	Botev Plovdiv
1963	Spartak Plovdiv	Slavia Sofia
1964	Lokomotiv Sofia	Slavia Sofia
1965	Levski Sofia	CSKA Sofia
1966	CSKA Sofia	Slavia Sofia
1967	Trakia Plovdiv	Levski Sofia
1968	Levski Sofia	Spartak Sofia
1969	CSKA Sofia	CSKA Sofia
1970	Levski-Spartak	Levski-Spartak
1971	CSKA Sofia	Levski-Spartak
1972	CSKA Sofia	CSKA Sofia
1973	CSKA Sofia	CSKA Sofia
1974	Levski-Spartak	CSKA Sofia
1975	CSKA Sofia	Slavia Sofia
1976	CSKA Sofia	Levski-Spartak
1977	Levski-Spartak	Levski-Spartak
1978	Lokomotiv Sofia	Marek Stanke
1979	Levski-Spartak	Levski-Spartak

Bulgaria

Three successes in the Balkan Cup represent the only trophies won by Bulgaria. Yet Bulgaria qualified for all World Cup final series between 1962 and 1974, and in CSKA Sofia the country has had one of the most regular qualifiers for the European Cup. Even in the Olympic Games, traditionally a happy hunting ground for Eastern European countries, Bulgaria has been able to do no better than finish third in 1956 and runners-up in 1968; even then the silver medal was tainted by three Bulgarians being sent off in the final against Hungary.

Bulgarian football has its roots in Turkey from where a group of students returning home spread the gospel of the game. In 1925 Bulgaria were admitted to FIFA and the first championship was completed. The first international resulted in a 6-0 defeat in Vienna against the already mighty Austrians, and in 1934 and 1938 Bulgaria were eliminated from the World Cup in the qualifying rounds.

In 1945, however, the Bulgarian FA fell under governmental control and eventually all players became employees of the state. The new regime heralded the growth of CSKA Sofia (formerly CDNA) the Army representative side, and Levski Sofia. In 1969 Levski merged with Spartak Sofia to become Levski-Spartak.

Bulgaria has produced a number of outstanding players, like Ivan Kolev, whose creative skills provided the fulcrum of the 1956 Olympic and the 1962 World Cup sides. Dimitar Yakimov of CSKA and Christo Bonev, an impressive midfield player in the 1974 side in Munich, both came from the same mould. But Bulgaria, sadly, never drew the full benefit from Georgi Asparoukhov, the superb striker who scored a marvellous solo goal at Wembley in 1968, but who was injured during both the 1966 and 1970 World Cup finals, and was tragically killed in a car crash in 1971.

Cyprus

On 14 February 1973 Cyprus shook off its mantle as one of the poorest of relations in international football to beat Northern Ireland in a World Cup qualifying match in Nicosia. The goalscorer, Antoniou, immediately became a hero on an island which follows the game with fanaticism.

In 1972-73 Omonia of Nicosia also scored a victory that lives in annals of Cypriot football when they overcame Waterford in the first round of the European Cup. More typical of the experience of the amateur sides from this small country—one which is regularly troubled by political unrest—came in the next round when Omonia lost 13-0 on aggregate to Bayern Munich.

Ten years earlier Apoel had suffered a similar experience in the Cup Winners Cup. In the first round they had produced a splendid 6-0 victory (6-1 on aggregate) over Gjoevik Lyn from Norway. That result was put into context in the next round when Apoel's visit to Sporting Lisbon resulted in a 16-1 defeat!

Cyprus football is controlled by the Greek community—until 1975 a Cypriot club competed in the Greek First Division—and traditionally the Greek League clubs cream off the best Cypriot players. Chetin Kaya, champions in 1951 and cup winners in 1952 and 1954, are the only Turkish-based club to have won honours in Cyprus. The occupation of part of the island by Turkey in 1974 resulted in a rival FA being established which was not recognized by FIFA. Consequently Anorthosis and Salamis, both First Division clubs, had to move their headquarters back into Greek-occupied territory to continue their existence. The Nicosia-based clubs have been the most successful in Cyprus, while the international side remains among the least successful in the world—their only point in the 1980 European Championship was a 1-1 draw with Rumania.

Czechoslovakia

England's elimination from the 1976 European Championships at the hands of Czechoslovakia, at the time an occasion for domestic soul-searching, was put into context when the Czechs went on to win the European title. The quality in their play overcame Holland in a bad-tempered semi-final; their temperament survived the loss of a two-goal lead, including a last-minute equalizer, to outmanoeuvre West Germany in the penalty competition that determined the outcome of the final. Panenka's icily-chipped winning kick typified their resilience.

Twice before Czechoslovakia had faltered on the brink of success—in the World Cup. In 1934 a goal from Puc gave them the lead in the final against Italy in Rome, but a freak equalizer and the passion of the home crowd finally deprived the Czechs of football's ultimate prize. In 1962 Josef Masopust struck the first blow again in the World Cup final in Chile, but disappointing goalkeeping from the usually excellent Schroif allowed Brazil to retain the Jules Rimet Trophy.

The nation made its early marks on international football as Bohemia. As Czechoslovakia, the possibility of a gold medal in the 1920 Olympic Games was surrendered when the team walked off in the final against

CYPRUS

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1935	Trust	Trust
1936	Apoel	Trust
1937	Apoel	Apoel
1938	Apoel	Trust
1939	Apoel	AEL Limassol
1940	Apoel	AEL Limassol
1941	AEL Limassol	Apoel
1942-4	*No competition*	*No competition*
1945	EPA Larnaca	EPA Larnaca
1946	EPA Larnaca	EPA Larnaca
1947	Apoel	Apoel
1948	Apoel	AEL Limassol
1949	Apoel	Anorthosis
1950	Anorthosis	EPA Larnaca
1951	Chetin Kaya	Apoel
1952	Apoel	Chetin Kaya
1953	AEL Limassol	EPA Larnaca
1954	Pezoporikos	Chetin Kaya
1955	AEL Limassol	EPA Larnaca
1956	AEL Limassol	*No competition*
1957	Anorthosis	*No competition*
1958	Anorthosis	*No competition*
1959	*No competition*	*No competition*
1960	Anorthosis	*No competition*
1961	Omonia	*No competition*
1962	Anorthosis	Anorthosis
1963	Anorthosis	Apoel
1964	*No competition*	*No competition*
1965	Apoel	Omonia
1966	Omonia	Apollon
1967	Olympiakos	Apollon
1968	AEL Limassol	Apoel
1969	Olympiakos	Apoel
1970	EPA Larnaca	Pezoporikos
1971	Olympiakos	Anorthosis
1972	Omonia	Omonia
1973	Apoel	Apoel
1974	Omonia	Omonia
1975	Omonia	Anorthosis
1976	Omonia	Apoel
1977	Omonia	Olympiakos
1978	Omonia	Apoel
1979	Omonia	Apoel

Belgium in protest against the decisions of the referee. Czechoslovakia also reached the final of the Olympic football tournament in 1964, but were beaten 2-1 by Hungary in Tokyo. In 1960 they had beaten Hungary by a point to win what proved to be the last (six-year) series of the Dr Gero Cup.

Before the Second World War football in Czechoslovakia operated on a professional basis, but in 1948 it came directly under the government, and as in other Eastern European countries the players became employees of the state.

Army side Dukla Prague became the first club to carry the Czech flag regularly into Europe (they also made an impact in the United States in the early 1960s in the International Soccer League) but it was Slovan Bratislava who became the first club to win a major title. And they took the 1969 European Cup Winners Cup in rather ironic circumstances.

It was the year after Russia's invasion of Czechoslovakia, and the political ramifications forced UEFA to redraw the opening round of the competition. In protest most Eastern European countries withdrew their entries but the Czechs remained in the tournament. Though Slovan were total outsiders they won through to the final in Basle, where their 3-2 win over Barcelona was a most popular success.

Slovan Bratislava and Spartak Trnava dominated Czech football in the late 1960s and early 1970s, but in 1977 Dukla re-emerged to lift the championship for the first time in 11 years.

In the 1970s the competitiveness of the international side that led to the European championship win in 1976 misfired in the two World Cups on either side; and in both 1974 and 1978 Czechoslovakia were drawn in qualifying groups that were won by Scotland. At Hampden Park the ferocity of the home support plus physical Scottish tactics overcame the Czech resistance in key games.

Czechoslovakia were back to more convincing form as they set out to retain their European Championship. They qualified for the 1980 finals in good style, overcoming both France and Sweden, both World Cup finalists in 1978. Ivo Viktor's long tenure in goal had ended, but coach Josef Venglos was able to call on an experienced core including Ondrus, Masny and Nehoda as survivors of 1976. To that the Czechs could ally the youthful promise of players like Stambacher and Vizek, and certainly their status among the major European football powers was rapidly being reaffirmed.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1912	Sparta Prague	.....
1913	Slavia Prague	.....
1914-8	*No competition*	.....
1919	Sparta Prague	.....
1920	Sparta Prague	.....
1921	Sparta Prague	.....
1922	Sparta Prague	.....
1923	Sparta Prague	.....
1924	Slavia Prague	.....
1925	Sparta Prague	.....
1926	Sparta Prague	.....
1927	Sparta Prague	.....
1928	Viktoria Zizkov	.....
1929	Slavia Prague	.....
1930	Slavia Prague	.....
1931	Slavia Prague	.....
1932	Sparta Prague	.....
1933	Slavia Prague	.....
1934	Slavia Prague	.....
1935	Slavia Prague	.....
1936	Sparta Prague	.....
1937	Slavia Prague	.....
1938	Sparta Prague	.....
1939	Sparta Prague	.....
1940	Slavia Prague	.....
1941	Slavia Prague	.....
1942	Slavia Prague	.....
1943	Slavia Prague	.....
1944	Slavia Prague	.....
1945	*No competition*	.....
1946	Sparta Prague	.....
1947	Slavia Prague	.....
1948	Sparta Prague	.....
1949	Slovan Bratislava	.....
1950	Slovan Bratislava	.....
1951	Slovan Bratislava	.....
1952	Sparta Prague	.....
1953	Dukla Prague	.....
1954	Sparta Prague	.....
1955	Slovan Bratislava	.....
1956	Dukla Prague	.....
1957	*No competition*	.....
1958	Dukla Prague	.....
1959	Inter Bratislava	.....
1960	Hradec Kralove	.....
1961	Dukla Prague	Dukla Prague
1962	Dukla Prague	Slovan Bratislava
1963	Dukla Prague	Slovan Bratislava
1964	Dukla Prague	Sparta Prague
1965	Sparta Prague	Dukla Prague
1966	Dukla Prague	Dukla Prague
1967	Sparta Prague	Spartak Trnava
1968	Spartak Trnava	Slovan Bratislava
1969	Spartak Trnava	Dukla Prague
1970	Slovan Bratislava	TJ Gottwaldov
1971	Slovan Bratislava	Spartak Trnava
1972	Spartak Trnava	Sparta Prague
1973	Spartak Trnava	Banik Ostrava
1974	Slovan Bratislava	Slovan Bratislava
1975	Slovan Bratislava	Spartak Trnava
1976	Banik Ostrava	Sparta Prague
1977	Dukla Prague	Lokomotiv Kosice
1978	Zbrojovka Brno	Banik Ostrava
1979	Dukla Prague	Lokomotiv Kosice

Midfielder Koloman Gogh, here taking on Luxembourg's Niro Wagner in a 1979 European Championship qualifier, was one of Czechoslovakia's heroes in the 1976 final.

Denmark

On three occasions—in 1908, 1912 and 1960—Denmark, who only adopted professionalism in 1978, were runners-up in the Olympic Games. Considering the size of the country, that impact and the continual supply of players good enough to become professionals in other European countries represents a remarkable achievement.

Nils Middelboe, who became captain of Chelsea around the time of the First World War, was the first Danish player to make a great impact abroad. More recently, Henning Jensen played for Borussia Moenchengladbach, Real Madrid and Ajax while Soren Lerby and Frank Arnesen were also key figures in Ajax's European Cup campaign of 1979-80. Above all there is Allan Simonsen, with Barcelona after Borussia, and European Footballer of the Year in 1977.

It was the British influence at the end of the 19th century that helped to develop the game in Denmark, and a Danish side played Greece in an exhibition match at the first modern Olympics in 1896. Also in Greece in 1906, Denmark won the gold medal at the unofficial intermediate games.

Most of Denmark's early internationals, however, were played against their northern

neighbours, and they won the now-defunct Scandinavian Championship in 1929.

In 1972 Denmark proved to be a major stumbling block to the Eastern European nations who totally dominate the Olympic Games, and in a group match they drew 1-1 with Poland—who went on to win the gold medal with virtually the same set of players who came third in the World Cup in Munich in 1974. But the absence of professionalism has always hindered Denmark in the World Cup—they have never qualified for the finals—and in the major European club tournaments.

The clubs from Copenhagen have dominated the League Championship which began in 1913, though the Cup has had a wider range of winners. Even with professionalism it is hard to envisage that the standard of play and the limited economic resources will ever be enough to keep the best players in Denmark. But as England discovered in two close games in the European Championship, Denmark's national side can still compete with the best when they are able to call regularly on all their exported stars. Despite finishing bottom of the group they scored 13 goals—more than Northern Ireland, Eire or Bulgaria.

DENMARK

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1913	KB Copenhagen	.....
1914	KB Copenhagen	.....
1915	*No competition*	.....
1916	BK 93	.....
1917	KB Copenhagen	.....
1918	KB Copenhagen	.....
1919	Akademisk	.....
1920	BK 1903	.....
1921	Akademisk	.....
1922	KB Copenhagen	.....
1923	Frem	.....
1924	BK 1903	.....
1925	KB Copenhagen	.....
1926	BK 1903	.....
1927	BK 93	.....
1928	*No competition*	.....
1929	BK 93	.....
1930	BK 93	.....
1931	Frem	.....
1932	KB Copenhagen	.....
1933	Frem	.....
1934	BK 93	.....
1935	BK 93	.....
1936	Frem	.....
1937	Akademisk	.....
1938	1903	.....
1939	BK 93	.....
1940	KB Copenhagen	KB Copenhagen
1941	Frem	.....
1942	BK 93	.....
1943	Akademisk	.....
1944	Frem	.....
1945	Akademisk	.....
1946	BK 93	.....
1947	Akademisk	.....
1948	KB Copenhagen	.....
1949	KB Copenhagen	.....
1950	KB Copenhagen	.....
1951	Akademisk	.....
1952	Akademisk	.....
1953	KB Copenhagen	.....
1954	Koge BK	.....
1955	Aarhus GF	Aarhus GF
1956	Aarhus GF	Frem
1957	Aarhus GF	Aarhus GF
1958	Vejle BK	Vejle BK
1959	Odense BK 09	Vejle BK
1960	Aarhus GF	Aarhus GF
1961	Esbjerg	Aarhus GF
1962	Esbjerg	Odense BK 09
1963	Esbjerg	Odense BK 09
1964	Odense BK 09	Esbjerg
1965	Esbjerg	Aarhus GF
1966	Hvidovre	Aalborg BK 85
1967	Akademisk	Randers Freja
1968	KB Copenhagen	Randers Freja
1969	BK 1903	Aalborg BK 85
1970	BK 1903	Aalborg BK 85
1971	Vejle BK	Odense BK 09
1972	Vejle BK	Vejle BK
1973	Hvidovre	Randers Freja
1974	KB Copenhagen	Vanlose 1F
1975	Koge BK	Vejle BK
1976	BK 1903	Esbjerg
1977	Odense BK 09	Vejle BK
1978	Vejle BK	Frem
1979	Esbjerg	BK 1903

England

For the first six decades of organized competition, the story of the game is largely that of the English (and, to a lesser extent, Scottish) Football Association, Cup and League. It was not until 1929 that the England team (professional, not amateur) was defeated by foreign opposition (in Spain), though actually after only 24 matches against non-UK opposition in fully 66 years.

Another 20 years elapsed before England's first home defeat by a non-UK side—Eire at Goodison Park on 21 September 1949. It can fairly be argued that this hardly counted as a foreign team as nine of its 11 members played in the Football League. Certainly a far more significant defeat was England's next at home four years later when Hungary cast their spells at Wembley and humiliated England 6-3. In Budapest the following year England suffered her heaviest ever defeat—7-1.

While these games are generally taken to signify the coming home to roost of various tactical and insular pigeons, such an analysis does scant justice to the Hungarians.

England, since that time, have certainly fallen from grace to the role of mere also-ran in international competition—with just one brief if glorious exception. That was the World Cup win of 1966, engineered by a man whose last international appearance had been in that game against the Hungarians at Wembley—Alf Ramsey.

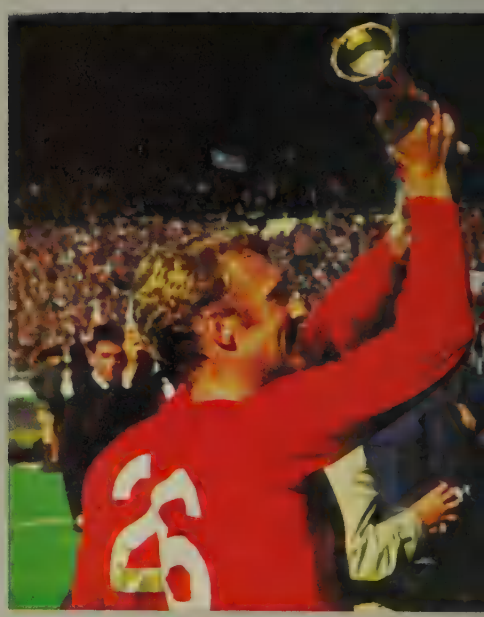
Apart from that lone success, English football has never even been moderately successful in international competition. It is worth remembering that England did not qualify once for the World Cup finals in the 1970s (the side were in Mexico as holders), a dreadful record for the fourth largest of all the recognized footballing nations, though the signs were that the reign of Ron Greenwood would bring better times.

Other World Cup and European Championship accounts have been little better than mediocre, and it was not until the performances of Liverpool and Nottingham Forest in the late 1970s that England finally had club sides to match any in the European Cup, despite massive success in the two less prestigious European competitions.

English football has provided the world

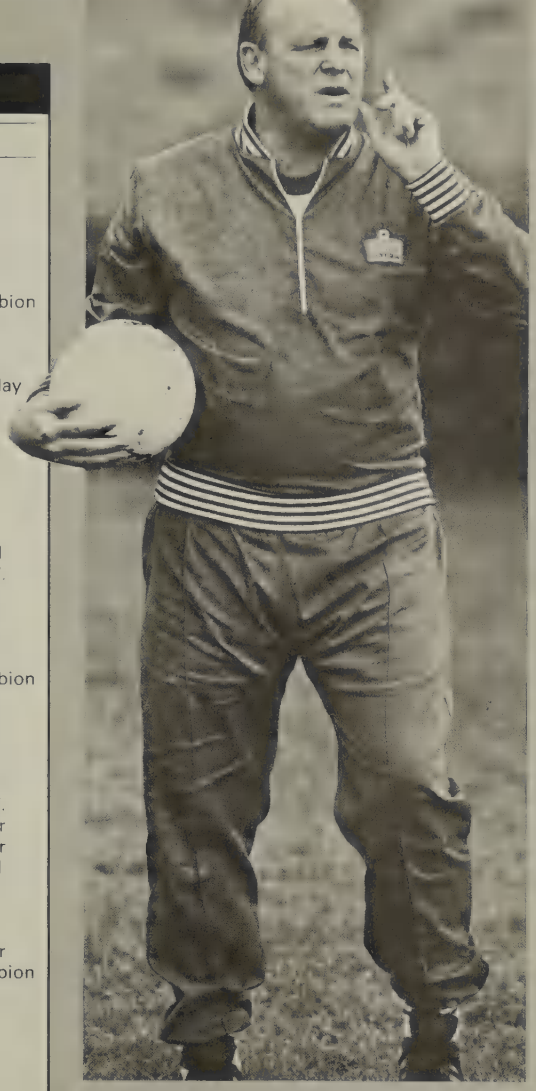
ENGLAND

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1872	.....	Wanderers
1873	.....	Wanderers
1874	.....	Oxford University
1875	.....	Royal Engineers
1876	.....	Wanderers
1877	.....	Wanderers
1878	.....	Wanderers
1879	.....	Old Etonians
1880	.....	Clapham Rovers
1881	.....	Old Carthusians
1882	.....	Old Etonians
1883	.....	Blackburn Olympic
1884	.....	Blackburn Rovers
1885	.....	Blackburn Rovers
1886	.....	Blackburn Rovers
1887	.....	Aston Villa
1888	.....	West Bromwich Albion
1889	Preston North End	Preston North End
1890	Preston North End	Blackburn Rovers
1891	Everton	Blackburn Rovers
1892	Sunderland	West Bromwich Albion
1893	Sunderland	Wolverhampton W.
1894	Aston Villa	Notts County
1895	Sunderland	Aston Villa
1896	Aston Villa	The Wednesday
1897	Aston Villa	Aston Villa
1898	Sheffield United	Nottingham Forest
1899	Aston Villa	Sheffield United
1900	Aston Villa	Bury
1901	Liverpool	Tottenham Hotspur
1902	Sunderland	Sheffield United
1903	The Wednesday	Bury
1904	The Wednesday	Manchester City
1905	Newcastle United	Aston Villa
1906	Liverpool	Everton
1907	Newcastle United	The Wednesday
1908	Manchester United	Wolverhampton W.
1909	Newcastle United	Manchester United
1910	Aston Villa	Newcastle United
1911	Manchester United	Bradford City
1912	Blackburn Rovers	Barnsley
1913	Sunderland	Aston Villa
1914	Blackburn Rovers	Burnley
1915	Everton	Sheffield United
1916-9	*No competition*	*No competition*
1920	West Brom Albion	Aston Villa
1921	Burnley	Tottenham Hotspur
1922	Liverpool	Huddersfield Town
1923	Liverpool	Bolton Wanderers
1924	Huddersfield Town	Newcastle United



Bobby Moore led England to World Cup success at Wembley in 1966.

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1925	Huddersfield Town	Sheffield United
1926	Huddersfield Town	Bolton Wanderers
1927	Newcastle United	Cardiff City
1928	Everton	Blackburn Rovers
1929	Sheffield W.	Bolton Wanderers
1930	Sheffield W.	Arsenal
1931	Arsenal	West Bromwich Albion
1932	Everton	Newcastle United
1933	Arsenal	Everton
1934	Arsenal	Manchester City
1935	Arsenal	Sheffield Wednesday
1936	Sunderland	Arsenal
1937	Manchester City	Sunderland
1938	Arsenal	Preston North End
1939	Everton	Portsmouth
1940-5	*No competition*	*No competition*
1946	*No competition*	Derby County
1947	Liverpool	Charlton Athletic
1948	Arsenal	Manchester United
1949	Portsmouth	Wolverhampton W.
1950	Portsmouth	Arsenal
1951	Tottenham Hotspur	Newcastle United
1952	Manchester United	Newcastle United
1953	Arsenal	Blackpool
1954	Wolverhampton W.	West Bromwich Albion
1955	Chelsea	Newcastle United
1956	Manchester United	Manchester City
1957	Manchester United	Aston Villa
1958	Wolverhampton W.	Bolton Wanderers
1959	Wolverhampton W.	Nottingham Forest
1960	Burnley	Wolverhampton W.
1961	Tottenham Hotspur	Tottenham Hotspur
1962	Ipswich Town	Tottenham Hotspur
1963	Everton	Manchester United
1964	Liverpool	West Ham United
1965	Manchester United	Liverpool
1966	Liverpool	Everton
1967	Manchester United	Tottenham Hotspur
1968	Manchester City	West Bromwich Albion
1969	Leeds United	Manchester City
1970	Everton	Chelsea
1971	Arsenal	Arsenal
1972	Derby County	Leeds United
1973	Liverpool	Sunderland
1974	Leeds United	Liverpool
1975	Derby County	West Ham United
1976	Liverpool	Southampton
1977	Liverpool	Manchester United
1978	Nottingham Forest	Ipswich Town
1979	Liverpool	Arsenal



After failure to qualify for the 1974 and 1978 World Cups, Ron Greenwood moulded an enterprising side that turned in impressive performances in making the 1980 European finals in Rome one short of maximum points.

with perhaps three internationally renowned clubs—Arsenal, Manchester United and Liverpool—plus Aston Villa and Newcastle United, who have claims to have been the best club sides in the world for a period of considerable domestic eminence, Villa in the last decade of the 19th century and Newcastle in the first of the 20th.

Liverpool, given their successes of the 1960s and 1970s in the face of tougher competition, are the greatest of the three. In 1980 they won their 12th League Championship (their fifth since 1973) to complement their two European Cups and two UEFA Cups in that decade.

Only Arsenal, next in line with eight League titles, have ever really matched that dominance with their five Championships (including one of only two hat-tricks) and two FA Cup wins in the 1930s. Manchester United have, however, probably the most famous name internationally, largely due to the Munich air crash of 1958 which wiped out most of a side which had become favourites to be the first club to defeat mighty Real Madrid in the European Cup. In the subsequent decade they took two Championships, the FA Cup and the European Cup but their reputation was based on their style and stars—notably Best, Law and Charlton, who were all elected European Footballer of the Year—rather than on their results. In the 1970s, for instance, they won just one trophy—the FA Cup that denied Liverpool their ambitious double and treble in 1977.

Finland

The absence of full-time professionalism in Finland has restricted the development of football in a country that has nevertheless produced competitive teams. England's failure to beat Finland by more than 2-1 at Wembley in the World Cup qualifiers in 1976 was partly responsible for Italy's superior goal difference at the end of the group.

The fact that the Finnish season runs from April to October because of the weather has proved to be another handicap, with important international and club matches sometimes having to be played in the close season.

FINLAND

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1908	Unitas Helsinki	
1909	PUS Helsinki	
1910	Abo IFK	
1911	JK Helsinki	
1912	JK Helsinki	
1913	KJF Turku	
1914	*No competition*	
1915	KJF Helsinki	
1916	KJF Helsinki	
1917	JK Helsinki	
1918	JK Helsinki	
1919	JK Helsinki	
1920	Abo IFK	
1921	PS Helsinki	
1922	PS Helsinki	
1923	JK Helsinki	
1924	Abo IFK	
1925	JK Helsinki	
1926	PS Helsinki	
1927	PS Helsinki	
1928	Turun PS Turku	
1929	PS Helsinki	
1930	IFK Helsinki	
1931	IFK Helsinki	
1932	PS Helsinki	
1933	IFK Helsinki	
1934	PS Helsinki	
1935	PS Helsinki	
1936	JK Helsinki	
1937	IFK Helsinki	
1938	JK Helsinki	
1939	Turun PS Turku	
1940	Sudet Helsinki	
1941	Turun PS Turku	
1942	HT Helsinki	
1943	*No competition*	
1944	IFK Vaasa	
1945	Turan PS Turku	
1946	IFK Vaasa	
1947	IFK Helsinki	
1948	PS Vaasa	
1949	Turun PS Turku	
1950	Ilves-Kissat	
1951	Kotkan TP	
1952	Kotkan TP	
1953	IFK Vaasa	
1954	Pentterit Helsinki	
1955	IFK Helsinki	Valkeakosken Haka
1956	PS Kuopion	Pallo-Peikot
1957	PS Helsinki	IF Drott
1958	PS Kuopion	Kotkan TP
1959	IFK Helsinki	Valkeakosken Haka
1960	Valkeakosken Haka	Valkeakosken Haka
1961	IFK Helsinki	Kotkan TP
1962	Valkeokosken Haka	PS Helsinki
1963	Lahden Reipas	Valkeakosken Haka
1964	JK Helsinki	Lahden Reipas
1965	Valkeakosken Haka	Abo IFK
1966	PS Kuopion	HJK Helsinki
1967	Lahden Reipas	Kotkan TP
1968	Turun PS Turku	PS Kuopion
1969	Kokkolan PV	Valkeakosken Haka
1970	Lahden Reipas	Mikkelin Pallokissat
1971	Turun PS Turku	Mikkelin Pallokissat
1972	Turun PS Turku	Lahden Reipas
1973	HJK Helsinki	Lahden Reipas
1974	PS Kuopion	Lahden Reipas
1975	Turun PS Turku	Lahden Reipas
1976	PS Kuopion	Lahden Reipas
1977	Valkeakosken Haka	Valkeakosken Haka
1978	HJK Helsinki	Lahden Reipas
1979	Oulun Palloseura	Ilves Tampere

Internationally Finland's record is poor, and judges them the weakest of the Scandinavian countries—though they won the Scandinavian Championship in 1963. The First Division comprises 12 clubs, none of whom has established a consistent domination. Lahden Reipas, however, won the cup competition five years in succession from 1972-76.

In 1979 St Etienne bought French football's golden boy Michel Platini—seen here in action against FK Austria—in a bid to regain their dominance of the recent past.

FRANCE

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1918	.....	Olympique d Pantin
1919	.....	CAS Genereaux
1920	.....	CA Paris
1921	.....	Red Star Paris
1922	.....	Red Star Paris
1923	.....	Red Star Paris
1924	.....	Olympique M'seille
1925	.....	CAS Genereaux
1926	.....	Olympique M'seille
1927	.....	Olympique M'seille
1928	.....	Red Star Paris
1929	.....	SO Montpelier
1930	.....	Sete
1931	.....	Club Francais
1932	.....	Cannes
1933	Lille OSC	Excelsior Roubaix
1934	Sete	Sete
1935	Sochaux	Olympique M'seille
1936	Racing Club Paris	Racing Club Paris
1937	Olympique M'seille	Sochaux
1938	Sochaux	Olympique M'seille
1939	Sete	Racing Club Paris
1940	*No competition*	Racing Club Paris
1941	*No competition*	Girondins Bordeaux
1942	*No competition*	Red Star Paris
1943	*No competition*	Olympique M'seille
1944	*No competition*	Nancy-Lorraine
1945	*No competition*	Racing Club Paris
1946	Lille OSC	Lille OSC
1947	CO Roubaix-T'coing	Lille OSC
1948	Olympique M'seille	Lille OSC
1949	Stade de Reims	Racing Club Paris
1950	Girondins Bordeaux	Stade de Reims
1951	OGC Nice	RC Strasbourg
1952	OGC Nice	OGC Nice
1953	Stade de Reims	Lille OSC
1954	Lille OSC	OGC Nice
1955	Stade de Reims	Lille OSC
1956	OGC Nice	UA Sedan-Torcy
1957	Saint Etienne	Toulouse
1958	Stade de Reims	Stade de Reims
1959	OGC Nice	Le Havre AC
1960	Stade de Reims	AS Monaco
1961	AS Monaco	UA Sedan-Torcy
1962	Stade de Reims	Saint Etienne
1963	AS Monaco	AS Monaco
1964	Saint Etienne	Olympique Lyon
1965	Nantes	Stade Rennais
1966	Nantes	RC Strasbourg
1967	Saint Etienne	Olympique Lyon
1968	Saint Etienne	Saint Etienne
1969	Saint Etienne	Olympique M'seille
1970	Saint Etienne	Saint Etienne
1971	Olympique M'seille	Stade Rennais
1972	Olympique M'seille	Olympique M'seille
1973	Nantes	Olympique Lyon
1974	Saint Etienne	Saint Etienne
1975	Saint Etienne	Saint Etienne
1976	Saint Etienne	Olympique M'seille
1977	Nantes	Saint Etienne
1978	AS Monaco	Nancy-Lorraine
1979	RC Strasbourg	Nantes

France

Though France's influence on football has been enormous, the nation has not yet been able to capitalize, on the field, on the inventiveness of its administrators. Jules Rimet saw his own concept of a World Cup become reality; Robert Guerin became the first president of FIFA. Gabriel Hanot, a former French international, used his position as editor of the sports paper *L'Equipe* to outline an idea for a competition between the champion clubs of each European nation; Henri Delaunay was the founding father of the European Nations Cup, later the European Championship.

Yet France have never won any of the trophies that their thinking created. In the World Cup their most impressive year came in 1958, when an attack inspired by Raymond Kopa produced a goalscorer of deadly instincts in Just Fontaine. His 13 goals in the finals remain a record and he scored in every game including the semi-final defeat by an irresistible Brazil.

Hopes were high for France in the 1978 finals with Michel Platini now in the Kopa role, but a much-disputed penalty cost them dear against Argentina in the tough group which also included Italy.

In the European Championship, England were decisively defeated over two legs in the qualifying rounds in the 1962–64 tournament, and France went on to reach the quarter-final, a stage also attained in 1968.

At club level the coaching of Albert Batteux, the trainer for France in the 1958 World Cup campaign, elevated Reims to the status of a top continental side in the late 1950s, when they were twice beaten by Real Madrid in European Cup finals. In 1976 St Etienne exhibited the same silky touch in their play to reach the final in Glasgow, but Bayern Munich's more functional approach brought the game's only goal. In the other French final appearance, Bastia of Corsica lost the 1978 UEFA Cup to Eindhoven.

Football in France has to fight a never-ending battle with rugby for popularity, a battle which is not helped by the lack of feeling for the game in the capital city. The famed Racing Club de Paris, who used to play regularly against the great Arsenal side of the 1930s, became a victim of Parisian soccer apathy, and though Paris St Germain have retained an interest in the first division for the capital they lack top level support.

The French League enjoys a reputation for open football and is prepared to add to its glamour by introducing foreign players like Johnny Rep, the Dutch international, who linked up with Platini at St Etienne in 1979. But the failure to qualify for the finals of the 1980 European Championship was a great blow to a nation which has given so much to the game.

EAST GERMANY

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1948	SG Planitz	.....
1949	Union Halle	Wag'nbau N-Dessau
1950	Horch Zwickau	EHW Thale
1951	Chemie Leipzig	*No competition*
1952	Turbine Halle	VP Dresden
1953	Dynamo Dresden	*No competition*
1954	Turbine Erfurt	ASK Vorwaerts
1955	Turbine Erfurt	Karl-Marx-Stadt
1956	Karl-Marx-Stadt	Chemie Halle-Leuna
1957	Karl-Marx-Stadt	Lokomotiv Leipzig
1958	ASK Vorwaerts	Einheit Dresden
1959	Karl-Marx-Stadt	Dynamo Berlin
1960	ASK Vorwaerts	Motor Jena
1961	Empor Rostock	Motor Jena
1962	ASK Vorwaerts	Chemie Halle
1963	Motor Jena	Motor Zwickau
1964	Chemie Leipzig	Aufbau Magdeburg
1965	ASK Vorwaerts	Aufbau Magdeburg
1966	ASK Vorwaerts	Chemie Leipzig
1967	Karl-Marx-Stadt	Motor Zwickau
1968	Carl Zeiss Jena	Union Berlin
1969	ASK Vorwaerts	FC Magdeburg
1970	Carl Zeiss Jena	ASK Vorwaerts
1971	Dynamo Dresden	Dynamo Dresden
1972	FC Magdeburg	Carl Zeiss Jena
1973	Dynamo Dresden	FC Magdeburg
1974	FC Magdeburg	Carl Zeiss Jena
1975	FC Magdeburg	Sachsenr'g Zwickau
1976	Dynamo Dresden	Lokomotiv Leipzig
1977	Dynamo Dresden	Dynamo Dresden
1978	Dynamo Dresden	FC Magdeburg
1979	Dynamo Berlin	FC Magdeburg

East Germany

East Germany's introduction into world football, after the nation's formation, was treated with suspicion. Between 1948, when the Football Federation was formed, and 1960, only World Cup and European Championship internationals were played. East Germany's first World Cup tie took place in 1958 against Wales in Leipzig, a match which produced a 2-1 victory but was not a stepping-stone to qualification.

The East Germans had to wait until 1974 to reach the finals, and in West Germany they reached the last eight, enjoying an historic win in their first ever meeting with the hosts and eventual winners. In Berlin, Jurgen Sparwasser's winning goal was joyously greeted by specially chosen supporters who had been allowed to cross the border to watch the match.

In common with other Eastern European countries, East Germany have also profited from being able to field their best players in Olympic tournaments. Bronze medallists in 1964 and 1972, they won gold in Montreal, earning a distinguished victory.

FC Magdeburg and Dynamo Dresden have been impressive competitors in Euro-

pean competitions, having dominated the East German League, and in 1974 Magdeburg won the Cup Winners Cup, beating holders AC Milan 2-0 in the final.

The events of the mid-1970s appeared to herald a great East German impact on the game, but with failure to reach the finals of the 1978 World Cup and the 1980 European Championships the country has not yet made the real transition from producing sides that are hard to beat rather than outright winners.

West Germany

In international football, at both club and national level, West Germany have a proud record as serious and successful competitors. Right from the outset—the German Football Association was founded in 1900, becoming affiliated as West Germany in 1954—their teams have always been renowned for their fitness, physical prowess and spirit; in more recent times, those qualities have been splendidly harnessed to a high degree of application and skill.

West Germany have won every honour in football—though surprisingly the first success in the Champions Cup (Bayern Munich in 1974) did not arrive until the competition was 19 years old. In the World Cup Germany's is a splendid record, first under Sepp Herberger, and then his former assistant, Helmut Schoen.

In 1954 it was Herberger who out-thought the mighty Hungary by fielding virtually a reserve side when the two teams met in a group match—and lost 8-3. When both reached the final Herberger still held his best cards and Germany overcame a two-goal deficit to win 3-2, a match which elevated the name of Helmut Rahn into history.

Twenty years later West Germany beat the world again—two years after a dominant performance in winning the European Championship. Gunter Netzer had pulled the strings in midfield in that success but by 1974 Wolfgang Overath had been recalled. Once more West Germany's competitive spirit made light of a stuttering start which included that pride-denting defeat by East Germany. In the final they again trailed, to Holland's first-minute penalty, but found that winning extra gear. For Schoen it was a fitting triumph, coming after his squad had finished second to England in 1966 and third in Mexico in 1970. West Germany were also beaten semi-finalists in 1958.

Bayern Munich's hat-trick of European Cup wins between 1974 and 1976 is the highlight of the impact of West German clubs in Europe—a rise in standards that dates back to the belated formation of the national Bundesliga in 1963, now fed by regional Second Divisions. Borussia Dortmund, Borussia Moenchengladbach (twice) and SV Hamburg have also won in Europe for West Germany, and the events of the 1979-80 UEFA Cup epitomized the strength in depth in the Bundesliga. The four semi-finalists, Eintracht Frankfurt, VfB Stuttgart, Bayern Munich and Borussia Moenchengladbach made the competition an all West German affair.

The manner of such success, and the high wages and lower taxes of the country now attract top British players and though Dave Watson spent an unhappy short period with Werder Bremen, the rewarding experiences of Kevin Keegan with Hamburg and Tony Woodcock with Cologne offered an attractive alternative to the best players in the Football League.

WEST GERMANY

Year	Champions*	Cup winners
1903	VfB Leipzig	.....
1904	*No competition*	.....
1905	Union 92 Berlin	.....
1906	VfB Leipzig	.....
1907	Freiburger FC	.....
1908	Viktoria 89 Berlin	.....
1909	Phoenix Karlsruhe	.....
1910	Karlsruhe FV	.....
1911	Viktoria 89 Berlin	.....
1912	Holstein Kiel	.....
1913	VfB Leipzig	.....
1914	SpV Furth	.....
1915-9	*No competition*	.....
1920	1FC Nuremberg	.....
1921	1FC Nuremberg	.....
1922	*Not decided*	.....
1923	SV Hamburg	.....
1924	1FC Nuremberg	.....
1925	1FC Nuremburg	.....
1926	SpV Furth	.....
1927	1FC Nuremberg	.....
1928	SV Hamburg	.....
1929	SpV Furth	.....
1930	Hertha-BSC Berlin	.....
1931	Hertha-BSC Berlin	.....
1932	Bayern Munich	.....
1933	Fortuna Dusseldorf	.....
1934	Schalke 04	.....
1935	Schalke 04	1FC Nuremberg
1936	1FC Nuremburg	VfB Leipzig
1937	Schalke 04	Schalke 04
1938	Hanover 96	Rapid Vienna
1939	Schalke 04	1FC Nuremberg
1940	Schalke 04	Dresden SC
1941	Rapid Vienna	Dresden SC
1942	Schalke 04	TSV Munich 1860
1943	Dresden SC	First Vienna
1944	Dresden SC	*No competition*
1945-7	*No competition*	*No competition*
1948	1FC Nuremberg	*No competition*
1949	VfR Mannheim	*No competition*
1950	VfB Stuttgart	*No competition*
1951	1FC Kaiserslautern	*No competition*
1952	VfB Stuttgart	*No competition*
1953	1FC Kaiserslautern	Rot-Weiss Essen
1954	Hanover 96	VfB Stuttgart
1955	Rot-Weiss Essen	Karlsruhe SC
1956	Borussia Dortmund	Karlsruhe SC
1957	Borussia Dortmund	Bayern Munich
1958	Schalke 04	VfB Stuttgart
1959	Eintracht Frankfurt	Schwarz-W's Essen
1960	SV Hamburg	Bor'sia M'gladbach
1961	1FC Nuremberg	Werder Bremen
1962	1FC Cologne	1FC Nuremberg
1963	Borussia Dortmund	SV Hamburg
1964†	1FC Cologne	TSV Munich 1860
1965	Werder Bremen	Bor'sia Dortmund
1966	TSV Munich 1860	Bayern Munich
1967	Eintracht Brunswick	Bayern Munich
1968	1FC Nuremberg	1FC Cologne
1969	Bayern Munich	Bayern Munich
1970	Bor'sia M'gladbach	Offenbach Kickers
1971	Bor'sia M'gladbach	Bayern Munich
1972	Bayern Munich	Schalke 04
1973	Bayern Munich	Bor'sia M'gladbach
1974	Bayern Munich	Eintracht Frankfurt
1975	Bor'sia M'gladbach	Eintracht Frankfurt
1976	Bor'sia M'gladbach	SV Hamburg
1977	Bor'sia M'gladbach	1FC Cologne
1978	1FC Cologne	1FC Cologne
1979	SV Hamburg	Fortuna Dusseldorf

*German League until 1944 †first Bundesliga winners

After leading West Germany to the European title in 1972, Franz Beckenbauer took his side to World Cup success in 1974 on Bayern's ground.

Greece

On 12 September 1979 a goal from Nikoloudis revamped the history of Greek football. It was enough to beat Russia in Athens and make Greece qualifiers for the finals of the 1980 European Championship—even though they had not scored a single goal in their three away games in a group that also contained Hungary, Finland and the USSR.

Greater emphasis on professionalism and the import of experienced British coaching has increased the standards in the Greek League despite difficult pitches and a lack of discipline on the field.

The success in the European Championship evoked memories of Greece's only other taste of genuine triumph. In 1971 Panathinaikos, along with Olympiakos the most traditional of Greek clubs, reached the final of the European Cup. Under the guidance of Ferenc Puskas, Panathinaikos eliminated Everton and Red Star Belgrade, both on away goals, in the quarter- and semi-finals. At Wembley Puskas's side lost 2-0 to Ajax but when the Dutch declined to participate in the World Club Championship, Panathinaikos eagerly took their place, losing narrowly to Nacional.

Panathinaikos continue to play an important part in the Greek League which is now composed of 18 clubs. The feeder system for a time allowed a representative from Cyprus and now both Crete and Rhodes are represented. Olympiakos Piraeus, however, with 20 championships and 17 cup wins up to 1979, are the country's most successful club.

GREECE

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1928	Aris Salonika	.....
1929	*No competition*	.....
1930	Panathinaikos	.....
1931	Olympiakos	.....
1932	Aris Salonika	AEK Athens
1933	Olympiakos	Ethnikos
1934	Olympiakos	*No competition*
1935	*No competitio*	*No competition*
1936	Olympiakos	*No competition*
1937	Olympiakos	*No competition*
1938	Olympiakos	*No competition*
1939	AEK Athens	AEK Athens
1940	AEK Athens	Panathinaikos
1941-5	*No competitior*	*No competition*
1946	Aris Salonika	*No competition*
1947	Olympiakos	Olympiakos
1948	Olympiakos	Panathinaikos
1949	Panathinaikos	AEK Athens
1950	*No competition*	AEK Athens
1951	Olympiakos	Olympiakos
1952	*No competition*	Olympiakos
1953	Panathinaikos	Olympiakos
1954	Olympiakos	Olympiakos
1955	Olympiakos	Panathinaikos
1956	Olympiakos	AEK Athens
1957	Olympiakos	Olympiakos
1958	Olympiakos	Olympiakos
1959	Olympiakos	Olympiakos
1960	Panathinaikos	Olympiakos
1961	Panathinaikos	Olympiakos
1962	Panathinaikos	Olympiakos
1963	AEK Athens	Olympiakos
1964	Panathinaikos	AEK Athens
1965	Panathinaikos	Olympiakos
1966	Olympiakos	AEK Athens
1967	Olympiakos	Panathinaikos
1968	AEK Athens	Olympiakos
1969	Panathinaikos	Panathinaikos
1970	Panathinaikos	Aris Salonika
1971	AEK Athens	Olympiakos
1972	Panathinaikos	PAOK Salonika
1973	Olympiakos	Olympiakos
1974	Olympiakos	PAOK Salonika
1975	Olympiakos	Olympiakos
1976	PAOK Salonika	Heraklis Salonika
1977	Panathinaikos	Panathinaikos
1978	AEK Athens	AEK Athens
1979	AEK Athens	Panionios

Holland

Holland's rise from a country which had no professional football until 1954 to a major soccer nation has been both spectacular and swift. At the core of the growth was a supremely talented generation of players who first lifted Ajax to become the best club in Europe and then made Dutch football a real force in the world game.

Johan Cruyff, Piet Keizer, Ruud Krol, Wim Suurbier, Johan Neeskens, Arie Haan and Johnny Rep matured together in Amsterdam with Ajax. As all but Krol sought fortune to go with their fame in other European countries most of the group were reunited for two marvellous World Cup campaigns which surely would have brought success had they not twice had the misfortune of meeting the host nation in the final.

Cruyff, Suurbier and Keizer had all been in the young Ajax team which surprisingly reached the European Cup final in 1969. Though their naïve approach cost them dear in a 4-1 defeat by AC Milan in Madrid, Ajax were mature and battle-hardened by the time they swept aside Europe's best in their hat-trick of triumphs from 1971.

In 1970 Feyenoord, Ajax's principal rival in the Dutch League, had become the first winners from Holland of a major club trophy. Superbly marshalled by their sweeper Rinus Israel and their Swedish international forward, Ove Kindvall, Feyenoord took the European Cup to Rotterdam.

Dutch football, however, has been more than merely successful. Its free-flowing 'total' style, exemplified by the genius of Cruyff, offered an exciting innovation in world football, and the nature of Holland's displays in the 1974 World Cup lives in the memory more strongly than the success of West Germany. Though the independent spirit of the Dutch players, which causes regular disputes about money and availability, was in evidence again in Argentina, Holland timed their challenge almost to perfection. Even without Cruyff they came within a post (Rensenbrink's shot) of winning the final before losing to the hosts in extra time.

Holland's present place in the higher echelons of world football is in stark contrast to the amateur thinking that governed the game for so long after English textile workers had planted the first seeds in the 1860s. The game grew quickly and the Dutch won three successive Olympic bronze medals in 1908, 1912 and 1920.

As founder members of FIFA Holland competed regularly in international football, but with less success as professionalism grew elsewhere. Holland reached the final stages of the World Cups of 1934 and 1938 but were eliminated in the first round on both occasions. Puck van Heel of Feyenoord was the mainspring of the national team at this time, winning 64 caps, a record until overtaken by Krol in 1979.

Even after professionalism Holland took some time to shrug off the amateur philosophy, and in 1963 were still capable of suffering a humiliating defeat in the European Championship qualifying rounds by Luxembourg. Two years later Rinus Michels began his reign as manager of Ajax, fostered the talent of the young Cruyff, and the evolution began in Dutch football.

The only player from Ajax's heyday to survive the 1980s with the club, Ruud Krol became Holland's most capped player.

Hungary

Hungary's football will always be most remembered for producing what was possibly the world's greatest team. Between 1950 and 1954 Hungary played 34 international matches undefeated, a run which included winning the Olympic gold medal in 1952 and the utter and double destruction of England.

In November 1953, Hungary became the first team outside the British Isles to beat England on her own soil. The margin of victory, 6-3, flattered England as the skills and, especially, the tactics of the 'Magic

HOLLAND

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1898	RAP	.....
1899	RAP	RAP
1900	HVV Den Haag	Velocitas Breda
1901	HVV Den Haag	HBS Den Haag
1902	HVV Den Haag	Haarlem
1903	HVV Den Haag	HVV Den Haag
1904	HBS Den Haag	HFC
1905	HVV Den Haag	VOC
1906	HBS Den Haag	Concordia Rot'dam
1907	HVV Den Haag	VOC
1908	Quick Den Haag	HBS Den Haag
1909	Sparta Rotterdam	Quick Den Haag
1910	HVV Den Haag	Quick Den Haag
1911	Sparta Rotterdam	Quick Den Haag
1912	Sparta Rotterdam	Haarlem
1913	Sparta Rotterdam	HFC
1914	HVV Den Haag	DFC
1915	Sparta Rotterdam	HFC
1916	Willem II Tilburg	Quick Den Haag
1917	Go Ahead Deventer	Ajax
1918	Ajax	RCH Haarlem
1919	Ajax	*No competition*
1920	Be Quick Groningen	CVV
1921	NAC Breda	Schoten
1922	Go Ahead Deventer	*No competition*
1923	RCH Haarlem	*No competition*
1924	Feyenoord	*No competition*
1925	HBS Den Haag	ZFC
1926	Enschede	Longa
1927	Heracles	VUC
1928	Feyenoord	RCH Haarlem
1929	PSV Eindhoven	*No competition*
1930	Go Ahead Deventer	Feyenoord
1931	Ajax	*No competition*
1932	Ajax	DFC
1933	Go Ahead Deventer	*No competition*
1934	Ajax	Velocitas Gron'gen
1935	PSV Eindhoven	Feyenoord
1936	Feyenoord	Roermond
1937	Ajax	Eindhoven
1938	Feyenoord	VSV
1939	Ajax	Wageningen
1940	Feyenoord	*No competition*
1941	Heracles	*No competition*
1942	ADO Den Haag	*No competition*
1943	ADO Den Haag	Ajax
1944	Volewijckers	Willem II Tilburg
1945	*No competition*	*No competition*
1946	Haarlem	*No competition*
1947	Ajax	*No competition*
1948	BVV Scheidam	Wageningen
1949	SVV Scheidam	Quick Nijmegen
1950	Limburgia	PSV Eindhoven
1951	PSV Eindhoven	*No competition*
1952	Willem II Tilburg	*No competition*
1953	RCH Haarlem	*No competition*
1954	Eindhoven	*No competition*
1955	Willem II Tilburg	*No competition*
1956	Rapid JC Haarlem	*No competition*
1957	Ajax	Fortuna Geleen
1958	DOS Utrecht	Sparta Rotterdam
1959	Sparta Rotterdam	VVV Groningen
1960	Ajax	*No competition*
1961	Feyenoord	Ajax
1962	Feyenoord	Sparta Rotterdam
1963	PSV Eindhoven	Willem II Tilburg
1964	DWS Amsterdam	Fortuna Geleen
1965	Feyenoord	Feyenoord
1966	Ajax	Sparta Rotterdam
1967	Ajax	Ajax
1968	Ajax	ADO Den Haag
1969	Feyenoord	Feyenoord
1970	Ajax	Ajax
1971	Feyenoord	Ajax
1972	Ajax	Ajax
1973	Ajax	NAC Breda
1974	Feyenoord	PSV Eindhoven
1975	PSV Eindhoven	FC Den Haag
1976	PSV Eindhoven	PSV Eindhoven
1977	Ajax	Twente Enschede
1978	PSV Eindhoven	AZ 67 Alkmaar
1979	Ajax	Ajax

HUNGARY

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1901	BTC	.....
1902	BTC	.....
1903	FTC	.....
1904	MTK	.....
1905	FTC	.....
1906	*No competition*	.....
1907	FTC	.....
1908	MTK	.....
1909	FTC	.....
1910	FTC	MTK
1911	FTC	MTK
1912	FTC	MTK
1913	FTC	FTC
1914	MTK	MTK
1915-9	*No competition*	*No competition*
1920	MTK	*No competition*
1921	MTK	*No competition*
1922	MTK	FTC
1923	MTK	MTK
1924	MTK	*No competition*
1925	MTK	MTK
1926	FTC	Kispest
1927	Ferencvaros	Ferencvaros
1928	Ferencvaros	Ferencvaros
1929	Hungaria	*No competition*
1930	Ujpest Dozsa	Bocskai
1931	Ujpest Dozsa	III Ker
1932	Ferencvaros	Hungaria
1933	Ujpest Dozsa	Ferencvaros
1934	Ferencvaros	Soroksar
1935	Ujpest Dozsa	Ferencvaros
1936	Hungaria	*No competition*
1937	Hungaria	*No competition*
1938	Ferencvaros	*No competition*
1939	Ujpest Dozsa	*No competition*
1940	Ferencvaros	*No competition*
1941	Ferencvaros	Szolnok
1942	Vasas Csepel	Ferencvaros
1943	Vasas Csepel	Ferencvaros
1943-4	Nagyvarad	Ferencvaros
1944	Ferencvaros	*No competition*
1945	Ujpest Dozsa	*No competition*
1946	Ujpest Dozsa	*No competition*
1947	Ujpest Dozsa	*No competition*
1948	Vasas Csepel	*No competition*
1949	Ferencvaros	*No competition*
1949-0	Honved	*No competition*
1950	Honved	*No competition*
1951	Bastya	*No competition*
1952	Honved	Bastya
1953	Voros Lobogo	*No competition*
1954	Honved	*No competition*
1955	Honved	Vasas Budapest
1956	*Abandoned*	Ferencvaros
1957	Vasas Budapest	Ferencvaros
1958	MTK	Ferencvaros
1959	Vasas Csepel	*No competition*
1960	Ujpest Dozsa	*No competition*
1961	Vasas Budapest	*No competition*
1962	Vasas Budapest	*No competition*
1962-3	Ferencvaros	*No competition*
1963	Vasas Gyor	*No competition*
1964	Ferencvaros	Honved
1965	Vasas Budapest	Vasas Gyor
1966	Vasas Budapest	Vasas Gyor
1967	Ferencvaros	Vasas Gyor
1968	Ferencvaros	MTK
1969	Ujpest Dozsa	Ujpest Dozsa
1970	Ujpest Dozsa	Ujpest Dozsa
1971	Ujpest Dozsa	Ujpest Dozsa
1972	Ujpest Dozsa	Ferencvaros
1973	Ujpest Dozsa	Vasas Budapest
1974	Ujpest Dozsa	Ferencvaros
1975	Ujpest Dozsa	Ujpest Dozsa
1976	Ferencvaros	Ferencvaros
1977	Vasas Budapest	Diosgyor
1978	Ujpest Dozsa	Ferencvaros
1979	Ujpest Dozsa	Raba Eto Gyor

Magyars' wrought havoc. By the time of the return the following May, which Hungary won 7-1, the likes of Ferenc Puskas, Nandor Hidegkuti and Sandor Kocsis had become household names.

The end of the unbeaten run still seems inexplicable today. Hungary duly reached the 1954 World Cup final and established a two-goal lead—only to be beaten by West Germany.

They then went another 18 games without defeat before the uprising of 1956 broke up their marvellous side. Honved were on tour in Western Europe when the political upheaval took place: Puskas, Kocsis and Czibor chose not to return home.

Hungary's football history stretches back well into the 19th century, and Ferencvaros, the major club in Budapest, was founded in 1899. Jimmy Hogan, the Scottish coach who deeply influenced football thinking in Austria, was appointed to MTK in 1916 and helped lay the foundations for the skill which is traditionally part of the Hungarian game.

In 1934 the rivalry with Austria reached a new peak when the teams were paired the second round of the World Cup finals: Austria won 2-1. Four years later Hungary, with a forward line that included Sarosi and Titkos, reached the final. Both star attackers scored but Italy still rampaged to a 4-2 win.

As well as 1952, Hungary also reached the Olympic final in 1964, 1968 and 1972—winning the gold medal again on the first two occasions—but their teams have made little impact in recent years at full international level.

Ferencvaros (twice) and Ujpest Dozsa have both reached the finals of major European competitions—Ferencvaros winning the Fairs Cup in 1965—but the country has yet to provide a Champions Cup finalist.

Ujpest's seven successive championships from 1969 reflected their consistency, but without any real international success it remains the fate of every player in Hungary to be ill-compared with the days of Puskas and Kocsis.

Ferenc Puskas and Billy Wright lead out the sides before Hungary's 6-3 humbling of England at Wembley in 1953. Six months later they won 7-1 in Budapest.

ICELAND

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1912	KR Reykjavik	.....
1913	IA Fram	.....
1913	IA Fram	.....
1914	IA Fram	.....
1915	IA Fram	.....
1916	IA Fram	.....
1917	IA Fram	.....
1918	IA Fram	.....
1919	KR Reykjavik	.....
1920	Vikingur	.....
1921	IA Fram	.....
1922	IA Fram	.....
1923	IA Fram	.....
1924	Vikingur	.....
1925	IA Fram	.....
1926	KR Reykjavik	.....
1927	KR Reykjavik	.....
1928	KR Reykjavik	.....
1929	KR Reykjavik	.....
1930	Valur	.....
1931	KR Reykjavik	.....
1932	KR Reykjavik	.....
1933	Valur	.....
1934	KR Reykjavik	.....
1935	Valur	.....
1936	Valur	.....
1937	Valur	.....
1938	Valur	.....
1939	IA Fram	.....
1940	Valur	.....
1941	KR Reykjavik	.....
1942	Valur	.....
1943	Valur	.....
1944	Valur	.....
1945	Valur	.....
1946	IA Fram	.....
1947	IA Fram	.....
1948	KR Reykjavik	.....
1949	KR Reykjavik	.....
1950	KR Reykjavik	.....
1951	IA Akranes	.....
1952	KR Reykjavik	.....
1953	IA Akranes	.....
1954	IA Akranes	.....
1955	KR Reykjavik	.....
1956	Valur	.....
1957	IA Akranes	.....
1958	IA Akranes	.....
1959	KR Reykjavik	.....
1960	IA Akranes	KR Reykjavik
1961	KR Reykjavik	KR Reykjavik
1962	IA Fram	KR Reykjavik
1963	KR Reykjavik	KR Reykjavik
1964	IB Keflavik	KR Reykjavik
1965	KR Reykjavik	Valur
1966	Valur	KR Reykjavik
1967	Valur	KR Reykjavik
1968	KR Reykjavik	IB Vestmannaey
1969	IB Keflavik	IB Akureyri
1970	IA Akranes	IA Fram
1971	IB Keflavik	Vikingur
1972	IA Frem	IB Vestmannaey
1973	IB Keflavik	IA Fram
1974	IA Akranes	Valur
1975	IA Akranes	Valur
1976	Valur	Valur
1977	IA Akranes	Valur
1978	Valur	IA Akranes
1979	IB Vestmannaey	IA Fram

Iceland

In the 1970s Iceland showed that despite their short season (May to October) and a small number of top-class players they could still influence international football. With strong British coaching, notably from Tony Knapp, the former Leicester and Southampton centre-half, Iceland beat East Germany, Norway, Luxembourg and also Northern Ireland.

Domestically the players are restricted by the paucity of grass pitches and by a small first division of only eight clubs. Albert Gudmundsson, who played for Arsenal and AC Milan amongst other clubs, set a trend of the better players moving into Europe, and more recently Ausgei Sigurvinsson (Standard Liège) and also Petur Petursson (Feyenoord) have been successful in more competitive leagues. The capital city of Reykjavik has produced the most successful clubs—Fram, KR and Valur—challenged particularly by IB Keflavik and IA Akranes.

Northern Ireland

Like the history of the Republic of Ireland, the soccer story of what is now known as Northern Ireland has come to be dominated by political rather than sporting considerations. From October 1971 through to March 1975 no internationals were played in the province and European Championship and World Cup qualifying games took place in places as unlikely as Hull, Coventry and Sheffield.

Not only was this a blow to Irish pride; it also hurt the purse, as there was little incentive for the good people of Coventry to watch Ireland play Portugal at Highfield Road. Eventually soccer returned to Windsor Park but it was hard for the team and fans to regain the atmosphere of earlier, happier, times—until Billy Bingham's side beat Scotland 1-0 in 1980 to set them on the road to only their second outright success in the Home International Championship. A draw at Wembley was followed by a 1-0 win over Wales in Cardiff.

The previous Irish success was just before the First World War, in 1913–14. Wins against Wales at Wrexham and England at Middlesbrough gave Ireland the trophy, with a home draw against Scotland to finish matters off. It was the last time a single Irish side could be chosen; as soon as the war finished, the country was plunged into civil conflict. It was not for nine years that the Irish FA had another victory to celebrate, and by this time it controlled only a third of the players and a quarter of the territory that it had previously held sway over. In fact Northern Ireland (a title not actually adopted until 1954) won only 11 internationals between the wars. It was during that small number, however (against Wales in Belfast on 1 February 1930), that Linfield's Joe Bambrick, playing on his home ground, set up the scoring record for any UK international in a single game by grabbing six goals—a remarkable achievement considering Ireland's almost total lack of international success.

But the team's purple patch undoubtedly came at the end of the 1950s. A great 3-2 win at Wembley in 1957, on only their second visit, led to the World Cup finals in Sweden in 1958—the only time an Irish side had ever competed. Two wins against Czechoslovakia (including a dramatic play-off) and a draw against then World champions West Germany put them through to the quarter-finals, but by that stage injuries had played havoc

NORTHERN IRELAND

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1881	.....	Moyola Park
1882	.....	Queen's Island
1883	.....	Cliftonville
1884	.....	Distillery
1885	.....	Distillery
1886	.....	Distillery
1887	.....	Ulster
1888	.....	Cliftonville
1889	.....	Distillery
1890	.....	Gordon Highlanders
1891	Linfield	Linfield
1892	Linfield	Linfield
1893	Linfield	Linfield
1894	Glentoran	Distillery
1895	Linfield	Linfield
1896	Distillery	Distillery
1897	Glentoran	Cliftonville
1898	Linfield	Linfield
1899	Distillery	Linfield
1900	Belfast Celtic	Cliftonville
1901	Distillery	Cliftonville
1902	Linfield	Linfield
1903	Distillery	Distillery
1904	Linfield	Linfield
1905	Glentoran	Distillery
1906	Cliftonville/Distillery	Shelbourne
1907	Linfield	Cliftonville
1908	Linfield	Bohemians
1909	Linfield	Cliftonville
1910	Cliftonville	Distillery
1911	Linfield	Shelbourne
1912	Glentoran	Linfield
1913	Glentoran	Linfield
1914	Linfield	Glentoran
1915	Belfast Celtic	Linfield
1916	*No competition*	Linfield
1917	*No competition*	Glentoran
1918	*No competition*	Belfast Celtic
1919	*No competition*	Linfield
1920	Belfast Celtic	Shelbourne
1921	Glentoran	Glentoran
1922	Linfield	Linfield
1923	Linfield	Linfield
1924	Queen's Island	Queen's Island
1925	Glentoran	Distillery
1926	Belfast Celtic	Belfast Celtic
1927	Belfast Celtic	Ards
1928	Belfast Celtic	Willowfield
1929	Belfast Celtic	Ballymena
1930	Linfield	Linfield
1931	Glentoran	Linfield
1932	Linfield	Glentoran
1933	Belfast Celtic	Glentoran
1934	Linfield	Linfield
1935	Linfield	Glentoran
1936	Belfast Celtic	Linfield
1937	Belfast Celtic	Belfast Celtic
1938	Belfast Celtic	Belfast Celtic
1939	Belfast Celtic	Linfield
1940	Belfast Celtic	Ballymena
1941	*No competition*	Belfast Celtic
1942	*No competition*	Linfield
1943	*No competition*	Belfast Celtic
1944	*No competition*	Belfast Celtic
1945	*No competition*	Linfield
1946	*No competition*	Linfield

Terry Neill's goal at Wembley in 1972 gave Northern Ireland their first victory over England since 1957—and only their second success against England in 45 years.

and a very good French side won easily by 4-0. Nonetheless the team of Danny Blanchflower and Jimmy McIlroy had been one of the delights of the series and—like Wales—had gone a round further than either England or Scotland.

Republic of Ireland

It is unfortunately impossible to separate politics from football in assessing the international record of Irish football over the years. Unlike rugby, which manages quite capably to operate with a combined side, this small island has to split its resources and, arguably as a result, has never achieved anything of great importance in international competition.

The split effectively came in 1921, a time of civil war in Ireland though Westminster had effectively conceded the principle of Home Rule. The 1920 Irish League and Cup were the last competitions which were realistically open to sides from all over the island, and that year a near riot at a Cup semi-final between Belfast Celtic (Ulster's premier Catholic side) and Glentoran eventually led to both being eliminated and Dublin's Shelbourne being awarded the Cup.

The following year Shelbourne again reached the semi-finals, drew with the Lurgan (Ulster) club Glenavon in Belfast, but were then ordered to replay the game in Belfast. Because of the political situation, Shelbourne understandably refused to travel north again and Glenavon went through. This particular incident was the trigger for the southern clubs to get together and form a separate association and, with the Irish Free State established in June 1921, the Football Association of Ireland was created on 1 September that year.

Catholic teams from Belfast continued to enter the Dublin-based competitions for several years—indeed Alton United actually won the FA of Ireland Cup in 1923.

Two years later the new association was accepted by the home countries on condition that they changed the name to FA of the Irish Free State. FIFA also accepted this nomenclature, but the matter was raised again 30 years later when the Belfast-based association was finally persuaded to stop calling itself Ireland and adopt the title Northern Ireland. At that stage the Dublin association became the 'Republic of Ireland'.

Up to the time that the South declared itself a completely autonomous republic (in 1949) it had been quite common for players to appear for both countries (the most celebrated case being Johnny Carey, who played for both teams against England in the space of three days in 1946) but after this stage the two became totally independent. The Republic of Ireland celebrated in fine style with what remains their most celebrated victory: on 21 September 1949 they defeated England at Goodison and so inflicted on the mother of football her first home defeat by a foreign side. Not that the team was strictly 'foreign'—all but two had played in the Football League.

Sadly, since then Eire have had little to celebrate. Some good wins in the 1970s under Johnny Giles—against Poland in Poznan and 3-0 against Russia for instance—are little consolation for never having reached the final stages of any major competition.

As with Northern Ireland, nearly all the best players from the Republic find their way to English clubs, leaving the domestic scene one of dubious quality.

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1947	*No competition*	Belfast Celtic
1948	Belfast Celtic	Linfield
1949	Linfield	Derry City
1950	Linfield	Linfield
1951	Glentoran	Glentoran
1952	Glenavon	Ards
1953	Glentoran	Linfield
1954	Linfield	Derry City
1955	Linfield	Dundela
1956	Linfield	Distillery
1957	Glentoran	Glenavon
1958	Ards	Ballymena United
1959	Linfield	Glenavon
1960	Glenavon	Linfield
1961	Linfield	Glenavon
1962	Linfield	Linfield
1963	Distillery	Linfield
1964	Glentoran	Derry City
1965	Derry City	Coleraine
1966	Linfield	Glentoran
1967	Glentoran	Crusaders
1968	Glentoran	Crusaders
1969	Linfield	Ards
1970	Glentoran	Linfield
1971	Linfield	Distillery
1972	Glentoran	Coleraine
1973	Crusaders	Glentoran
1974	Coleraine	Ards
1975	Linfield	Coleraine
1976	Crusaders	Carrick Rangers
1977	Glentoran	Coleraine
1978	Linfield	Linfield
1979	Linfield	Cliftonville

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1922	St James Gate	St James Gate
1923	Shamrock Rovers	Alton United
1924	Bohemians	Athlone Town
1925	Shamrock Rovers	Shamrock Rovers
1926	Shelbourne	Fordsons
1927	Shamrock Rovers	Drumcondra
1928	Bohemians	Bohemians
1929	Shelbourne	Shamrock Rovers
1930	Bohemians	Shamrock Rovers
1931	Shelbourne	Shamrock Rovers
1932	Shamrock Rovers	Shamrock Rovers
1933	Dundalk	Shamrock Rovers
1934	Bohemians	Cork
1935	Dolphin	Bohemians
1936	Bohemians	Shamrock Rovers
1937	Sligo Rovers	Waterford
1938	Shamrock Rovers	St James Gate
1939	Shamrock Rovers	Shelbourne
1940	St James Gate	Shamrock Rovers
1941	Cork United	Cork United
1942	Cork United	Dundalk
1943	Cork United	Drumcondra
1944	Shelbourne	Shamrock Rovers
1945	Cork United	Shamrock Rovers
1946	Cork United	Drumcondra
1947	Shelbourne	Cork United
1948	Drumcondra	Shamrock Rovers
1949	Drumcondra	Dundalk
1950	Cork Athletic	Transport
1951	Cork Athletic	Cork Athletic
1952	St Patrick's Ath.	Dundalk
1953	Shelbourne	Cork Athletic
1954	Shamrock Rovers	Drumcondra
1955	St Patrick's Ath.	Shamrock Rovers
1956	St Patrick's Ath.	Shamrock Rovers
1957	Shamrock Rovers	Drumcondra
1958	Drumcondra	Dundalk
1959	Shamrock Rovers	St Patrick's Ath.
1960	Limerick	Shelbourne
1961	Drumcondra	St Patrick's Ath.
1962	Shelbourne	Shamrock Rovers
1963	Dundalk	Shelbourne
1964	Shamrock Rovers	Shamrock Rovers
1965	Drumcondra	Shamrock Rovers
1966	Waterford	Shamrock Rovers
1967	Dundalk	Shamrock Rovers
1968	Waterford	Shamrock Rovers
1969	Waterford	Shamrock Rovers
1970	Waterford	Bohemians
1971	Cork Hibernians	Limerick
1972	Waterford	Cork Hibernian
1973	Waterford	Cork Hibernian
1974	Cork Celtic	Finn Harps
1975	Bohemians	Home Farm
1976	Dundalk	Bohemians
1977	Sligo Rovers	Dundalk
1978	Bohemians	Shamrock Rovers
1979	Dundalk	Dundalk

ITALY

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1898	Genoa	.....
1899	Genoa	.....
1900	Genoa	.....
1901	AC Milan	.....
1902	Genoa	.....
1903	Genoa	.....
1904	Genoa	.....
1905	Juventus	.....
1906	AC Milan	.....
1907	AC Milan	.....
1908	Pro Vercelli	.....
1909	Pro Vercelli	.....
1910	Inter-Milan	.....
1911	Pro Vercelli	.....
1912	Pro Vercelli	.....
1913	Pro Vercelli	.....
1914	Casale	.....
1915	Genoa	.....
1916-9	*No competition*	.....
1920	Inter-Milan	.....
1921	Pro Vercelli	.....
1922	Novese (FIGC)	Vado
1922	Pro Vercelli (CGI)	.....
1923	Genoa	.....
1924	Genoa	.....
1925	Bologna	.....
1926	Juventus	.....
1927	Torino	.....
1928	Torino	.....
1929	Bologna	.....
1930	Ambrosiana-Inter	.....
1931	Juventus	.....
1932	Juventus	.....
1933	Juventus	.....
1934	Juventus	.....
1935	Juventus	.....
1936	Bologna	Torino
1937	Bologna	Genoa
1938	Ambrosiana-Inter	Juventus
1939	Bologna	Ambrosiana-Inter
1940	Ambrosiana-Inter	Fiorentina
1941	Bologna	Venezia
1942	AS Roma	Juventus
1943	Torino	Torino
1944	*No competition*	.....
1945	*No competition*	.....
1946	Torino	.....
1947	Torino	.....
1948	Torino	.....
1949	Torino	.....
1950	Juventus	.....
1951	AC Milan	.....
1952	Juventus	.....
1953	Inter-Milan	.....
1954	Inter-Milan	.....
1955	AC Milan	.....
1956	Fiorentina	.....
1957	AC Milan	.....
1958	Juventus	Lazio
1959	AC Milan	Juventus
1960	Juventus	Juventus
1961	Juventus	Fiorentina
1962	AC Milan	Napoli
1963	Inter-Milan	Atalanta
1964	Bologna	AS Roma
1965	Inter-Milan	Juventus
1966	Inter-Milan	Fiorentina
1967	Juventus	AC Milan
1968	AC Milan	Torino
1969	Fiorentina	AS Roma
1970	Cagliari	Bologna
1971	Inter-Milan	Torino
1972	Juventus	AC Milan
1973	Juventus	AC Milan
1974	Lazio	Bologna
1975	Juventus	Fiorentina
1976	Torino	Napoli
1977	Juventus	AC Milan
1978	Juventus	Inter-Milan
1979	AC Milan	Juventus

Italy

Twice winners of the World Cup, European Champions and with five clubs on the roll of European honours, Italy remains without doubt one of football's major powers.

Its domestic game retains a unique flavour, backed by big business and thus at times vulnerable to scandal. The distinctive style of play in Italy, based on the rigidity of the catenaccio defence with a low ratio of goals, rarely causes the passion of the support to wane, particularly in the two football capitals of Milan and Turin. The glamour of Italian football has been heightened, particularly in the 1960s, by the expensive importing of some of the world's best players, and in 1980 a ban on foreigners was again lifted.

Italy enjoyed a golden era in the 1930s, when an Olympic gold medal was sandwiched between the World Cup triumphs of 1934 and 1938. The presence of Mussolini fanning the passion in the home crowd made the first success globally unpopular, but no-one could deny Italy's right to the World Cup in France with Inter's Giuseppe Meazza at the helm of a superb side.

After the Second World War Italy found it hard to recapture the same glory. They could not overcome Northern Ireland in the qualifying groups for the 1958 World Cup, but an even greater humiliation lay in store in 1966, when they were eliminated after losing 1-0 to North Korea—a result greeted with such derision in Italy that even the somewhat fortunate success in the European Championship two years later could not obliterate its memory.

In 1970 Italy, with the gifted Sandro Mazzola in midfield, reached the World Cup final in Mexico City, only to lose 4-1 to a combination of Brazil's ability to beat a catenaccio defence, and Italy's own tiredness after a pulsating semi-final win over West Germany. In Argentina eight years later Italy again produced a realistic challenge but once more their obsession with defending rather than looking to add to a one-goal lead was exploited by Holland in a virtual semi-final, and by Brazil in the play-off for third place.

Yet such tactics have served Italian clubs well in the European competitions, with AC Milan and their rivals Internazionale each winning the European Cup twice in the 1960s. Fiorentina, AS Roma and Juventus have also been successful competitors in the European tournaments.

The Italian League system is based on two national divisions, Serie A and Serie B, at the top of a huge pyramid of regional football. With only 18 teams in the top division, Italy's best players face less physical demand in terms of matches played than their British counterparts.

But the pressure to win is arguably greater than anywhere else in the world, and off the

LUXEMBOURG

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1910	Racing Luxembourg	.....
1911	Sporting Lux'bourg	.....
1912	US Hollerich-B'voie	.....
1913	*No competition*	.....
1914	US Hollerich-B'voie	.....
1915	US Hollerich-B'voie	.....
1916	US Hollerich-B'voie	.....
1917	US Hollerich-B'voie	.....
1918	Fola Esch	.....
1919	Sporting Lux'bourg	.....
1920	Fola Esch	.....
1921	Jeunesse Esch	.....
1922	Fola Esch	Racing Luxembourg
1923	Red Boys Dif'dange	Fola Esch
1924	Fola Esch	Fola Esch
1925	Spora Luxembourg	Red Boys Dif'dange
1926	Red Boys Dif'dange	Red Boys Dif'dange
1927	US Luxembourg	Red Boys Dif'dange
1928	Spora Luxembourg	Spora Luxembourg
1929	Spora Luxembourg	Red Boys Dif'dange
1930	Fola Esch	Red Boys Dif'dange
1931	Red Boys Dif'dange	Red Boys Dif'dange
1932	Red Boys Dif'dange	Spora Luxembourg
1933	Red Boys Dif'dange	Progres Neidercorn
1934	Spora Luxembourg	Red Boys Dif'dange
1935	Spora Luxembourg	Jeunesse Esch
1936	Spora Luxembourg	Red Boys Dif'dange
1937	Jeunesse Esch	Jeunesse Esch
1938	Spora Luxembourg	Stade Dudelange
1939	Stade Dudelange	US Dudelange
1940	Stade Dudelange	Spora Luxembourg
1941-4	*No competition*	*No competition*
1945	Stade Dudelange	Progres Niedercorn

Roberto Bettega's header in Rome helped put England out of the 1978 World Cup.

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1946	Stade Dudelange	Jeunesse Esch
1947	Stade Dudelange	US Luxembourg
1948	Stade Dudelange	Stade Dudelange
1949	Spora Luxembourg	Stade Dudelange
1950	Stade Dudelange	Spora Luxembourg
1951	Jeunesse Esch	Sport Club Tetange
1952	National Schifflge	Red Boys Dif'dange
1953	Progres Niedercorn	Red Boys Dif'dange
1954	Jeunesse Esch	Jeunesse Esch
1955	Stade Dudelange	Fola Esch
1956	Sport Luxembourg	Stade Dudelange
1957	Stade Dudelange	Spora Luxembourg
1958	Jeunesse Esch	Red Boys Dif'dange
1959	Jeunesse Esch	US Luxembourg
1960	Jeunesse Esch	National Schifflge
1961	Spora Luxembourg	Alliance Dudelange
1962	US Luxembourg	Alliance Dudelange
1963	Jeunesse Esch	US Luxembourg
1964	Aris Bonnevoie	US Luxembourg
1965	Stade Dudelange	Spora Luxembourg
1966	Aris Bonnevoie	Spora Luxembourg
1967	Jeunesse Esch	Aris Bonnevoie
1968	Jeunesse Esch	US Rumelange
1969	Avenir Beggen	US Luxembourg
1970	Jeunesse Esch	US Luxembourg
1971	US Luxembourg	Jeun'se Hautcharage
1972	Aris Bonnevoie	Red Boys Dif'dange
1973	Jeunesse Esch	Jeunesse Esch
1974	Jeunesse Esch	Jeunesse Esch
1975	Jeunesse Esch	US Rumelange
1976	Jeunesse Esch	Jeunesse Esch
1977	Jeunesse Esch	Progres Niedercorn
1978	Progres Neidercorn	Progres Niedercorn
1979	Red Boys Dif'dange	Red Boys Dif'dange

field club discipline places great restriction on life outside football. On the field the knowledge that one goal so often decides a match increases the intensity of competition.

The big city clubs have dominated the Italian championship, but in 1970 Cagliari of Sardinia were champions thanks to the scoring prowess of Luigi Riva; and Paolo Rossi, the golden boy of Italian football in the late 1970s, played first with Lanerossi Vicenza and then with Perugia after being rejected by Juventus.

Liechtenstein

The tiny principality of Liechtenstein supports only seven major clubs, six of which compete in Swiss leagues. Liechtenstein was only registered with FIFA and UEFA in 1974, and has never produced a representative for a major European competition. Its only national side is at Under-21 level. In 1975 a cup tournament was established, and won in the first year by USV Eschen/Mauren. The 1,200 registered players are all amateurs, and the participation in Swiss football is restricted to the regional third and fourth divisions.

Luxembourg

Against great odds tiny Luxembourg continues to compete at international level, despite only the most sporadic success—like the 4-2 win over Portugal in 1961 (in Eusebio's first international) and a victory over Holland in the qualifying groups for the 1964 European Championship.

Football in Luxembourg is entirely amateur throughout the four major divisions, the first division of which is restricted to 12 clubs.

Luxembourg was affiliated to FIFA in 1910 and the following year lost its first international 4-1 at home to France. Jeunesse Esch have been the most successful club since the war but the standard of football has regularly been put into context by heavy defeats in the European competitions. Preparation is also handicapped by the shift-work of so many players in the industrial towns, making it difficult to hold full-scale training sessions. Luxembourg's best known player was Louis Pilot, who became a professional in Belgium and later managed the Luxembourg national side.

Malta

The inherent weakness in Maltese football has at times been compensated by the difficulty encountered by visiting clubs and countries. The island sports only one major stadium, at Gzira, where all the Maltese League matches are played. The sanded pitch which covers a rockbed has proved troublesome to those who are not used to it and has been responsible for a number of surprising results.

In February 1979 West Germany could only draw in Gzira in a European Championship qualifying game. Five years earlier West Germany had only won 1-0, as had England in 1971. Then the difference in standard was totally emphasized in the return match at Wembley when the only times Gordon Banks touched the ball were from four back passes!

In Malta itself there remains continual debate as to whether their teams should compete in Europe; rarely do they progress beyond the opening round, though club sides like Sliema Wanderers, Floriana and Valletta also benefit from their knowledge of the Gzira pitch—and several experienced sides have been happy to come away with a draw, invariably to win the second leg.

Originally a British colony, the growth of the game in Malta has been as a direct result of the British influence. Even now, the Maltese retain a passionate interest in British football and the Malta branches of the Manchester United and Leeds United supporters clubs are extremely active.

Malta play hosts to Wales on their tiny grassless pitch at Gzira in 1979.

MALTA

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1910	Floriana	.....
1911	*No competition*	.....
1912	Floriana	.....
1913	Floriana	.....
1914	Hamrun Spartans	.....
1915	Valletta United	.....
1916	*No competition*	.....
1917	St George's	.....
1918	Hamrun Spartans	.....
1919	KOMR Milizia	.....
1920	Sliema Wanderers	.....
1921	Floriana	.....
1922	Floriana	.....
1923	Sliema Wanderers	.....
1924	Sliema Wanderers	.....
1925	Floriana	.....
1926	Sliema Wanderers	.....
1927	Floriana	.....
1928	Floriana	.....
1929	Floriana	.....
1930	Sliema Wanderers	.....
1931	Floriana	.....
1932	Valletta	.....
1933	Sliema Wanderers	.....
1934	Sliema Wanderers	.....
1935	Floriana	Sliema Wanderers
1936	Sliema Wanderers	Sliema Wanderers
1937	Floriana	Sliema Wanderers
1938	Sliema Wanderers	Floriana
1939	Sliema Wanderers	Melita
1940	Sliema Wanderers	Sliema Wanderers
1941-4	*No competition*	*No competition*
1945	Valletta	Floriana
1946	Valletta	Sliema Wanderers
1947	Hamrun Spartans	Floriana
1948	Valletta	Sliema Wanderers
1949	Sliema Wanderers	Floriana
1950	Floriana	Floriana
1951	Floriana	Sliema Wanderers
1952	Floriana	Sliema Wanderers
1953	Floriana	Floriana
1954	Sliema Wanderers	Floriana
1955	Floriana	Floriana
1956	Floriana	Sliema Wanderers
1957	Sliema Wanderers	Floriana
1958	Floriana	Floriana
1959	Valletta	Sliema Wanderers
1960	Valletta	Valletta
1961	Hiberians	Floriana
1962	Floriana	Hiberians
1963	Valletta	Sliema Wanderers
1964	Sliema Wanderers	Valleta
1965	Sliema Wanderers	Sliema Wanderers
1966	Sliema Wanderers	Floriana
1967	Hiberians	Floriana
1968	Floriana	Sliema Wanderers
1969	Hibernians	Sliema Wanderers
1970	Floriana	Hibernians
1971	Sliema Wanderers	Hibernians
1972	Sliema Wanderers	Floriana
1973	Floriana	Gzira United
1974	Valletta	Sliema Wanderers
1975	Floriana	Valletta
1976	Sliema Wanderers	Floriana
1977	Floriana	Valletta
1978	Valletta	Valletta
1979	Hibernians	Sliema Wanderers

Norway

In 1936 Norway shocked the Berlin crowd, which included Adolf Hitler, by knocking Germany out of the Olympic football tournament. Norway went on to win a bronze medal and two years later the Scandinavian country qualified, for the only time to date, for the World Cup finals. In France they narrowly lost to Italy, the holders, who then successfully defended their title.

Since then Norway have made little impact on the international stage; unlike Sweden they have never managed to overcome the disadvantages of a lack of full-time professionalism and the Scandinavian summer season.

The initial competition in Norway was on a knock-out basis, and a national league did not start until 1938. Fredrikstad and Viking Stavanger have been the most successful clubs in the league, which is limited to 12 sides at the head of a regional structure.

Norwegian clubs naturally compete in the major European competitions, and in 1969 Lyn Oslo reached the quarter-finals of the Cup Winners Cup, when only a narrow 5-4 aggregate defeat by Barcelona ended a gallant run.

Football is the most popular summer sport in Norway, and the followers have a deep knowledge of the game in more fashionable countries. The interest dates back into the 19th century, and Norway became affiliated to FIFA as early as 1908.

NORWAY

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1902	.....	Grane Arendal
1903	.....	Odds Skien
1904	.....	Odds Skien
1905	.....	Odds Skien
1906	.....	Odds Skien
1907	.....	Mercantile Oslo
1908	.....	Lyn Oslo
1909	.....	Lyn Oslo
1910	.....	Lyn Oslo
1911	.....	Lyn Oslo
1912	.....	Mercantile Oslo
1913	.....	Lyn Skien
1914	.....	Frigg Oslo
1915	.....	Odds Skien
1916	.....	Frigg Oslo
1917	.....	Sarpsborg
1918	.....	Kvik Halden
1919	.....	Odds Skien
1920	.....	Orn Horten
1921	.....	Frigg Oslo
1922	.....	Odds Skien
1923	.....	Brann Bergen
1924	.....	Odds Skien
1925	.....	Brann Bergen
1926	.....	Odds Skien
1927	.....	Orn Horten
1928	.....	Orn Horten
1929	.....	Sarpsborg
1930	.....	Orn Horten
1931	.....	Odds Skien
1932	.....	Fredrikstad
1933	.....	Mjondalen IF
1934	.....	Mjondalen IF
1935	.....	Fredrikstad
1936	.....	Fredrikstad
1937	.....	Mjondalen IF
1938	Fredrikstad	Fredrikstad
1939	Fredrikstad	Sarpsborg
1940	*No competition*	Fredrikstad
1941-4	*No competition*	*No competition*
1945	*No competition*	Lyn Oslo
1946	*No competition*	Lyn Oslo
1947	*No competition*	Skeid Oslo
1948	SK Freidig	Sarpsborg
1949	Fredrikstad	Sarpsborg
1950	IF Fram	Fredrikstad
1951	Fredrikstad	Sarpsborg
1952	Fredrikstad	Sparta Sarpsborg
1953	Larvik TIF	Viking Stavanger
1954	Fredrikstad	Skeid Oslo
1955	Larvik TIF	Skeid Oslo
1956	Larvik TIF	Skeid Oslo
1957	Fredrikstad	Fredrikstad
1958	Viking Stavanger	Skeid Oslo
1959	Lillestrom	Viking Stavanger
1960	Fredrikstad	Ros'borg Trondheim
1961	Fredrikstad	Fredrikstad
1962	Brann Bergen	Gjovik-Lyn
1963	Brann Bergen	Skeid Oslo
1964	Lyn Oslo	Ros'borg Trondheim
1965	Valerengen Oslo	Skeid Oslo
1966	Skeid Oslo	Fredrikstad
1967	Ros. Trondheim	Lyn Oslo
1968	Lyn Oslo	Lyn Oslo
1969	Ros. Trondheim	Strom. Drammen
1970	Strom. Drammen	Strom. Drammen
1971	Ros. Trondheim	Ros. Trondheim
1972	Viking Stavanger	Brann Bergen
1973	Viking Stavanger	Strom. Drammen
1974	Viking Stavanger	Skeid Oslo
1975	Viking Stavanger	Bodo Glimt
1976	Lillestrom SK	Brann Bergen
1977	Lillestrom SK	Lillestrom SK
1978	Start Kristiansand	Lillestrom SK
1979	Viking Stavanger	Viking Stavanger

Poland

After a World Cup history noted only for playing a losing part in the memorable tie with Brazil in the 1938 series—Ernest Willimowski scoring four goals in the 6-5 defeat—Poland's stature rose considerably in the 1970s. The core of the side which had won the gold medal in the 1972 Olympics, with two goals from Kazimierz Deyna, the attacking midfield player from Legia Warsaw, attained more glory by eliminating England in the qualifying group for the 1974 finals.

In Lato and Szarmach, the latter the replacement for the injured Lubanski, Poland produced two strikers whose combined talents took the nation to the very brink of the final. But in swamp-like conditions after a freak storm in Frankfurt, Poland lost by the game's only goal in a virtual semi-final against West Germany. Series top scorer Lato, however, manufactured one more goal to clinch third place over Brazil.

Poland surrendered their Olympic title to East Germany in the 1976 final, and though Deyna, to win his 100th cap in the tournament, Lato, Szarmach and the giant goalkeeper Tomaszewski remained, Poland were on the decline and struggled to beat Tunisia in the 1978 World Cup.

Football became popular in Poland at the turn of the century, fostered by British engineers. But the game only took on a stable organization then the country became independent after the First World War. The first international match was played in Budapest in 1921, a 1-0 defeat by Hungary.

Much of the early domestic football was dominated by Wisla Krakow and Ruch Chorzow, and remarkably Polonia's championship in 1946 was the first won by a Warsaw club, before another nine-year break.

Gornik Zabrze led the way into Europe after 1956 and between 1957 and 1972 they won the Polish championship nine times, and also produced five successive Cup wins between 1968 and 1972.

In 1970 Gornik became the only Polish team to reach the final of a European competition after progress that combined both skill (they beat Rangers 3-1 in both legs in the second round) and good fortune (their place in the final was secured on the toss of a coin after a replay with Roma in Strasburg had ended level). In the Vienna final the free-scoring Lubanski could not penetrate the Manchester City defence and Gornik were beaten 2-1.

The best performance by a Polish club in

POLAND

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1921	Cracovia	.....
1922	Pogon Lvov	.....
1923	Pogon Lvov	.....
1924	*No competition*	.....
1925	Pogon Lvov	.....
1926	Pogon Lvov	.....
1927	Wisla Krakow	.....
1928	Wisla Krakow	.....
1929	Warta	.....
1930	Cracovia	.....
1931	Garbarnia Krakow	.....
1932	Cracovia	.....
1933	Ruch Chorzow	.....
1934	Ruch Chorzow	.....
1935	Ruch Chorzow	.....
1936	Ruch Chorzow	.....
1937	Cracovia	.....
1938	Ruch Chorzow	.....
1939	*Not completed*	.....
1940-5	*No competition*	.....
1946	Polonia Warsaw	.....
1947	Warta	.....
1948	Cracovia	.....
1949	Wisla Krakow	.....
1950	Wisla Krakow	.....
1951	Wisla Krakow	Ruch Chorzow
1952	Ruch Chorzow	Polonia Warsaw

Polish joy after victory over Hungary in the Olympic final of 1972 in Munich.

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1953	Ruch Chorzow	*No competition*
1954	Polonia Bytom	Gwardia Warsaw
1955	Legia Warsaw	Legia Warsaw
1956	Legia Warsaw	Legia Warsaw
1957	Gornik Zabrze	LKS Lodz
1958	LKS Lodz	*No competition*
1959	Gornik Zabrze	*No competition*
1960	Ruch Chorzow	*No competition*
1961	Gornik Zabrze	*No competition*
1962	Polonia Bytom	Zaglebie Sosnowiec
1963	Gornik Zabrze	Zaglebie Sosnowiec
1964	Gornik Zabrze	Legia Warsaw
1965	Gornik Zabrze	Gornik Zabrze
1966	Gornik Zabrze	Legia Warsaw
1967	Gornik Zabrze	Wisla Krakow
1968	Ruch Chorzow	Gornik Zabrze
1969	Legia Warsaw	Gornik Zabrze
1970	Legia Warsaw	Gornik Zabrze
1971	Gornik Zabrze	Gornik Zabrze
1972	Gornik Zabrze	Gornik Zabrze
1973	Stal Mielec	Legia Warsaw
1974	Ruch Chorzow	Ruch Chorzow
1975	Ruch Chorzow	Stal Rzeszow
1976	Stal Mielec	Slask Wroclaw
1977	Slask Wroclaw	Zaglebie Sosnowiec
1978	Wisla Krakow	Zaglebie Sosnowiec
1979	Ruch Chorzow	Arka Gdynia

the European Cup came the same season, when Legia Warsaw reached the semi-finals before losing 2-0 on aggregate to Feyenoord, the eventual winners.

The Polish League championship was increased from 14 to 16 clubs in 1973 and the season, in common with the rest of Eastern Europe, takes a midwinter break in December, January and February. Poland rewards its senior players by allowing them to spend the latter days of their careers in western Europe, the most recent examples being Deyna in England, Gadocha in the United States, and Tomaszewski and Lubanski in Belgium.

The First Division is now supported by a 32-club Second Division in two sections, a similar Third Division, and district leagues. But the remarkable domination of both League and Cup by the clubs from the Silesia region—mainly from the coal centres of Katowice, Chorzow, Sosnowiec, Mielec, Bytom and Zabrze—continues despite the larger format.

In 1979 Poland ended the decade in disappointment, failing to qualify for the European Championship finals in a group which was narrowly won by Holland. Poland, in fact, took three points off the Dutchmen, but in turn lost three to East Germany.

Portugal

The reputation of Portuguese football is linked with the success of Benfica, the nation's leading club. Portugal have reached the finals of the World Cup, only once, in 1966, with a side heavily dependent on players who had won the European Cup with Benfica in 1961 and 1962 and been losing finalists in 1963 and 1965.

Eusebio, who was to make a record 77 international appearances, was the central figure for both club and country. Introduced by Benfica for their World Club Championship play-off against Penarol in 1965, the lithe striker from Mozambique outshone the ageing stars from Real Madrid when his two magnificently struck shots in the second half of the 1962 European Cup finally shored up a memorable 5-3 success. Eusebio scored again in the 1963 final, though Benfica lost their chance of a hat-trick of wins by 2-1 to AC Milan at Wembley. Two years later Inter-Milan's cast-iron defence again pushed Benfica into second place.

But in 1966 it was Portugal and Eusebio who ran a romantic thread through the World Cup finals in England. The Portuguese, with Torres, Augusto, Simoes and Coluna ably supporting Eusebio, decisively beat Hungary, who were much-fancied, and Bulgaria in group 2. In their next match Eusebio's superb touch in front of goal sparked a performance that eliminated Brazil, the holders.

But it was the quarter-final that remains one of the most dramatic of World Cup ties North Korea, who had already beaten Italy, raced into a 3-0 lead before Eusebio almost single-handedly turned the tide. His four goals, out of Portugal's five, restored sanity to the match. In the semi-final Portugal were on the wrong end of England's most fluent performance, though Eusebio's penalty made for an enthralling finish. His ninth and final goal of the tournament helped win third place for Portugal over Russia.

A type of football was first played in Portugal in 1866; the Lisbon Football Club was founded nine years later. The national league did not begin until 1935, by which time Portugal had established a reputation as a difficult side to beat at home but vulnerable in away matches. Defeats by Northern Ireland in 1957 and by Luxembourg in 1961 in the World Cup qualifiers endorsed a similar view in later times.

Benfica's defeat of Barcelona at Berne in 1961 put Portugal on the football map.

Benfica continued to dominate the domestic competitions—they were also losing finalists in the European Cup to Manchester United in 1968—but in the 1970s the club exerted less influence on the European competitions. Sporting Lisbon won the Cup Winners Cup in 1964, surviving a 4-1 mauling at Old Trafford in the first leg of the quarter-final to beat Manchester United 5-0 in Portugal.

In 1979 Portugal seemed well placed to reach the finals of the European Championships until a disastrous home defeat by Austria in the group that was finally won by Belgium.

PORTUGAL

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1922	.....	FC Porto
1923	.....	Sporting Lisbon
1924	.....	Olhanense
1925	.....	FC Porto
1926	.....	Maritimo
1927	.....	Belenenses
1928	.....	Carcavelinhos
1929	.....	Belenenses
1930	.....	Benfica
1931	.....	Benfica
1932	.....	FC Porto
1933	.....	Belenenses
1934	.....	Sporting Lisbon
1935	FC Porto	Benfica
1936	Benfica	Sporting Lisbon
1937	Benfica	FC Porto
1938	Benfica	Sporting Lisbon
1939	FC Porto	Academica Coimbra
1940	FC Porto	Benfica
1941	Sporting Lisbon	Sporting Lisbon
1942	Benfica	Belenenses
1943	Benfica	Benfica
1944	Sporting Lisbon	Benfica
1945	Benfica	Sporting Lisbon
1946	Belenenses	Sporting Lisbon
1947	Sporting Lisbon	*No competition*
1948	Sporting Lisbon	Sporting Lisbon
1949	Sporting Lisbon	Benfica
1950	Benfica	*No competition*
1951	Sporting Lisbon	Benfica
1952	Sporting Lisbon	Benfica
1953	Sporting Lisbon	Benfica
1954	Sporting Lisbon	Sporting Lisbon
1955	Benfica	Benfica
1956	FC Porto	FC Porto
1957	Benfica	Benfica
1958	Sporting Lisbon	FC Porto
1959	FC Porto	Benfica
1960	Benfica	Belenenses
1961	Benfica	Leixoes Porto
1962	Sporting Lisbon	Benfica
1963	Benfica	Sporting Lisbon
1964	Benfica	Benfica
1965	Benfica	Vitoria Setubal
1966	Sporting Lisbon	Sporting Braga
1967	Benfica	Vitoria Setubal
1968	Benfica	FC Porto
1969	Benfica	Benfica
1970	Sporting Lisbon	Benfica
1971	Benfica	Sporting Lisbon
1972	Benfica	Benfica
1973	Benfica	Sporting Lisbon
1974	Sporting Lisbon	Sporting Lisbon
1975	Benfica	Boavista
1976	Benfica	Boavista
1977	Benfica	FC Porto
1978	FC Porto	Sporting Lisbon
1979	FC Porto	Boavista

Rumania

Three Balkan Cup victories between 1931 and 1936 is the total of Rumania's success in international competition. The country and its leading clubs have regularly promised more than was actually achieved.

The Rumanian monarchy encouraged the growth of football, notably Prince (later King) Carol who, in 1930, insisted that Rumania should be represented in distant Uruguay in the initial World Cup. The first tie against Peru, was won 3-1 but Uruguay, who were to become champions, ended Rumania's progress with a decisive 4-0 victory in Montevideo.

In 1934 Rumania lost with credit to the fancied Czechs in the first round, but four years later were surprise victims of Cuba after a replay. Since then Rumania have only reached the final stages once, in 1970.

The national league has a history that extends back to 1910, but it was more formally constituted in 1930 when Rumania also became affiliated to FIFA.

Chinezul Timisoara dominated the League in the twenties but more recently Dynamo Bucharest, the first Rumanian club to enter the European Cup, Rapid and Steaua have formed a formidable trio in the capital city. Universitatea Craiova, a team of 'students', have also been entrants in European competitions—they beat Leeds United in the UEFA Cup in 1978–79—but as with the national team, there has not been sufficient strength in depth in club football to make a genuine challenge to win a major honour.

RUMANIA

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1910	Olimpia Bucharest	.....
1911	Olimpia Bucharest	.....
1912	United Ploesti	.....
1913	Colentina Bucharest	.....
1914	Colentina Bucharest	.....
1915	Soc.RA Bucharest	.....
1916	Prahova Ploesti	.....
1917-9	*No competition*	.....
1920	Venus Bucharest	.....
1921	Venus Bucharest	.....
1922	Chinezul Timisoara	.....
1923	Chinezul Timisoara	.....
1924	Chinezul Timisoara	.....
1925	Chinezul Timisoara	.....
1926	Chinezul Timisoara	.....
1927	Chinezul Timisoara	.....
1928	Coltea Brasov	.....
1929	Venus Bucharest	.....
1930	Juventus Bucharest	.....
1931	SUD Resita	.....
1932	Venus Bucharest	.....
1933	Ripensia Timisoara	.....
1934	Venus Bucharest	Ripensia Timisoara
1935	Ripensia Timisoara	CFR Bucharest
1936	Ripensia Timisoara	Ripensia Timisoara
1937	Venus Bucharest	Rapid Bucharest
1938	Ripensia Timisoara	Rapid Bucharest
1939	Venus Bucharest	Rapid Bucharest
1940	Venus Bucharest	Rapid Bucharest
1941	Tricolor	Rapid Bucharest
1942	Rapid Bucharest	Rapid Bucharest
1943	Craiova Bucharest	CFR Turnu Severin
1944-6	*No competition*	*No competition*
1947	UT Arad	*No competition*
1948	UT Arad	UT Arad
1949	ICO Oradea	CCA Bucharest
1950	UT Arad	CCA Bucharest
1951	CCA Bucharest	CCA Bucharest
1952	CCA Bucharest	CCA Bucharest
1953	CCA Bucharest	UT Arad
1954	UT Arad	Metalul Resita
1955	Dynamo Bucharest	CCA Bucharest
1956	CCA Bucharest	ICO Oradea
1957	*No competition*	*No competition*
1958	Petrolul Ploesti	Stinta Timisoara
1959	Petrolul Ploesti	Dynamo Bucharest
1960	CCA Bucharest	Progresul
1961	Steaua Bucharest	Progresul
1962	Dynamo Bucharest	Steaua Bucharest
1963	Dynamo Bucharest	Petrolul Ploesti
1964	Dynamo Bucharest	Dynamo Bucharest
1965	Dynamo Bucharest	Stinta Cluj
1966	Petrolul Ploesti	Steaua Bucharest
1967	Rapid Bucharest	Steaua Bucharest
1968	Steaua Bucharest	Dynamo Bucharest
1969	UT Arad	Steaua Bucharest
1970	UT Arad	Steaua Bucharest
1971	Dynamo Bucharest	Steaua Bucharest
1972	Arges Pitesti	Rapid Bucharest
1973	Dynamo Bucharest	Chimia Vilcea
1974	Univ. Craiova	Jiul Petroseni
1975	Dynamo Bucharest	Rapid Bucharest
1976	Steaua Bucharest	Steaua Bucharest
1977	Dynamo Bucharest	Univ. Craiova
1978	Steaua Bucharest	Univ. Craiova
1979	Arges Pitesti	Steaua Bucharest

Scotland

It has been said, with some reason, that the history of Scottish football is basically one of three great clubs (in modern times just two), of annual skirmishes with the enemy south of the border and very little else.

It was after the humiliating 7-0 defeat by Uruguay in the 1954 World Cup in Switzerland, that a member of the Scottish FA committee is reputed to have said to the team: 'Never mind lads, it doesn't matter so long as we defeat England next season.' That indeed does seem to sum up what was, for so long, the Scots' attitude towards international football.

Scotland have little or nothing of substance to show for their century of international existence, apart from a fair number of successes over England generally regarded as significant only by themselves. By 1979 English fans had effectively abandoned even attending these games because of the appalling but deserved reputation that Scottish fans had gained in odd years with their drunken cavortings in the West End, the ritual demolition of tube trains and British Rail specials south, and the tedious tearing

SCOTLAND

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1874	.....	Queen's Park
1875	.....	Queen's Park
1876	.....	Queen's Park
1877	.....	Vale of Leven
1878	.....	Vale of Leven
1879	.....	Vale of Leven
1880	.....	Queen's Park
1881	.....	Queen's Park
1882	.....	Queen's Park
1883	.....	Dumbarton
1884	.....	Queen's Park
1885	.....	Renton
1886	.....	Queen's Park
1887	.....	Hibernian
1888	.....	Renton
1889	.....	Third Lanark
1890	.....	Queen's Park
1891	Dumbarton/Rangers	Heart of Midlothian
1892	Dumbarton	Celtic
1893	Celtic	Queen's Park
1894	Celtic	Rangers
1895	Heart of Midlothian	St Bernard's
1896	Celtic	Heart of Midlothian
1897	Heart of Midlothian	Rangers
1898	Celtic	Rangers
1899	Rangers	Celtic
1900	Rangers	Celtic
1901	Rangers	Heart of Midlothian
1902	Rangers	Hibernian
1903	Hibernian	Rangers
1904	Third Lanark	Celtic
1905	Celtic	Third Lanark
1906	Celtic	Heart of Midlothian
1907	Celtic	Celtic
1908	Celtic	Celtic
1909	Celtic	*Cup withheld*
1910	Celtic	Dundee
1911	Rangers	Celtic
1912	Rangers	Celtic
1913	Rangers	Falkirk
1914	Celtic	Celtic
1915	Celtic	*No competition*
1916	Celtic	*No competition*
1917	Celtic	*No competition*
1918	Rangers	*No competition*
1919	Celtic	*No competition*
1920	Rangers	Kilmarnock
1921	Rangers	Partick Thistle
1922	Celtic	Morton
1923	Rangers	Celtic

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1924	Rangers	Airdrieonians
1925	Rangers	Celtic
1926	Celtic	St Mirren
1927	Rangers	Celtic
1928	Rangers	Rangers
1929	Rangers	Kilmarnock
1930	Rangers	Rangers
1931	Rangers	Celtic
1932	Motherwell	Rangers
1933	Rangers	Celtic
1934	Rangers	Rangers
1935	Rangers	Rangers
1936	Celtic	Rangers
1937	Rangers	Celtic
1938	Celtic	East Fife
1939	Rangers	Clyde
1940-6	*No competition*	*No competition*
1947	Rangers	Aberdeen
1948	Hibernian	Rangers
1949	Rangers	Rangers
1950	Rangers	Rangers
1951	Hibernian	Celtic
1952	Hibernian	Motherwell
1953	Rangers	Rangers
1954	Celtic	Celtic
1955	Aberdeen	Clyde
1956	Rangers	Heart of Midlothian
1957	Rangers	Falkirk
1958	Heart of Midlothian	Clyde
1959	Rangers	St Mirren
1960	Heart of Midlothian	Rangers
1961	Rangers	Dunfermline Ath.
1962	Dundee	Rangers
1963	Rangers	Rangers
1964	Rangers	Rangers
1965	Kilmarnock	Rangers
1966	Celtic	Rangers
1967	Celtic	Celtic
1968	Celtic	Dunfermline Ath.
1969	Celtic	Celtic
1970	Celtic	Aberdeen
1971	Celtic	Celtic
1972	Celtic	Celtic
1973	Celtic	Rangers
1974	Celtic	Celtic
1975	Rangers	Celtic
1976	Rangers	Rangers
1977	Celtic	Celtic
1978	Rangers	Rangers
1979	Celtic	Rangers

up of the Wembley pitch and goalposts whenever Scotland happened to win or, on occasions, lose. The two Football Associations were attempting, by 1980, to even ban Scottish fans from watching the game in London, a course almost certainly destined to failure and one less appealing to most interested parties than the simple expedient of abandoning the fixture.

Scotland's record elsewhere is, to say the least, unflattering. Having qualified for the World Cup by finishing second to England in the 1950 Home Championship, the Scottish FA refused to go to Brazil because they hadn't come first. In 1954 manager Andy Beattie resigned just before the finals, finding the time-honoured selection by committee too much, and the Scots lost both their games with an aggregate of 0-8.

In 1958 they again failed to win a game (losing to Paraguay), but in their next appearance, in 1974, they were eliminated without losing one. That was in Germany and was largely the result of the side failing to exploit the weaknesses of Zaire, beating them only 2-0 and eventually going out on goal difference.

Denis Law, seen playing in the 3-2 win over England at Wembley in 1967, holds Scotland's scoring record with 30 goals.

The last series in Argentina was Scotland's absolute low—the games against Peru and Iran have been documented elsewhere, but at least the display against Holland provided some memories.

Domestically, Scotland was dominated for three decades by Queen's Park, the club that founded the SFA and chose the first international team, and for the whole of this century it has been little but a two-horse race. By 1980 Celtic had won the Cup 25 times and Rangers 23 while Rangers had won the League 36 times with Celtic having 31. Aberdeen's victory that year was welcome relief after a duopoly lasting since 1965.

Spain

In 1964 Spain won the European Championship with a side that was brilliantly served in midfield by Luis Suarez, the first £200,000 footballer, and in attack by Amancio. But the magnificent club sides of the country, rather than the erratic national team, has spread Spain's reputation in world football.

Amancio's 42 caps for Spain included the successful European final of 1964.

The spearhead were Real Madrid with their five brilliantly conceived and executed European Cup wins from 1956 to 1960. At the same time Barcelona were winning the first two drawn-out versions of the Inter-Cities Fairs Cup, and when Real were finally beaten in the European Cup it was at the hands of their fellow-Spaniards, though Barcelona could not succeed to Real's throne. Barcelona did, however, add to that catalogue of Spanish success by winning the Fairs Cup again in 1966 and the Cup Winners Cup in 1979. Valencia landed the Fairs Cup in 1962 and 1963 and were succeeded by Real Zaragoza in 1964. Atlético Madrid, beaten European Cup finalists in 1974, successfully stood in for Bayern Munich in the World Club Championship of that year. Atlético Bilbao, Spain's oldest club, were unlucky losers on away goals in the 1977 UEFA Cup final against Juventus.

In these triumphs the natural skill and verve of the Spanish players like Gento, Del Sol, Amancio, Suarez, Pirri and Juanito has

SPAIN

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1902	.....	Vizcaya Bilbao
1903	.....	Atletico Bilbao
1904	.....	Atletico Bilbao
1905	.....	Real Madrid
1906	.....	Real Madrid
1907	.....	Real Madrid
1908	.....	Real Madrid
1909	.....	Ciclista Sebastian
1910	.....	A. Bilbao/Barcelona
1911	.....	Atletico Bilbao
1912	.....	Barcelona
1913	.....	Racing Barcelona
1914	.....	Atletico Bilbao
1915	.....	Atletico Bilbao
1916	.....	Atletico Bilbao
1917	.....	Real Madrid
1918	.....	Real Union de Irun
1919	.....	Arenas Bilbao
1920	.....	Barcelona
1921	.....	Atletico Bilbao
1922	.....	Barcelona
1923	.....	Atletico Bilbao
1924	.....	Real Union de Irun
1925	.....	Barcelona
1926	.....	Barcelona
1927	.....	Real Union de irun
1928	.....	Barcelona
1929	Barcelona	Espanol
1930	Atletico Bilbao	Atletico Bilbao
1931	Atletico Bilbao	Atletico Bilbao
1932	Real Madrid	Atletico Bilbao
1933	Real Madrid	Atletico Bilbao
1934	Atletico Bilbao	Real Madrid
1935	Betis	Seville
1936	Atletico Bilbao	Real Madrid
1937	*No competition*	*No competition*
1938	*No competition*	*No competition*
1939	*No competition*	Seville
1940	Aviacion	Espanol
1941	Aviacion	Valencia
1942	Valencia	Barcelona
1943	Atletico Bilbao	Atletico Bilbao
1944	Valencia	Atletico Bilbao
1945	Barcelona	Atletico Bilbao
1946	Seville	Real Madrid
1947	Valencia	Real Madrid
1948	Barcelona	Seville
1949	Barcelona	Valencia
1950	Atletico Madrid	Atletico Bilbao
1951	Atletico Madrid	Barcelona
1952	Barcelona	Barcelona
1953	Barcelona	Barcelona
1954	Real Madrid	Valencia
1955	Real Madrid	Atletico Bilbao
1956	Atletico Bilbao	Atletico Bilbao
1957	Real Madrid	Barcelona
1958	Real Madrid	Atletico Bilbao
1959	Barcelona	Barcelona
1960	Barcelona	Atletico Madrid
1961	Real Madrid	Atletico Madrid
1962	Real Madrid	Real Madrid
1963	Real Madrid	Barcelona
1964	Real Madrid	Real Zaragoza
1965	Real Madrid	Atletico Madrid
1966	Atletico Madrid	Real Zaragoza
1967	Real Madrid	Valencia
1968	Real Madrid	Barcelona
1969	Real Madrid	Atletico Bilbao
1970	Atletico Madrid	Real Madrid
1971	Valencia	Barcelona
1972	Real Madrid	Atletico Madrid
1973	Atletico Madrid	Atletico Bilbao
1974	Barcelona	Real Madrid
1975	Real Madrid	Real Madrid
1976	Real Madrid	Atletico Madrid
1977	Atletico Madrid	Real Betis
1978	Real Madrid	Barcelona
1979	Real Madrid	Valencia

been supported by expensively imported foreigners. From Di Stefano, Rial, Kopa, Puskas, Kocsis, Czibor and Kubala, to Cruyff, Ayala, Neeskens, Simonsen, Bonhof and Krankl—the list of non-Spanish stars is glittering and endless.

Spain's first impact at international level came in 1920; the Olympic Games in Antwerp offered an opportunity for their first ever full internationals. Nineteen-year-old Ricardo Zamora was in goal for Spain at the outset of a career that was to make him a national hero. A second round defeat by Belgium seemed to have ended any hopes of a medal, but the withdrawal of Czechoslovakia led to a hastily reconstructed end to the competition, and Spain then beat Holland for the silver medal.

In 1929 Spain beat England 4-3 in Madrid to become the first foreign team to achieve such a victory. But two years later England put seven goals past Zamora at Highbury in a revenge match. In 1934 Spain's spirited efforts to force a replay against Italy, the eventual winners, came to nothing in the World Cup. Only four players were fit for the second match, which Italy won 1-0. By 1938 Spain was enmeshed in civil war.

In 1950 Spain pushed past England to reach the final pool but, suffering a 6-1 defeat by Brazil, could only finish fourth. They qualified again in 1962, 1966 and 1978 but in each case made little impact on the final stages.

The Spanish League continues to attract excellent support, the clubs still vying to augment their resources with the two foreigners each is allowed to field. The first two divisions are national, and the bottom three clubs are relegated. The vast number of top-class facilities made Spain a sound choice for the 24-nation World Cup finals in 1982.

Sweden

Despite the absence of full-time professionalism, Sweden possesses an outstanding record at international level, and regularly produces top-class performers to make their names in more lucrative football abroad.

In 1948 Sweden were Olympic champions in London, and 10 years later, in their own country, they reached the World Cup final, beating Hungary, Russia and West Germany along the way. In the final they scored first before being overrun by Brazil's extravagant skills. Sweden had been strengthened by players who had attracted European interest. Gunnar Gren and Nils Liedholm had already established the 'Gre-No-Li' combination with another Swede, Gunnar Nordahl, at AC Milan; Kurt Hamrin was at the beginning of a long and distinguished career, Nacka Skoglund was yet another famous engine, and Agne Simonsson's performances in the World Cup attracted Real Madrid.

Sweden had been World Cup semi-finalists in 1938 and finished third in 1950. More creditable showings were to follow in 1974, where Ralf Edström and Roland Sandberg were impressive forwards, and 1978, when again Ronnie Hellström proved his class in goal.

These three players all joined the drain of Swedish talent from their own League, which subsequently suffered in quality. But in 1979 English coach Bobby Houghton inspired Malmö to become surprise European Cup finalists. His hard-earned success was based largely on defensive discipline, and sadly Malmö, much-weakened by injury, could contribute little to a final they lost 1-0 to Nottingham Forest.

In 1958 Sweden changed their League from the winter to the summer season, but it did not affect the balance of power greatly; most of the successful clubs still come from the large southern cities.

Bjorn Nordqvist, the long-serving defender, added another record to Sweden's list in 1978 when he passed the milestone of 100 international appearances.

English coach Bob Houghton steered Malmö to a surprise European Cup final in 1979—Sweden's first. Despite considerable international renown, Swedish club sides have struggled in Europe.

SWEDEN

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1896	Oergryte	.....
1897	Oergryte	.....
1898	Oergryte	.....
1899	Oergryte	.....
1900	AIK Stockholm	.....
1901	AIK Stockholm	.....
1902	Oergryte	.....
1903	IFK Gothenburg	.....
1904	Oergryte	.....
1905	Oergryte	.....
1906	Oergryte	.....
1907	Oergryte	.....
1908	IFK Gothenburg	.....
1909	Oergryte	.....
1910	IFK Gothenburg	.....
1911	AIK Stockholm	.....
1912	Djurgaarden	.....
1913	Oergryte	.....
1914	AIK Stockholm	.....
1915	Djurgaarden	.....
1916	AIK Stockholm	.....
1917	Djurgaarden	.....
1918	IFK Gothenburg	.....
1919	GAIS Gothenburg	.....
1920	Djurgaarden	.....
1921	IFK Eskilstuna	.....
1922	GAIS Gothenburg	.....
1923	AIK Stockholm	.....
1924	IF Goth. Fassberg	.....
1925	IF Brynas Gavle/GAIS	.....
1926	Oergryte	.....
1927	GAIS Gothenburg	.....
1928	Oergryte	.....
1929	IF Halsingborg	.....
1930	IF Halsingborg	.....
1931	GAIS Gothenburg	.....
1932	AIK Stockholm	.....
1933	IF Halsingborg	.....
1934	IF Halsingborg	.....
1935	IFK Gothenburg	.....
1936	IF Elfsborg	.....
1937	AIK Stockholm	.....
1938	IF Sleipner	.....
1939	IF Elfsborg	.....
1940	IF Elfsborg	.....
1941	IF Halsingborg	IF Halsingborg
1942	IFK Gothenburg	GAIS Gothenburg
1943	IFK Norrkoping	IFK Norrkoping
1944	Malmo FF	Malmo FF
1945	IFK Norrkoping	IFK Norrkoping
1946	IFK Norrkoping	Malmo FF
1947	IFK Norrkoping	Malmo FF
1948	IFK Norrkoping	Raa
1949	Nalmo FF	AIK Stockholm
1950	Malmo FF	AIK Stockholm
1951	Malmo FF	Malmo FF
1952	IFK Norrkoping	*No competition*
1953	Malmo FF	Malmo FF
1954	GAIS Gothenburg	*No competition*
1955	Djurgaarden	*No competition*
1956	IFK Norrkoping	*No competition*
1957	IFK Norrkoping	*No competition*
1958	IFK Gothenburg	*No competition*
1959	Djurgaarden	*No competition*
1960	IFK Norrkoping	*No competition*
1961	IF Elfsborg	*No competition*
1962	IFK Norrkoping	*No competition*
1963	IFK Norrkoping	*No competition*
1964	Djurgaarden	*No competition*
1965	Malmo FF	*No competition*
1966	Djurgaarden	*No competition*
1967	Malmo FF	Malmo FF
1968	Oster Vaxjo	*No competition*
1969	IFK Gothenburg	IFK Norrkoping
1970	Malmo FF	Atvidaberg
1971	Malmo FF	Atvidaberg
1972	Atvidaberg	Landskrona BOIS
1973	Atvidaberg	Malmo FF
1974	Malmo FF	Malmo FF
1975	Malmo FF	Malmo FF
1976	Halmstad BK	AIK Stockholm
1977	Malmo FF	Oster Vaxjo
1978	Oster Vaxjo	Malmo FF
1979	Halmstad BK	IFK Gothenburg

SWITZERLAND

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1898	Grasshoppers	.....
1899	Anglo-American FC	.....
1900	Grasshoppers	.....
1901	Grasshoppers	.....
1902	FC Zurich	.....
1903	Young Boys Berne	.....
1904	St Gallen	.....
1905	Grasshoppers	.....
1906	Winterthur	.....
1907	Servette	.....
1908	Winterthur	.....
1909	Young Boys Berne	.....
1910	Young Boys Berne	.....
1911	Young Boys Berne	.....
1912	Aarau	.....
1913	Lausanne	.....
1914	Aarau	.....
1915	SC Bruhl St Gallen	.....
1916	Cantonal-Neuchatel	.....
1917	Winterthur	.....
1918	Servette	.....
1919	La Chaux de Fonds	.....
1920	Young Boys Berne	.....
1921	Grasshoppers	.....
1922	Servette	.....
1923	*No competition*	.....
1924	FC Zurich	.....
1925	Servette	.....
1926	Servette	Grasshoppers
1927	Grasshoppers	Grasshoppers
1928	Grasshoppers	Servette
1929	Young Boys Berne	Urania Geneva
1930	Servette	Young Boys Berne
1931	Grasshoppers	Lugano
1932	Lausanne	Grasshoppers
1933	Servette	Basle
1934	Servette	Grasshoppers
1935	Lausanne	Lausanne
1936	Lausanne	Y'g Fellows Zurich
1937	Grasshoppers	Grasshoppers
1938	Lugano	Grasshoppers
1939	Grasshoppers	Lausanne
1940	Servette	Grasshoppers
1941	Lugano	Grasshoppers
1942	Grasshoppers	Grasshoppers
1943	Grasshoppers	Grasshoppers
1944	Lausanne	Lausanne
1945	Grasshoppers	Young Boys Berne
1946	Servette	Grasshoppers
1947	FC Biel	Basle
1948	Bellinzona	La Chaux de Fonds
1949	Lugano	Servette
1950	Servette	Lausanne
1951	Lausanne	La Chaux de Fonds
1952	Grasshoppers	Grasshoppers
1953	Basle	Young Boys Berne
1954	La Chaux de Fonds	La Chaux de Fonds
1955	La Chaux de Fonds	La Chaux de Fonds
1956	Grasshoppers	Grasshoppers
1957	Young Boys Berne	La Chaux de Fonds
1958	Young Boys Berne	Young Boys Berne
1959	Young Boys Berne	Grenchen
1960	Young Boys Berne	Lucerne
1961	Servette	La Chaux de Fonds
1962	Servette	Lausanne
1963	FC Zurich	Basle
1964	La Chaux de Fonds	Lausanne
1965	Lausanne	Sion
1966	FC Zurich	FC Zurich
1967	Basle	Basle
1968	FC Zurich	Lugano
1969	Basle	St Gallen
1970	Basle	FC Zurich
1971	Grasshoppers	Servette
1972	Basle	FC Zurich
1973	Basle	FC Zurich
1974	FC Zurich	Sion
1975	FC Zurich	Basle
1976	FC Zurich	FC Zurich
1977	Basle	Young Boys Berne
1978	Grasshoppers	Servette
1979	Servette	Servette

Switzerland

The neutrality of Switzerland has made the country a perfect home for the headquarters of FIFA and UEFA, and Switzerland, a founder member of FIFA, has always acquitted itself well in international football.

Karl Rappan, who guided the Swiss to four successive World Cup final series, was responsible for a tactical innovation, the 'bolt' defence, which often sustained Switzerland against more illustrious opposition. In 1938 Rappan's side eliminated Germany; in 1950 the Swiss 'bolt' shut the door in Brazil's face for a 2-2 draw; in 1954 Italy were beaten twice before Austria were allowed to score five goals in seven minutes and win a 7-5 thriller. In 1960 Rappan was recalled once more as coach and led Switzerland through a heroic run in the qualifying group for the 1962 World Cup, finally gaining a place in Chile after a play-off with Sweden in Berlin.

The Swiss League remains one of the world's most complex. In the top division, which has only 12 clubs, the first part of the season is spent as an orthodox league, with each team playing each other home and away. In the second half of the season the top six then play each other to determine who is the champion, while the bottom six do the same to decide who is relegated. But an added complication is that to each team's total of points in this mini-league is added half of the points gained in the first half of the season. In 1964 FC Zurich emulated Young Boys Berne (1959) in reaching the semi-finals of the European Cup, beating Dundalk, Galatasaray and PSV Eindhoven; but even in decline Real Madrid proved too strong in an 8-1 aggregate victory. In 1978-79 Claudio Sulser, like most top Swiss players a highly-paid part-timer, scored 11 goals in six games in the European Cup for

Grasshoppers' Claudio Sulser led the European Cup scorers with 11 goals in 1978-79.

neighbours Grasshoppers, including three against Real.

Grasshoppers' championship in 1978 was a rare break from the domination of Zurich and Basle. Beneath the top level of clubs is a strong regional formation which also incorporates the Liechtenstein sides.

Turkey

In 1954 Turkey qualified for the World Cup finals in Switzerland, eliminating Spain along the way. Under today's rules their superior goal difference—aided by a 7-0 win over South Korea—would have taken them through the first group stage at the expense of West Germany, who went on to win the competition! Instead they faced a play-off which the Germans won 7-2.

Turkey's adoption of professionalism shortly after the Second World War was responsible for this greater competitiveness at international level. It was Turkey, with a 3-1 win in Istanbul, who ended Hungary's run of 18 games without defeat after the 1954 World Cup final.

Galatasaray, along with Fenerbahce, Turkey's most successful club, played a strong part in the game's development when

TURKEY

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1924	Harbuje	.....
1925-6	*No competition*	.....
1927	Muhafiz Gucu	.....
1928-31	*No competition*	.....
1932	Istanbulspor	.....
1933	Fenerbahce	.....
1934	Besiktas	.....
1935	Fenerbahce	.....
1936-9	*No competition*	.....
1940	Demispor	.....
1941	Genclerbirligi	.....
1942	Harb Okulu Gucu	.....
1943	*No competition*	.....
1944	Genclerbirligi	.....
1945	Harb Okulu Gucu	.....
1946	Genclerbirligi	.....
1947	Demispor	.....
1948	*No competition*	.....
1949	Ankara Gucu	.....
1950	Goztepe Izmir	.....
1951-8	*No competition*	.....
1959	Fenerbahce	.....
1960	Besiktas	.....
1961	Fenerbahce	.....
1962	Galatasaray	.....
1963	Galatasaray	Galatasaray
1964	Fenerbahce	Galatasaray
1965	Fenerbahce	Galatasaray
1966	Besiktas	Galatasaray
1967	Besiktas	Altay Izmir
1968	Fenerbahce	Fenerbahce
1969	Fenerbahce	Goztepe Izmir
1970	Fenerbahce	Goztepe Izmir
1971	Galatasaray	Eskisehirspor
1972	Galatasaray	Ankara Gucu
1973	Galatasaray	Galatasaray
1974	Fenerbahce	Fenerbahce
1975	Fenerbahce	Besiktas
1976	Trabzonspor	Galatasaray
1977	Trabzonspor	Trabzonspor
1978	Fenerbahce	Trabzonspor
1979	Trabzonspor	Fenerbahce

political forces tried to ban it at the turn of the century. But it was not until the fall of the Turkish Empire that football was formalized. The national championship was founded in 1923, the same year that Turkey was affiliated to FIFA.

The passion of the home support makes Turkey a difficult place for visiting teams. Manchester City were eliminated from the 1969 European Cup by Fenerbahce and 10 years later Wales slumped to a controversial defeat in the European Championship in Istanbul, while Turkey had already held West Germany to a goalless draw.

USSR

The Soviet Union has never quite translated its resources as a nation into being a real power in the world of football, their stilted style always being a handicap. Hindered by politics, its contacts with the game in the West only began after the Second World War, notably when the Dynamo Moscow tour of Britain in 1945 totally captured the public imagination.

Though Russia took part in the 1912 Olympic Games, they did not reappear until 1952. But in 1956 they won the gold medal, beating Yugoslavia in the Melbourne final.

The Russians first entered the World Cup in the 1958 series. With Lev Yashin in goal they came through the group matches at the expense of England after a play-off before losing to Sweden in the quarter-final.

Two years later, however, Russia won the first, somewhat truncated, version of the European Championship, aided by Spain's refusal to meet them in the quarter-final. In the final goals from Metreveli and Ponedelnik beat Yugoslavia. Four years later Russia were losing finalists to Spain, as they would be again to West Germany in 1972. Their impressive record in the tournament was dented, however, when Greece overcame them to reach the 1980 finals. The Soviet side, in fact, came bottom of their group, also losing to Finland and Hungary.

Fourth place in 1966 remains Russia's best World Cup placing, and political considerations in 1974 and defeats by Hungary in 1978 kept them out of the two most recent series in West Germany and Argentina.

The bitterness of the Russian winter creates a staggered season which varies from region to region, but basically runs from February to November. To encourage more enterprising play, a team's first eight draws of the season only are rewarded by the traditional one point—but none are given for subsequent draws.

There was certainly no lack of enterprise in the Dynamo Kiev side which won the Cup Winners Cup in 1975, and in Oleg Blokhin produced a European Footballer of the Year. For a short spell the Kiev players were chosen en bloc to represent Russia. In 1972 Dynamo Moscow finished runners-up to Rangers in the Cup Winners Cup, and in 1979 Dynamo Tbilisi reflected the growth of the game in Georgia by coolly eliminating Liverpool from the European Cup.

USSR

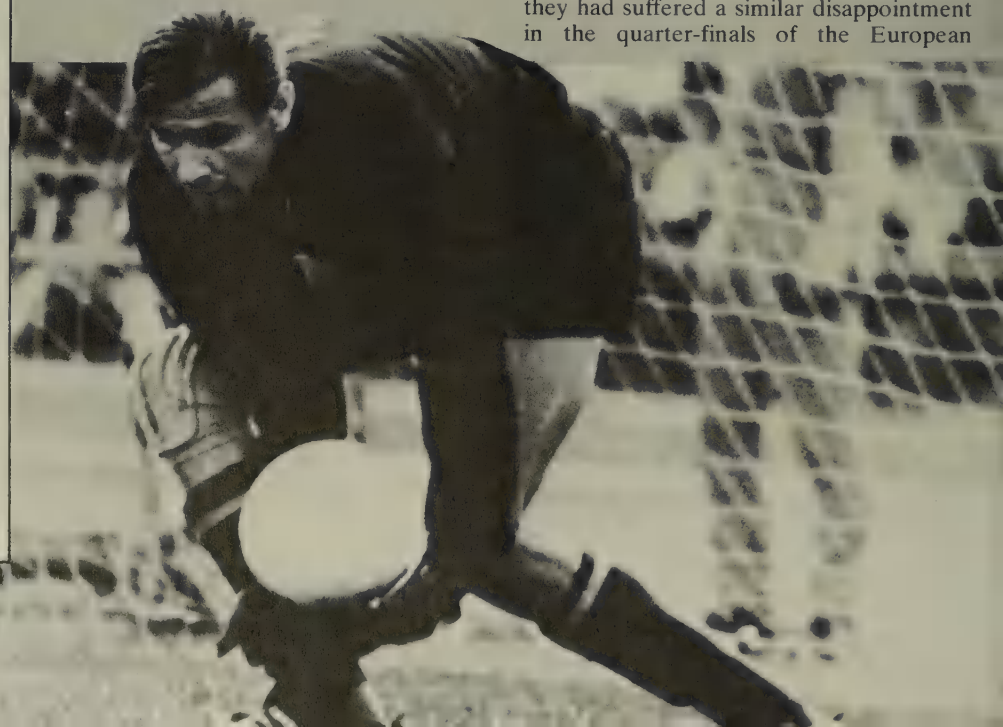
Year	Champions	Cup winners
1936	Dynamo Moscow*	.....
1936	Spartak Moscow†	Lokomotiv Moscow
1937	Dynamo Moscow	Dynamo Moscow
1938	Spartak Moscow	Spartak Moscow
1939	Spartak Moscow	Spartak Moscow
1940	Dynamo Moscow	*No competition*
1941-3	*No competition*	*No competition*
1944	*No competition*	Zenit Leningrad
1945	Dynamo Moscow	CSKA Moscow
1946	CSKA Moscow	Spartak Moscow
1947	CSKA Moscow	Spartak Moscow
1948	CSKA Moscow	CSKA Moscow
1949	Dynamo Moscow	Torpedo Moscow
1950	CSKA Moscow	Spartak Moscow
1951	CSKA Moscow	CSKA Moscow
1952	Spartak Moscow	Torpedo Moscow
1953	Spartak Moscow	Dynamo Moscow
1954	Dynamo Moscow	Dynamo Moscow
1955	Dynamo Moscow	CSKA Moscow
1956	Spartak Moscow	*No competition*
1957	Dynamo Moscow	Lokomotiv Moscow
1958	Spartak Moscow	Spartak Moscow
1959	Dynamo Moscow	*No competition*
1960	Torpedo Moscow	Torpedo Moscow
1961	Dynamo Kiev	Shaktor Donetz
1962	Spartak Moscow	Shaktor Donetz
1963	Dynamo Moscow	Spartak Moscow
1964	Dynamo Tbilisi	Dynamo Kiev
1965	Torpedo Moscow	Spartak Moscow
1966	Dynamo Kiev	Dynamo Kiev
1967	Dynamo Kiev	Dynamo Moscow
1968	Dynamo Kiev	Torpedo Moscow
1969	Spartak Moscow	Karpaty Lvov
1970	CSKA Moscow	Dynamo Moscow
1971	Dynamo Kiev	Spartak Moscow
1972	S. Voroshilovgrad	Torpedo Moscow
1973	Ararat Erevan	Ararat Erevan
1974	Dynamo Kiev	Dynamo Kiev
1975	Dynamo Kiev	Ararat Erevan
1976	Dynamo Moscow*	Dynamo Tbilisi
1976	Torpedo Moscow†	.....
1977	Dynamo Kiev	Dynamo Moscow
1978	Dynamo Tbilisi	Dynamo Kiev
1979	Spartak Moscow	Dynamo Tbilisi

*Spring †Autumn

Wales

Welsh international football has been a history of defeats by England and Scotland interspersed with the occasional success and hints of glories never quite fulfilled. Perhaps the cruellest moment came in Liverpool on 12 October 1977 when, with 12 minutes left of what was effectively a final qualifying game for the 1978 World Cup finals, Joe Jordan handled the ball in the Welsh penalty area and French referee Robert Wurtz mistakenly gave the Scots a penalty. The Welsh were out of the World Cup yet again, leaving their appearance in 1958 in Sweden as the only time they had qualified for the final stages of a major tournament.

Just 18 months before the Scotland game they had suffered a similar disappointment in the quarter-finals of the European



Dynamo Moscow's brilliant Lev Yashin starred in two European finals and three World Cups.

WELSH CUP

Year	Winners
1878	Wrexham
1879	Newtown
1880	Druids
1881	Druids
1882	Druids
1883	Wrexham
1884	Oswestry
1885	Druids
1886	Druids
1887	Chirk
1888	Chirk
1890	Bangor
1891	Shrewsbury T.
1892	Chirk
1893	Wrexham
1894	Chirk
1895	Newtown
1896	Bangor
1897	Wrexham
1898	Druids
1899	Druids
1900	Aberystwyth
1901	Oswestry
1902	Wellington
1903	Wrexham
1904	Druids
1905	Wrexham
1906	Wellington
1907	Oswestry
1908	Chester
1909	Wrexham
1910	Wrexham
1911	Wrexham
1912	Cardiff City
1913	Swansea Town
1914	Wrexham
1915	Wrexham
1916-9	*No competition*
1920	Cardiff City
1921	Wrexham
1922	Cardiff City
1923	Cardiff City
1924	Wrexham
1925	Wrexham
1926	Ebbw Vale
1927	Cardiff City
1928	Cardiff City
1929	Connah's Quay
1930	Cardiff City
1931	Wrexham
1932	Swansea City
1933	Chester
1934	Bristol City
1935	Tranmere R.
1936	Crewe Alex.
1937	Crewe Alex.
1938	Shrewsbury T.
1939	South Liverpool
1941	Welling Town
1940-6	*No competiton*
1947	Chester
1948	Lovells Athletic
1949	Merthyr Tydfil
1950	Swansea Town
1951	Merthyr Tydfil
1952	Rhyl
1953	Rhyl
1954	Flint Town
1955	Barry Town
1956	Cardiff City
1957	Wrexham
1958	Wrexham
1959	Cardiff City
1960	Wrexham
1961	Swansea Town
1962	Bangor City
1963	Borough U.
1964	Cardiff City
1965	Cardiff City
1966	Swansea Town
1967	Cardiff City
1968	Cardiff City
1969	Cardiff City
1970	Cardiff City
1971	Cardiff City
1972	Wrexham
1973	Cardiff City
1974	Cardiff City
1975	Wrexham
1976	Cardiff City
1977	Shrewsbury T.
1978	Wrexham
1979	Shrewsbury T.

Terry Yorath's drive characterized some fine Welsh performances in the 1970s.

Championship when another disputed penalty had given Yugoslavia a 1-1 draw in Cardiff and led to crowd riots that initially had Wales banned from playing internationals at home for a prolonged period. That year, 1976, managed by Englishman Mike Smith, Wales had gone further than any of the other home countries.

Wales' other great spell was in the 1930s, under secretary-manager Ted Robbins. They won the Home Championship in 1933 and 1934 (being undefeated for two consecutive seasons) and again in 1937, though this was the last time they won the title outright. They had won the Championship outright on just four previous occasions (1906-07, 1919-20, 1923-24, 1927-28) and have since had a share in it five times, the last in 1970. It is perhaps odd that they did not do better during that fine spell in the mid to late 1970s. More typical of Welsh performances over the years had, however, been the spell from April 1970 to January 1973 when they even failed to score a single goal against the other home countries.

The Welsh played their first international against Scotland in 1876 and, in fact, did not play against non-British opposition until just months before the outbreak of the Second World War, when France beat them 2-1 in Paris. Their first victory was recorded against England at Blackburn in 1881 but the early period is generally one of massive defeats by England and Scotland with Welsh revenge being exacted on Ireland.

The principality's proudest moment came in the 1958 World Cup. They qualified by eliminating East Germany and Israel and then went on to the quarter-finals with draws against Hungary, Mexico and eventual finalists Sweden. The climax was a group play-off win against Hungary, losing finalists in 1954, for the right to meet Brazil in the quarter-finals. But John Charles was injured, 17-year-old Pelé scored in the dying minutes and Wales were out.

The prominent Welsh clubs—Cardiff City, Swansea City, Wrexham and Newport County—play in the Football League, while neighbouring English clubs participate in the Welsh Cup. The success of Cardiff (who also won the FA Cup in 1927) in that competition has produced 11 ventures in the European Cup Winners Cup, including a magnificent run to a narrow defeat in the semi-finals in 1968.

Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia's commitment to professionalism, rare in Iron Curtain countries, has been an important factor in the competitiveness of both the national side and the leading clubs.

In the initial European Nations Cup, which ran from 1958 to 1960, Yugoslavia were too strong for Bulgaria, Portugal and France and lost only in the final, to Russia. Eight years later in the more established European Championship, Yugoslavia eliminated England, then the World Cup holders, in a bruising semi-final, and in the final Italy needed a replay to make full use of home advantage.

In the Olympic Games, Yugoslavia reached every final from 1948 to 1960, though they were silver medallists in 1948, 1952 and 1956. In 1960 they beat Denmark 3-1 to reach the winners' rostrum at last and take the gold medal.

Yugoslavia's World Cup experiences have been more mixed. Part of the small European entry in 1930, they beat Brazil and Bolivia before a crushing defeat by Uruguay, the eventual winners. In 1954 and 1958 Yugoslavia's progress took them to the quarter-finals, and in 1962 they lost to Czechoslovakia in the semi-finals. It was 12 years before they qualified again, and then a 9-0 win over Zaire and a 1-1 draw with Scotland combined to eliminate the Scots. But in the second groupings Yugoslavia finished bottom after disappointing performances against West Germany, Poland and Sweden.

YUGOSLAVIA

Year	Champions	Cup winners
1923	Gradjanski Zagreb	.....
1924	J'slavia Belgrade	.....
1925	J'slavia Belgrade	.....
1926	Gradjanski Zagreb	.....
1927	Hajduk Split	.....
1928	Gradjanski Zagreb	.....
1929	Hajduk Split	.....
1930	Concordia Zagreb	.....
1931	BSK Belgrade	.....
1932	Concordia Zagreb	.....
1933	BSK Belgrade	.....
1934	*No competition*	.....
1935	BSK Belgrade	.....
1936	BSK Belgrade	.....
1937	Gradjanski Zabreb	.....
1938	HASK Zagreb	.....
1939	BSK Belgrade	.....
1940	Gradjanski Zagreb	.....
1941-6	*No competition*	.....
1947	Partizan Belgrade	Partizan Belgrade
1948	Dynamo Zagreb	Red Star Belgrade
1949	Partizan Belgrade	Red Star Belgrade
1950	Hajduk Split	Red Star Belgrade
1951	Red Star Belgrade	Dynamo Zagreb
1952	Hajduk Split	Partizan Belgrade
1953	Red Star Belgrade	BSK Belgrade
1954	Dynamo Zagreb	Partizan Belgrade
1955	Hajduk Split	BSK Belgrade
1956	Red Star Belgrade	*No competition*
1957	Red Star Belgrade	Partizan Belgrade
1958	Dynamo Zagreb	Red Star Belgrade
1959	Red Star Belgrade	Red Star Belgrade
1960	Red Star Belgrade	Dynamo Zagreb
1961	Partizan Belgrade	Vardar Skopje
1962	Partizan Belgrade	OFK Belgrade
1963	Partizan Belgrade	Dynamo Zagreb
1964	Red Star Belgrade	Red Star Belgrade
1965	Partizan Belgrade	Partizan Belgrade
1966	Vojvodina Novi Sad	OFK Belgrade
1967	FC Sarajevo	Hajduk Split
1968	Red Star Belgrade	Red Star Belgrade
1969	Red Star Belgrade	Dynamo Zagreb
1970	Red Star Belgrade	Red Star Belgrade
1971	Hajduk Split	Red Star Belgrade
1972	Zeljeznicar Sarajevo	Hajduk Split
1973	Red Star Belgrade	Hajduk Split
1974	Hajduk Split	Hajduk Split
1975	Hajduk Split	Hajduk Split
1976	Partizan Belgrade	Hajduk Split
1977	Red Star Belgrade	Hajduk Split
1978	Partizan Belgrade	NK Rijeka
1979	Hajduk Split	NK Rijeka

Established Yugoslav internationals like Dzajic, Oblak and Bogicevic became the target of Western European interest, which was encouraged with a policy of allowing players to move at later stages in their career. Golac at Southampton, Jankovic at Middlesbrough and Jovanovic with Manchester United also exhibited the high degree of technical skill instilled at home.

Dynamo Zagreb remain the only club side to have won a major European honour. In 1967 they held on to a two-goal lead achieved at home to beat Leeds United in the final of the Fairs Cup. Dynamo had previously been losing finalists in the same competition to Valencia four years earlier. In 1966 Partizan Belgrade produced a spirited run in the European Cup, including a shock success over Manchester United, but in the final they were beaten by Real Madrid 2-1 at Brussels.

SOUTH AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP

After a history which is turbulent as well as long—it pre-dates the European equivalent by more than 40 years—the South American Championship has abandoned the one-venue format and settled for a home-and-away basis . . .

The South American Championships, by far the longest-running international tournament outside the British Isles, has finally reversed the decline in popularity and prestige that threatened its existence in the 1960s.

The competition was first contested in Buenos Aires in 1916. Since then, the Copa America trophy has been awarded only 27 times, though a further four tournaments—known as 'extraordinarios'—are usually included in lists of past results.

Midway through the two weeks of that first competition, the four participants—Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the winners, Uruguay—announced the formation of the Confederación Sudamericana de Fútbol, the body that remains responsible for competition today.

Argentina and Uruguay dominate the tournament for 25 years

Each of the founder members played host to the tournament in turn, but Argentina did not gain the first of their record number of championship wins until they were hosts again in 1921.

Paraguay took Brazil to a play-off for the 1922 championship, held in Rio. It was to be Brazil's last trophy win for some time, as jurisdictional disputes and other problems restricted them to just one tournament between 1923 and 1936.

Not surprisingly, this era was dominated by Argentina and by Uruguay, whose great world-conquering side was built around a number of prolific forwards and a half-back line known as 'la costilla metallica' (the iron curtain)—José Andrade, Lorenzo Fernandez and Alvaro Gestide.

Brazil, building a formidable squad for the coming World Cup, won the 1949 tournament at home, hammering Paraguay 7-0 in a play-off. The same two countries had to play off for the next title in 1953. This time Paraguay, utilizing an innovatory 4-2-4 system, triumphed 3-2.

Argentina, who had withdrawn from international competition in pique at being passed over for the 1950 World Cup, returned in Santiago in 1955, going undefeated once again to win the trophy.

They were to win the next official tournament two years later in Peru with a young inside-forward trio that so enchanted South American supporters that they were named 'el trio de la muerte' (the trio of death). The three youngsters—Humberto Maschio, Antonio Angelillo and Omar Sivori—also enchanted European scouts, and all three were soon signed by Italian clubs.

Bolivia won its first and only Copa America in 1963, in the thin air of La Paz.

Interest in the competition was waning. Brazil, who had fielded a far from full-strength side in La Paz, neglected to enter in 1967.

Uruguay overcame the problems set by suspensions imposed during the previous year's World Cup in England to win the tournament, getting the victory they needed in a dull, defensive final game against Argentina thanks to a mis-hit goal from Pedro Rocha. Despite the host nation's success, attendances were tiny. Reforms were evidently needed if the competition was to survive.

They were finally effected eight years later, when the present formula was adopted. Nine national teams were divided into three qualifying groups, the winners of which joined the holders in two-game knock-out semi-finals.

Group one was decided by the games between Brazil, fielding a Minas Gerais state selection based round Cruzeiro, and Argentina, fielding a Santa Fé state selection that included Mario Kempes, Leopoldo Luque and Ossie Ardiles. Nelinho scored the goals that gave Brazil a 2-1 win in Belo Horizonte, then the Argentinians spent the week before the return in Rosario on strike. Brazil broke out for the game's only goal just on half-time when Danival outwitted the advancing Hugo Gatti.

Surprise finalists of the new-look competition: Peru and Colombia

Colombia gained maximum points in their group, though their game in Asuncion was abandoned at half-time. Paraguayan dissent over the game's only goal five minutes before the break boiled over into a free-for-all as the referee ended the half. When the local police joined in, cracking heads, the game was prudently called off.

Colombia shocked Uruguay in the semi-finals, building a

SOUTH AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP

Year	Venue	Teams	Winners	Pts	Runners-up	Pts
1916	Buenos Aires	4	Uruguay	5	*Argentina	4
1917	Montevideo	4	*Uruguay	6	Argentina	4
1919	Rio de Janeiro	4	*Brazil†	5	Uruguay	5
1920	Valparaiso	4	Uruguay	5	Argentina	4
1921	Buenos Aires	4	*Argentina	6	Brazil	2
1922	Rio de Janeiro	5	*Brazil†	5	Paraguay	5
1923	Montevideo	4	*Uruguay	6	Argentina	4
1924	Montevideo	4	*Uruguay	5	Argentina	4
1925	Buenos Aires	3	*Argentina	7	Brazil	5
1926	Santiago	5	Uruguay	8	Argentina	5
1927	Lima	4	Argentina	6	Uruguay	4
1929	Buenos Aires	4	*Argentina	6	Paraguay	4
1935	Lima	4	Uruguay	6	Argentina	4
1937	Buenos Aires	6	*Argentina†	8	Brazil	8
1939	Lima	5	*Peru	8	Uruguay	6
1941§	Santiago	5	Argentina	8	Uruguay	6
1942	Montevideo	7	*Uruguay	12	Argentina	9
1945	Santiago	7	Argentina	11	Brazil	10
1946§	Buenos Aires	6	*Argentina	10	Brazil	7
1947	Guayaquil	8	Argentina	13	Paraguay	11
1949	Rio de Janeiro	8	*Brazil†	12	Paraguay	12
1953	Lima	7	Paraguay†	8	Brazil	8
1955	Santiago	6	Argentina	9	*Chile	7
1956§	Montevideo	6	*Uruguay	9	Brazil	8
1957	Lima	7	Argentina	10	Brazil	8
1959	Buenos Aires	7	*Argentina	11	Brazil	10
1959§	Guayaquil	5	Uruguay	7	Argentina	5
1963	La Paz	7	*Bolivia	11	Paraguay	9
1967	Montevideo	6	*Uruguay	9	Argentina	8
1975	‡	10	Peru	0:2:1	Colombia	1:0:0
1979	‡	10	Paraguay	3:0:0	Chile	0:1:0

*host nation †after play-off ‡played on basis of group, elimination and two legged final; 1975 play-off in Caracas, 1979 play-off in Buenos Aires § 'extraordinary' unofficial tournaments

three-goal home-leg lead against a Uruguayan side reduced to 10 men by a 17th-minute sending off, then holding on for a 1-0 defeat in Montevideo.

Peru caused an even bigger upset by beating Brazil in Belo Horizonte, astonishing the confident home crowd by seizing and holding the initiative. They took the lead through Cassaretto, survived a 54th-minute equalizer from Roberto Batata and finally saw their verve and audacity rewarded with two goals in the last seven minutes—from Teofilo Cubillas, the game's outstanding player, and from Cassaretto. Brazil responded with a 2-0 win in Lima, but Peru went through on the 'drawing of cards', South America's equivalent to the toss of a coin.

Paraguay win in 1979 to keep the 'big three' on the sidelines

The final, which went to a play-off in Caracas, was disappointing. Hugo Sotil's first-half goal was enough to give Peru their first title since 1939.

Paraguay then caused the upset of the 1979 tournament by putting Brazil out in the semi-finals, a result that sealed the sacking of Brazil manager Claudio Coutinho. In Asuncion, superb goals from Eugenio Morel and Hugo Talavera set the seal on an excellent Paraguayan first-half display, before Brazil pulled a goal back through Palinha. In Rio, Falcao and Socrates twice gave Brazil the lead, only for Milciades Morel and Julio Cesar Romero to equalize each time.

The other semi-final was settled by Chile's 2-1 away win over Peru. Carlos Caszely headed both their goals.

The final was again a disappointment. Romero (2) and Milciades Morel scored the goals for Paraguay that set them on course for their second title.

*LEFT: **Even eight goals from Pelé (seen here scoring against Chile) could not prevent Argentina pushing Brazil into second place in 1959—the ninth time they had been runners-up. Despite Brazil's great World Cup exploits, they have managed only three South American titles—all of them won in Rio.***

*BELOW: **The Olimpia Asuncion line-up in 1979—South American Cup winners and the backbone of the Paraguay side that beat Brazil on the way to a surprise success in the South American Championship.***

LEADING SCORERS

Year	Player	Gls
1916	Oradin *(Uruguay)**	3
1917	Romano *(Uruguay)**	4
1919	Neco *(Brazil)**	4
1920	Perez *(Uruguay)**	4
1921	*not available*	
1922	Francia *(Argentina)*	4
1923	Aguirre *(Argentina)*	4
	Petrone *(Uruguay)**	4
1924	Petrone *(Uruguay)**	4
1925	Seoane *(Argentina)**	6
1926	Castro *(Uruguay)**	6
	Scarone *(Uruguay)**	6
1927	Figueroa *(Uruguay)**	3
	Luna *(Argentina)**	3
	Petrone *(Uruguay)*	3
	Scarone *(Uruguay)*	3
1929	Gonzalez *(Paraguay)*	5
1935	Massantonio *(Argentina)*	4
1937	Roro *(Chile)*	7
1939	Fernandez *(Peru)**	7
1941	Marvezzi *(Argentina)**	5
1942	Moreno *(Argentina)*	5
1945	Menendez *(Argentina)**	7
1946	Medina *(Uruguay)*	7
1947	Fallero *(Uruguay)*	6
	Menendez *(Argentina)**	6
1949	Pinto *(Brazil)**	6
1953	Molina *(Chile)*	7
1955	Micheli *(Argentina)**	7
1956	Hormazabel *(Chile)*	4
1957	Ambrosis *(Uruguay)*	9
	Maschio *(Argentina)**	9
1959	Pele *(Brazil)*	8
1963	Sanfilippo *(Argentina)*	6
1967	Raffo *(Ecuador)*	5
	Rodriguez *(Argentina)*	5
	Zarate *(Paraguay)*	5
1975	Artime *(Argentina)*	5
1979	Romero *(Paraguay)*	4

*winners

SOUTH AMERICAN CUP

To many Europeans the 'Copa Libertadores' is merely the device that produced so many bruising teams in the World Club Championship. But that's a narrow view of what has become South America's premier event . . .

Launched in 1960 as South America's answer to the European Cup, the Copa Libertadores de America has survived a testing time to emerge as the most stable and popular South American international competition. Because of the amount of prestige and money at stake, the few moments of pure pleasure and superlative skill have tended to be swamped by fearful violence, the worst excesses of anti-football and incompetent and occasionally corrupt refereeing.

The first two competitions were won by the Uruguayan champions Penarol. Although neither Brazilian nor Argentinian clubs were as yet whole-heartedly committed to the new cup, there was still no doubt that Penarol were an outstanding side. Their forward line contained such players as the clever, stocky winger Luis Cubilla—the outstanding Uruguayan forward of recent times—the gifted José Sasia, the powerful Peruvian winger Luis Joya and centre-forward Alberto Spencer from Ecuador.

It took an even more outstanding side to take the trophy from them. With the recently-signed Gilmar in goal and Coutinho the ideal foil for a Pelé at the height of his powers, Santos won the competition in 1962, scoring 29 goals in nine games.

Penarol's Aendro flies at Universidad of Chile's Aranguiz in the semi-final of the first South American Cup in 1960. The Uruguayan side won this series, and again in 1961 and 1966.

Boca Juniors beat Colombia's first finalists Deportivo Cali in 1978 to hold on to their title and maintain the Argentinian domination built by Independiente and Estudiantes.

Argentina are represented in 17 successive finals, winning 12 Libertadores titles

Santos triumphed again in 1963, winning both legs of the final against a Boca Juniors side whose major stars—Silvio Marzolini, Antonio Rattin and goalkeeper Antonio Roma—appeared in defence. Boca had nevertheless begun a remarkable run of success for Argentinian clubs, who placed one of their number in every Libertadores final to 1980. This included two wins for Independente in 1964 and 1965 over Uruguay's two giants.

The Libertadores had by now grown to an almost impractical size. The 1966 tournament was the first to include two clubs from each country and the proliferation of qualifying groups meant that River Plate, for instance, were required to play 21 games (10 in the first round, six in the semi-final round, a semi-final play-off and a three-game final). The prospect of a programme like this, with its attendant unprofitable trips to the continent's backwaters, discouraged any Brazilian clubs from entering in 1966 and helped keep Santos out again in 1967.

Brazil's one entrant was Cruzeiro, who, inspired by the 20-year-old Tostao, cruised into the semi-final round only to lose twice in Montevideo, putting Nacional into the final against the Racing side who would later play Celtic in the World Club Championship.

The final in 1968 went to a play-off for a fourth successive year and Palmeiras succumbed to two goals from Juan 'la Bruja' Veron, Estudiantes' one player of undoubted individual talent.

Reforms in the 1971 competition brought about a fairer and less demanding schedule and encouraged Brazilian clubs back into the fold. The year also saw the virtual demise of Estudiantes, despite reaching the final. Manager Zubeldia resigned, taking Poletti with him to Huracan, and the club president shot himself.

Nacional went out in unfortunate circumstances in the semi-final group the following year. Four goals from Artime were enough to give them three points against Penarol, but they slipped at home to Universitario of Peru, for whom Oscar Ramirez hit a hat-

River Plate's World Cup star Leopoldo Luque is outnumbered by Boca players in the Buenos Aires derby. While Boca have reached four Libertadores finals and won two, River Plate have lost both their finals after play-offs.

SOUTH AMERICAN CUP FINALS

Year	Teams	Winners	Runners-up	Scores
1960	7	*Penarol *(Uruguay)*	Olimpia Asuncion *(Paraguay)*	1-0, 0-0
1961	9	*Penarol *(Uruguay)*	Palmeiras *(Brazil)*	1-0, 1-1
1962	10	*Santos *(Brazil)*	Penarol *(Uruguay)*	2-1, 2-3, 3-0
1963	9	*Santos *(Brazil)*	Boca Juniors *(Argentina)*	3-2, 2-1
1964	10	Independiente *Argentina)*	*Nacional *(Uruguay)*	0-0, 1-0
1965	10	*Independiente *(Argentina)*	Penarol *(Uruguay)*	1-0, 1-3, 4-1
1966	17	*Penarol *(Uruguay)*	River Plate *(Argentina)*	2-0, 2-3, 4-2
1967	19	*Racing Club *(Argentina)*	Nacional *(Uruguay)*	0-0, 0-0, 2-1
1968	21	*Estudiantes *(Argentina)*	Palmeiras *(Brazil)*	2-1, 1-3, 2-0
1969	17	Estudiantes *(Argentina)*	*Nacional *(Uruguay)*	1-0, 2-0
1970	19	*Estudiantes *(Argentina)*	Penarol *(Uruguay)*	1-0, 0-0
1971	21	Nacional *(Uruguay)*	*Estudiantes *(Argentina)*	0-1, 1-0, 2-0
1972	20	Independiente *(Argentina)*	*Universitario *(Peru)*	0-0, 2-1
1973	19	*Independiente *(Argentina)*	Colo Colo *(Chile)*	1-1, 0-0, 2-1
1974	21	Independiente *(Argentina)*	*Sao Paulo *(Brazil)*	1-2, 2-0
1975	21	Independente *(Argentina)*	*Union Espanola *(Chile)*	0-1, 3-1, 2-0
1976	21	*Cruzeiro *(Brazil)*	River Plate *(Argentina)*	4-1, 1-2, 3-2
1977	21	*Boca Juniors *(Argentina)*	Cruzeiro *(Brazil)*	1-0, 0-1, †0-0
1978	21	Boca Juniors *(Argentina)*	*Deportivo Cali *(Colombia)*	0-0, 4-0
1979	21	*Olimpia Asuncion *(Paraguay)*	Boca Juniors *(Argentina)*	2-0, 0-0

*home team in first leg †Boca won on penalties after goalless play-off in Montevideo

trick. The 'U' went into the final on goal difference, but lost the final to Independiente, and two Maglioni goals, after a play-off in Avellaneda.

Independiente went on to win four Libertadores in succession, beating teams from Chile (Colo Colo and Union Española) in the 1973 and 1975 finals. Their reign ended in the 1976 semi-final play-off with River Plate, in which they had Ruben Galvan sent off before conceding the decisive goal. But the outstanding team of the competition was Cruzeiro, who finally came good after several near misses. Under former Brazilian World Cup coach Zeze Moreira, they scored 46 goals (Jairzinho 14, Palinha 12) in 13 games to win the trophy.

The 1977 competition was marred by some of the worst excesses of the Libertadores' unsavoury history, culminating in a semi-final feud between Juan Carlos Lorenzo's Boca Juniors and Colombia's Deportivo Cali, coached by the former Estudiantes midfielder Carlos Bilardo. Lorenzo steered his team to the final against a Cruzeiro side that had deprived themselves of both Jairzinho (to Venezuela) and Palinha (to Corinthians). Cruzeiro could only penetrate the malicious Boca defence with a 40-yard free-kick from the inevitable Nelinho. In the Montevideo play-off, on a fog-shrouded mud-heap, Raul saved Cruzeiro with two spectacular extra-time saves from Dario Felman, but it was the Boca keeper, Hugo Gatti, who had the last word, saving Cruzeiro's final attempt in the penalty show-down.

The Lorenzo-Bilardo feud had its sequel in the final the following year. Lacking their outstanding midfielder Diego Umana, Cali went down in two games.

Boca scraped through a rough semi-final group in 1979, winning a play-off with injury-stricken Independiente thanks to an extra-time goal from Ernesto Mastrangelo. Their opponents in the final were Olimpia of Asuncion—coached by Luis Cubilla—who had barely survived a riot in Cochabamba in the opening round. Boca's poverty of attacking ideas was exposed when they went two down in the first half of the first leg in Asuncion and Paraguay took the cup for the first time ever—with the club who had been the first losing finalists back in 1960.

A-Z OF SOUTH AMERICA

Nowhere is the passion for soccer more pronounced than in South America. We analyse the 'top 10' of the continent, from Argentina to Venezuela . . .

Argentina

Argentina can boast the first club, the first league and the first national governing body in South America—while the continents' first international was played in Buenos Aires in 1905. Argentina has the best record in South American international competition and in the Libertadores Cup. But until 1978 she had never won the World Cup.

Argentinian football probably achieved its sublime peak in the 1940s, when most of the rest of the world was at war. By the time World Cup competition was resumed, in 1950, the country had lost many of its leading players to the outlawed Colombian League—and the Asociación del Fútbol Argentino declined to enter anyway.

By the 1940s the difficult transition to legalized professionalism had been accomplished and the country's stars, for a short while at least, were not prey to the usual lucrative blandishments of the Italian League. The upsurge was led by River Plate, the club that had been founded by British players in 1901. They had been the moving force behind the adoption of professionalism, confident in the drawing power of Bernabé Ferreyra, their hard-shooting centre-forward and the idol of Argentinian soccer during the 1930s.

On Ferreyra's retirement the club put together a forward line whose awesome effectiveness caused it to be named 'la maquina' (the machine). Among its components was Angel Labruna, the coach of the present River team, who figured in nine championship winning sides in his 20 years as the club's inside-left. Alongside him, at centre-forward, was Adolfo Pedernera, whose mastery of all phases of the game earned him the title 'el maestro'. Remarkably, his successor was Alfredo di Stefano, who won even greater fame in a similar role.

Argentina's World Cup failures of 1958 and 1962 heralded an era of grim pragmatism. Argentinian clubs dominated the Libertadores Cup, but the ferocity of their challenge for the Intercontinental Cup all but killed the competition.

The violence has now receded, thanks in part to Menotti's World Cup success with a positive and attractive national side that did not contain one single player from the very negative 1978 Libertadores Cup winners, Boca Juniors. And Boca's surprise failure in the 1979 Libertadores final proved devastating—the club announced its intentions to cut its staff by half, refuse all signing-on bonuses and—in the face of a 140% annual inflation rate—freeze all salaries. Other major metropolitan clubs also faced financial difficulties—the exception being River, double winners in 1975 and 1979.

But the emerging powers in Argentinian football are provincial. Since the national championship started as an end-of-season tournament in 1967, clubs from the various regional leagues have won the trophy.

Argentina's sensational Diego Maradona reduces Kenny Dalglish to fruitless pursuit.

Bolivia

Bolivia is traditionally one of the weaker South American footballing countries. The national team failed to score a goal in either

ARGENTINA

Year	Metropolitan
1893	Lomas
1894	Lomas
1895	Lomas
1896	Lomas
1897	Lomas
1898	Lomas
1899	Belgrano
1900	English High School
1901	Alumni
1902	Alumni
1903	Alumni
1904	Belgrano
1905	Alumni
1906	Alumni
1907	Alumni
1908	Belgrano
1909	Alumni
1910	Alumni
1911	Alumni
1912	Quilmes/Porteno
1913	Racing Club/ Estudiantes
1914	Racing Club/Porteno
1915	Racing Club
1916	Racing Club
1917	Racing Club
1918	Racing Club
1919	Boca Juniors Racing Club (AAAF)
1920	Boca Juniors River Plate (AAAF)
1921	Huracan Racing Club (AAAF)
1922	Huracan Independiente (AAAF)
1923	Boca Juniors San Lorenzo (AAAF)
1924	Boca Juniors San Lorenzo (AAAF)
1925	Huracan Racing Club (AAAF)
1926	Boca Juniors Independiente (AAAF)
1927	San Lorenzo
1928	Huracan
1929	Gimnasia y Esgrima La Plata
1930	Boca Juniors
1931	Boca Juniors (LAF) Estudiantil Porteno (AAF)
1932	River Plate (LAF) Sportivo Barracas (AAF)
1933	San Lorenzo (LAF) Dock Sud (AAF)
1934	Boca Juniors (LAF) Estudiantil Porteno (AAF)
1935	Boca Juniors
1936	River Plate
1937	River Plate
1938	Independiente
1939	Independiente
1940	Boca Juniors
1941	River Plate
1942	River Plate
1943	Boca Juniors
1944	Boca Juniors
1945	River Plate
1946	San Lorenzo
1947	River Plate
1948	Independiente
1949	Racing Club
1950	Racing Club
1951	Racing Club
1952	River Plate
1953	River Plate
1954	Boca Juniors
1955	River Plate
1956	River Plate
1957	River Plate
1958	Racing Plate
1959	San Lorenzo
1960	Independiente
1961	Racing Club
1962	Boca Juniors
1963	Independiente
1964	Boca Juniors
1965	Boca Juniors
1966	Racing Club
1967	Estudiantes
1968	San Lorenzo
1969	Charcarita Juniors
1970	Independiente
1971	Independiente
1972	San Lorenzo
1973	Huracan
1974	Newell's Old Boys
1975	River Plate
1976	Boca Juniors
1977	River Plate
1978	Quilmes
1979	River Plate

Year	National
1967	Independiente
1968	Velez Sarsfield
1969	Boca Juniors
1970	Boca Juniors
1971	Rosario Central
1972	San Lorenzo
1973	Rosario Central
1974	San Lorenzo
1975	River Plate
1976	Boca Juniors
1977	Independiente
1978	Independiente
1979	River Plate

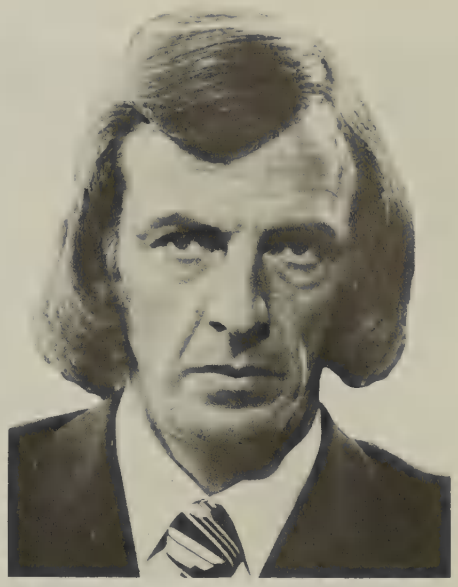
AAF – Argentinian Football Association AAAF – Argentinian Amateur Football Association LAF – Argentinian Football League

BOLIVIA

Year	Champions
1914	The Strongest
1915	Colegio Militar
1916	The Strongest
1917	The Strongest
1918-19	*No competition*
1920	The Strongest
1921-22	*No competition*
1923	Universitario
1924	The Strongest
1925	*No competition*
1926	Universitario
1927	Nimbles Sport
1928	Deportivo Militar
1929	The Strongest
1930	The Strongest
1931	Nimbles Rail
1932	The Strongest
1933-34	*No competition*
1935	The Strongest
1936	Ayacucho
1937	The Strongest
1938	The Strongest
1939	Bolivar
1940	Bolivar
1941	Bolivar
1942	Bolivar
1943	The Strongest
1944	Ferroviario
1945	The Strongest
1946	*No competition*
1947	Litoral
1948	Litoral
1949	Litoral
1950	Bolivar
1951	Always Ready
1952	The Strongest
1953	Bolivar
1954	Litoral
1955	San Jose
1956	Bolivar
1957	Always Ready
1958	Jorge Wilsterman
1959	Jorge Wilsterman
1960	Deportivo Municipal
1961	Deportivo Municipal
1962	Deportivo Municipal
1963	The Strongest
1964	The Strongest
1965	Deportivo Municipal
1966	Jorge Wilsterman
1967	Jorge Wilsterman
1968	Bolivar
1969	Universitario
1970	Chaco Petrolero
1971	Oriente Petrolero
1972	Jorge Wilsterman
1973	Jorge Wilsterman
1974	Oriente Petrolero
1975	The Strongest
1976	Bolivar
1977	The Strongest
1978	Bolivar
1979	**Oriente Petrolero**

of its two appearances in World Cup finals and has won the South American Cup just once, in 1963, when it was favoured by the familiar thin air of La Paz, 12,000 feet above sea level.

The La Paz League, founded in 1914, adopted professionalism in 1950 and formed the basis of the Liga Mayor, which the Federación Boliviana de Fútbol intended to be a national league. The league resisted the claims of clubs from the remoter regions and for a short time it seemed as though the FBF would enter non-league clubs in the 1979 Libertadores Cup. Eventually champions Bolivar and runners-up Jorge Wilsterman were allowed to compete and two clubs from provincial associations joined the top four from the Liga Mayor to play off for the 1979 national championship, won by the league club Oriente Petrolero of Santa Cruz.



The enigmatic, chain-smoking Cesar Luis Menotti steered his talented but unpredictable Argentina squad to their World Cup win in Buenos Aires in 1978.

Brazil

Such is the stature of football in Brazil that it is often, without hyperbole, referred to as the 'religião brasileira'—literally the Brazilian religion.

According to legend, it was the São Paulo-born Englishman, Charles Miller, who brought the game to Brazil, when he returned from school in Southampton with two footballs among his luggage.

The game caught on quickly, aided by European coaches and touring teams. Southern League Exeter City were the opponents in the first ever game played by a selection representing Brazil in 1914. Centre-forward Artur Friedenreich lost two teeth in a collision with an Exeter full-back, but Brazil won 2-0.

Born of a German father and a black Brazilian mother, Friedenreich was the first idol of Brazilian football. In a career spanning four clubs and 27 years, he scored an estimated 1,329 goals.

But it was not until their third-place finish in the 1938 World Cup, when the disputes over race and over professionalism had been settled, that Brazil made an impact on the world game. Top scorer in that competition was Leonidas da Silva, Botafogo's 'black diamond', expert practitioner of the bicycle kick and the new Brazilian hero.

Brazil were to go on to win the trophy outright after their third World Cup triumph in 1970. But it took them until 1958 to get everything right.

The lessons of the disappointing 1956 European tour were digested. The Rio-São Paulo rivalry was defused, at least temporarily. Team manager Vicente Feola adopted the still-innovatory 4-2-4 formation that was to prove ideally suited to what was an extravagantly talented team.

After the competition, Pelé was declared 'a national treasure' by the Congress of Brazil, forestalling his transfer abroad. In

BRAZIL

National

Year	Champions
1967	Palmeiras
1968	Santos
1969	Palmeiras
1970	Fluminense
1971	Atletico Mineiro
1972	Palmeiras
1973	Palmeiras
1974	Vasco da Gama
1975	Internacional
1976	Internacional
1977	Sao Paulo FC
1978	Guarani
1979	Internacional

Rio de Janeiro

Year	Champions
1906	Fluminense
1907	Fluminense/Botafogo
1908	Fluminense
1909	Fluminense
1910	Botafogo
1911	Fluminense
1912	Paissandu
1913	America
1914	Flamengo
1915	Flamengo
1916	America
1917	Fluminense
1918	Fluminense
1919	Fluminense
1920	Flamengo
1921	Flamengo
1922	America
1923	Vasco da Gama
1924	Vasco da Gama Fluminense
1925	Flamengo
1926	Sao Cristovao
1927	Flamengo
1928	America
1929	Vasco da Gama
1930	Botafogo
1931	America
1932	Botafogo
1933	Bangu Botafogo
1934	Vasco da Gama Botafogo
1935	America Botafogo
1936	Fluminense Vasco da Gama
1937	Fluminense
1938	Fluminense
1939	Flamengo
1940	Fluminense
1941	Fluminense
1942	Flamengo
1943	Flamengo
1944	Flamengo
1945	Vasco da Gama
1946	Fluminense
1947	Vasco da Gama
1948	Botafogo
1949	Vasco da Gama
1950	Vasco da Gama
1951	Fluminense
1952	Vasco da Gama
1953	Flamengo
1954	Flamengo
1955	Flamengo
1956	Vasco da Gama
1957	Botafogo
1958	Vasco da Gama
1959	Fluminense
1960	America
1961	Botafogo
1962	Botafogo
1963	Flamengo
1964	Fluminense
1965	Flamengo
1966	Bangu
1967	Botafogo
1968	Botafogo
1969	Fluminense
1970	Vasco da Gama
1971	Fluminense
1972	Flamengo
1973	Fluminense
1974	Flamengo
1975	Fluminense
1976	Fluminense
1977	Vasco da Gama
1978	Flamengo
1979	Flamengo

Sao Paulo

Year	Champions
1902	Sao Paulo AC
1903	Sao Paulo AC
1904	Soa Paulo AC
1905	Paulistano
1906	Internacional (SP)
1907	Germania
1908	Paulistano
1909	AA das Palmeiras
1910	AA das Palmeiras
1911	Sao Paulo AC
1912	Americano
1913	Americano
1914	Corinthians Sao Bento
1915	Germania AA das Palmeiras
1916	Corinthians Paulistano
1917	Paulistano
1918	Paulistano
1919	Paulistano
1920	Palestra Italia
1921	Paulistano
1922	Corinthians
1923	Corinthians
1924	Corinthians
1925	Sao Bento
1926	Palestra Italia Paulistano
1927	Palestra Italia Paulistano
1928	Corinthians Internacional SP
1929	Corinthians Paulistano
1930	Corinthians
1931	Sao Paulo FC
1932	Palestra Italia
1933	Palestra Italia
1934	Palestra Italia
1935	Portuguesa Santos
1936	Portuguesa Palestra Italia
1937	Corinthians
1938	Corinthians
1939	Corinthians
1940	Palestra Italia
1941	Corinthians
1942	Palmeiras
1943	Sao Paulo FC
1944	Palmeiras
1945	Sao Paulo FC
1946	Sao Paulo FC
1947	Palmeiras
1948	Sao Paulo FC
1949	Sao Paulo FC
1950	Palmeiras
1951	Corinthians
1952	Corinthians
1953	Sao Paulo FC
1954	Corinthians
1955	Santos
1956	Santos
1957	Sao Paulo FC
1958	Santos
1959	Palmeiras
1960	Santos
1961	Santos
1962	Santos
1963	Palmeiras
1964	Santos
1965	Santos
1966	Palmeiras
1967	Santos
1968	Santos
1969	Santos
1970	Sao Paulo FC
1971	Sao Paulo FC
1972	Palmeiras
1973	Santos Portuguesa
1974	Palmeiras
1975	Sao Paulo FC
1976	Palmeiras
1977	Corinthians
1978	Santos
1979	Corinthians

four games, the 17-year-old had scored six goals and captured the imagination of the soccer world.

With the most celebrated player of all time in their ranks, Santos, a previously unheralded club from the port city 30 miles from São Paulo, embarked on a period of sustained success. They won the São Paulo championship eight times in 11 seasons, and in 1962 and 1963 they swept all before them, winning the Libertadores and Intercontinental Cups. Their Intercontinental Cup final in 1962 provided the classic highlight of the dark history of the competition. After beating Benfica 3-2 in São Paulo (Pelé 2), they played brilliantly in Lisbon to win 5-2 (Pelé scoring a hat-trick).

Santos also won the Brazilian national championship in 1968. It was only the second season of what came to be known as the Campeonato Nacional—a competition involving all the leading clubs of Brazil's many state championships. Recent editions have included more than 80 clubs drawn from 22 different state leagues.

The national championships reflected the growing power of clubs from outside the Rio de Janeiro-São Paulo axis. Cruzeiro of Belo Horizonte competed in the Libertadores in 1967, with a team that included several of the squad that were to win the World Cup in 1970—most notably Tostão.

Chile

Football has long been a well-established sport in Chile, but the country's international record is distinguished only by its third-place finish in the 1962 World Cup, when it hosted the tournament.

Chile entered the first South American Cup in 1916, but it was 1926—in San-

An emotional Gerson, whose spectacular goal had begun the rout of Italy, is escorted off the pitch after Brazil had won the Jules Rimet Trophy for the third time to take permanent possession in 1970.

tiago—before they won a game. They have never won the competition, though they were beaten finalists in 1979. Colo Colo (the name means 'wild cat') came closer than any Chilean club before or since to winning the Libertadores when they took Independiente to a replay in the 1973 final.

The professional national league was set up in 1933 by eight clubs from the Santiago area, but in recent years only the clubs backed by large immigrant communities (like Santiago's Union Española and Palestino) or by mining industries (like O'Higgins of Rancagua and Cobreloa from the small northern desert town of Chuquicamata) have proved immune from financial or other embarrassments.

The plight of Chilean club football was most starkly realised by Santiago's Colo Colo, Chile's most popular club since their successful and innovatory early years. In 1979 they won the national championship for a record 12th time—and immediately announced that their nearly £2 million debts put their very existence in jeopardy.

Colombia

After years of fumbling progress, Colombian football suddenly splashed over the front and back pages of British newspapers in April 1950.

Two of England's best-known footballers were leaving Stoke City for Bogota—Independiente Santa Fé had signed right-winger George Mountford and Neil Franklin, England's centre-half in all 27 internationals since the war. Because the renegade Colombian League operated outside the sanction of FIFA, there was no transfer fee involved. Because the Colombians were offering £50 a week plus a substantial signing-on fee to players who had been restricted to £12 a week in England, it seemed likely that many others would follow.

Some did, though for Franklin at least the reality of Colombia did not match the promise. He was back in less than two months. 'If my memory isn't playing tricks on me, it rained almost every day . . . every match was a mud bath,' he was to recall later. After this episode, Alfonso Senior, president of the Millonarios club that had signed Everton's Bill Higgins, pronounced the signing of English players 'simply suicidal'.

Colombia had only adopted professionalism in 1948. In 1949 Bogota's Millonarios signed Alfredo di Stefano from River Plate and won the championship. In 1950 the breakaway league was formed and the gold rush was on. Soon most of the players in the league were foreigners, almost all of them South Americans. But by 1953 di Stefano had left for Spain and the bubble had burst.

Since that heady era, Colombia's influence on world football has been minimal. They qualified for the World Cup finals for the first and only time in 1962 and caused something of an upset by coming back from 4-1 down against the USSR to draw 4-4. Their best performance in the South American Cup was in 1975, when they took Peru to a play-off in the final.

In 1978 coach Carlos Bilardo, a member of the notorious Estudiantes de la Plata side of 1968, took Deportivo Cali to the final of the Libertadores Cup and was subsequently appointed manager of the national team.

CHILE

Year	Champions	Year	Champions	Year	Champions
1933	Magallanes	1949	Universidad Catolica	1965	Universidad de Chile
1934	Magallanes	1950	Everton	1966	Universidad Catolica
1935	Magallanes	1951	Union Espanola	1967	Universidad de Chile
1936	Audax Italiano	1952	Everton	1968	Santiago Wanderers
1937	Colo Colo	1953	Colo Colo	1969	Universidad de Chile
1938	Magallanes	1954	Universidad Catolica	1970	Colo Colo
1939	Colo Colo	1955	Palestino	1971	Universidad San Felipe
1940	Universidad de Chile	1956	Colo Colo	1972	Colo Colo
1941	Colo Colo	1957	Audax Italiano	1973	Union Espanola
1942	Santiago Morning	1958	Santiago Wanderers	1974	Huachipata
1943	Union Espanola	1959	Universidad de Chile	1975	Union Espanola
1944	Colo Colo	1960	Colo Colo	1976	Everton
1945	Green Cross	1961	Universidad Catolica	1977	Union Espanola
1946	Audax Italiano	1962	Universidad de Chile	1978	Palestino
1947	Colo Colo	1963	Colo Colo	1979	Colo Colo
1948	Audax Italiano	1964	Universidad de Chile		

COLOMBIA

Year	Champions	Year	Champions	Year	Champions
1948	Independiente Santa Fe	1959	Milionarios de Bogota	1970	Deportivo Cali
1949	Milionarios de Bogota	1960	Independiente Santa Fe	1971	Independiente Santa Fe
1950	Deportes Caldes	1961	Milionarios de Bogota	1972	Milionarios de Bogota
1951	Milionarios de Bogota	1962	Milionarios de Bogota	1973	Atletico Nacional
1952	Milionarios de Bogota	1963	Milionarios de Bogota	1974	Deportivo Cali
1953	Milionarios de Bogota	1964	Milionarios de Bogota	1975	Independiente Santa Fe
1954	Atletico Nacional	1965	Deportivo Cali	1976	Atletico Nacional
1955	Independiente Medellin	1966	Independiente Santa Fe	1977	Junior Barranquilla
1956	Atletico Quindio	1967	Deportivo Cali	1978	Millionarios de Bogota
1957	Independiente Medellin	1968	Union Magdalena	1979	America
1958	Independiente Santa Fe	1969	Deportivo Cali		

ECUADOR

Year	Champions	Year	Champions	Year	Champions
1957	Emelec	1967	Nacional	1974	Nacional
1958-59	*No competition*	1968	Deportivo Quito	1975	Liga Deportiva Universitaria
1960	Emelec	1969	Liga Deportiva Universitaria	1976	Nacional
1961	Everest	1970	Barcelona	1977	Nacional
1962	Everest	1971	Barcelona	1978	Nacional
1963	Barcelona	1972	Emelec	1979	Universidad Catolica
1964	Deportivo Quito	1973	Liga Deportiva Universitaria		
1965	Emelec				
1966	Barcelona				

Ecuador

South America's most densely populated country has never made an impact on international football. Since losing on its international debut (9-1 to Peru) in 1938, the country's national side has compiled a record that betters only Venezuela's in South American competition.

The professional national league was set up in 1957 and has never been won from a club outside Quito (the capital) or Guayaquil (the main port and commercial centre), though Deportivo Cuenca have come close

The Quito-Guayaquil rivalry has sometimes turned bitter, the most recent occasion coming at the conclusion of the 1979 championship. Universidad Catolica of Quito looked to have won the league with a point to spare, until the Guayaquil-based Asociación Ecuatoriana de Fútbol ordered that an earlier defeat for Emelec of Guayaquil should be replayed. This time Emelec won and took the title, sending the Quito clubs into a fury.

Emelec, backed by the state electrical company, are Ecuador's most prosperous club. Their overall record in the Libertadores ranks among the best of Ecuador's clubs, though neighbours Barcelona have the unmatched distinction of twice reaching the semi-final round—only Liga Deportiva Universitaria of Quito have ever gone as far in the competition.

Ecuador's most celebrated player of all time was Alberto Spencer, the brilliant centre-forward of the great Penarol sides of the 1960s. Spencer was top scorer in the first three Libertadores tournaments (1960-62) and scored two goals against Benfica in 1961 and three goals against Real in 1966 on the occasions that Penarol won the World Club Championship.

Paraguay

Paraguay has occasionally overcome the disadvantages of grinding poverty and a tiny population to astonish the world of football.

There was an amazing South American Cup win in 1953 in Lima, Peru. Paraguay went undefeated in the competition—and twice beat their closest rivals Brazil.

In the 1958 World Cup the national team beat Uruguay in the qualifying round by 7-0 on aggregate.

And—most remarkably of all—in 1979 Paraguayan teams achieved an astonishing international double—champions Olimpia of Asuncion won the Libertadores Cup and the national team carried off the South American Championship.

Just as in 1953 (when Fleitas Solich was the man in charge), it was a coach who took much of the credit. Luis Cubilla, once a pudgy Uruguayan international winger, instituted an unprecedentedly tough training regime at Olimpia and apparently persuaded such players as winger Evaristo Isasi and midfielder Luis Torres to employ their undoubted talent to greater and more consistent effect. After their efficient win over Boca Juniors in the Libertadores final, many of the Olimpia side figured in the national team that first shocked Brazil in the semi-finals and then dealt with Chile in the final of the South American Championship.

Despite the claims of all the Olimpia players, Sportivo Luqueño's young midfielder Julio Cesar Romero finished as the best-placed Paraguayan in the polling for the Latin American Footballer of the Year, finishing second only to Diego Maradona. Romero scored two goals in the final, whereupon he joined Cosmos.

Because no Paraguayan club can match the salaries paid to professionals in other parts of the world, the country's leading players must usually seek their livings elsewhere. In fact, the player generally regarded as the greatest Paraguay has ever produced —Arsenio Erico—never played for a senior club in his own country. He earned his fame with the River Plate side of the 1930s.

Three goals from Teofilo Cubillas, including two in this game against Morocco, helped Peru to the quarter-finals of the 1970 World Cup. Cubillas was again prominent when Peru did well in Argentina in 1978.

PARAGUAY

Year	Champions
1906	Guarani
1907	Guarani
1908	*No competition*
1909	Nacional
1910	Libertad
1911	Nacional
1912	Olimpia
1913	Cerro Porteno
1914	Olimpia
1915	Cerro Porteno
1916	Olimpia
1917	Libertad
1918	Cerro Porteno
1919	Cerro Porteno
1920	Libertad
1921	Guarani
1922	*No competition*
1923	Guarani
1924	Nacional
1925	Olimpia
1926	Nacional
1927	Olimpia
1928	Olimpia
1929	Olimpia
1930	Libertad
1931	Olimpia
1932-34	*No competition*
1935	Cerro Porteno
1936	Olimpia
1937	Olimpia
1938	Olimpia
1939	Cerro Porteno
1940	Cerro Porteno
1941	Cerro Porteno
1942	Nacional
1943	Libertad
1944	Cerro Porteno
1945	Libertad
1946	Nactional
1947	Olimpia
1948	Olimpia
1949	Guarani
1950	Cerro Porteno
1951	Sportivo Luqueno
1952	Presidente Hayes
1953	Sportivo Luqueno
1954	Cerro Porteno
1955	Libertad
1956	Olimpia
1957	Olimpia
1958	Olimpia
1959	Olimpia
1960	Olimpia
1961	Cerro Porteno
1962	Olimpia
1963	Cerro Porteno
1964	Guarani
1965	Olimpia
1966	Cerro Porteno
1967	Guarani
1968	Olimpia
1969	Olimpia
1970	Cerro Porteno
1971	Olimpia
1972	Cerro Porteno
1973	Cerro Porteno
1974	Cerro Porteno
1975	Olimpia
1976	Libertad
1977	Cerro Porteno
1978	Olimpia
1979	**Olimpia**

PERU

Year	Champions
1926	CS Progreso
1927	Alianza Lima
1928	Alianza Lima
1929	Universitario
1930	Atletico Chalaco
1931	Alianza Lima
1932	Alianza Lima
1933	Alianza Lima
1934	Alianza Lima
1935	Sport Boys
1936	*No competition*
1937	Sport Boys
1938	Deportivo Municipal
1939	Universitario
1940	Deportivo Municipal
1941	Universitario
1942	Sport Boys
1943	Deportivo Municipal
1944	Mariscal Sucre
1945	Universitario
1946	Universitario
1947	Atletico Chalaco
1948	Alianza Lima
1949	Universitario
1950	Deportivo Municipal
1951	Sport Boys
1952	Alianza Lima
1953	Mariscal Sucre
1954	Alianza Lima
1955	Alianza Lima
1956	Sporting Cristal
1957	Alianza Lima
1958	Sport Boys
1959	Universitario
1960	Universitario
1961	Sporting Cristal
1962	Alianza Lima
1963	Alianza Lima
1964	Universitario
1965	Alianza Lima
1966	Universitario
1967	Universitario
1968	Sporting Cristal
1969	Universitario
1970	Sporting Cristal
1971	Universitario
1972	Sporting Cristal
1973	Sporting Cristal
1974	Defensor Lima
1975	Universitario
1976	Union Huaral
1977	Alianza Lima
1978	Alianza Lima
1979	Sporting Cristal

Peru

The 1970s were a good decade for Peruvian football. Despite losing most of their top players to foreign clubs at various times during the 10 years, they put together enough talent and experience to thrill their fans in two World Cups and one South American Championship.

At the heart of their team for most of the decade has been their brilliant inside-forward Teofilo Cubillas. A magnificent striker of the ball, he was just an unknown 20-year-old from Alianza Lima when Peru's marvellously talented attacking side eliminated Argentina to qualify for the 1970 World Cup finals in Mexico. In the opening game against Bulgaria, Cubillas scored the winning goal—his dashing, elusive dribble culminating in a powerful right-foot shot. He scored twice against Morocco, missed the game against West Germany and added one more in Peru's quarter-final loss to eventual winners Brazil.

Cubillas joined the players' exodus after the World Cup, signing for Basle in 1973, and was missing when Peru won the South American Championship in 1975. It was Hugo Sotil, a winger who had returned to Peru after a spell with Real Madrid, who scored the clinching goal against Colombia in the final.

But Cubillas had returned to Alianza—scoring 22 goals in their 1977 championship win—by the time Peru were qualifying for the 1978 World Cup. He scored two wicked long-range goals against Scotland and added a hat-trick against Iran as Peru finished top of their first round group.

Peruvian clubs have provided fewer highlights. In recent years the national league has been dominated by three Lima clubs—the traditional powers Alianza and Universitario and the less popular Sporting Cristal, whose success in persuading exiled stars to return home owes something to their sponsorship by a brewery. Only Unión Huaral have recently broken the capital's hold.

*Uruguay's second World Cup winning side, of 1950. Back row (players only): **Varela, Tejera, Gambetta, Gonzales, Maspoli, Andrade;** Front row: **Ghiggia, Perez, Miguez, Schiaffino, Moran.***

Uruguay

A tiny country of under three million people, Uruguay has produced a series of brilliant players and an extravagant, disproportionate record of international success.

In 1924, after a series of successes in the fledgling South American Championship, Uruguay sent a team to the Paris Olympics. The 'celestos' crushed Yugoslavia 7-1 in the first game and went on to take the gold medal. Europe was dazzled by its first real look at South American football. The black half-back, José Andrade, was acclaimed as the outstanding player of the tournament.

It was the first leg of an outstanding treble—completed by the gold medal in the 1928 Olympics in Amsterdam and the winning of the first World Cup in 1930. Andrade and inside-right Hector Scarone, nicknamed 'el magico', were the only players to figure in all three triumphs.

The shape of Uruguayan club football was already well set; a small league, made up exclusively of clubs from Montevideo, dominated by the two giants—Peñarol and Nacional.

Andrade and Scarone had both been Nacional players, but Peñarol players predominated in Uruguay's next World Cup team in 1950. The 'oro y negro' (gold and black) won the 1949 League title without losing a game. Goalkeeper Roque Maspoli and the slight but deadly inside-forward Juan Schiaffino were among the stars of the side that shocked Brazil in the World Cup 'final' in Rio.

By 1960 Peñarol had built another great side. They won the first Libertadores Cup without losing a game, then retained the trophy in 1961 and won again in 1966. In 1961 they won the Intercontinental Cup with the help of a dazzling 5-0 win over Benfica.

But Uruguayan football was soon to go into decline. Salaries failed to keep pace with inflation and what top-class players were turned up—most notably the Peñarol forward Fernando Morena—were likely to be tempted abroad.

URUGUAY

Year	Champions	Year	Champions	Year	Champions
1900	Penarol	1927	Rampla Juniors	1954	Penarol
1901	Penarol	1928	Penarol	1955	Nacional
1902	Nacional	1929	Penarol	1956	Nacional
1903	Nacional	1930	Penarol	1957	Nacional
1904	*No competition*	1931	Wanderers Montevideo	1958	Penarol
1905	Penarol	1932	Penarol	1959	Penarol
1906	Wanderers Montevideo	1933	Nacional	1960	Penarol
1907	Penarol	1934	Nacional	1961	Penarol
1908	River Plate	1935	Penarol	1962	Penarol
1909	Wanderers Montevideo	1936	Penarol	1963	Nacional
1910	River Plate	1937	Penarol	1964	Penarol
1911	Penarol	1938	Penarol	1965	Penarol
1912	Nacional	1939	Nacional	1966	Nacional
1913	River Plate	1940	Nacional	1967	Penarol
1914	River Plate	1941	Nacional	1968	Penarol
1915	Nacional	1942	Nacional	1969	Nacional
1916	Nacional	1943	Nacional	1970	Nacional
1917	Nacional	1944	Penarol	1971	Nacional
1918	Penarol	1945	Penarol	1972	Nacional
1919	Nacional	1946	Nacional	1973	Penarol
1920	Nacional	1947	Nacional	1974	Penarol
1921	Penarol	1948	*No competition*	1975	Penarol
1922	Nacional	1949	Penarol	1976	Defensor
1923	Nacional	1950	Nacional	1977	Nacional
1924	Nacional	1951	Penarol	1978	Penarol
1925	*No competition*	1952	Nacional	1979	Penarol
1926	Penarol	1953	Penarol		

VENEZUELA

Year	Champions	Year	Champions	Year	Champions
1956	Lasalle	1965	Lara Barquisimeto	1973	Portuguesa Acarigua
1957	Tiquire Aragua	1966	Deportivo Italia	1974	Deportiva Galicia
1958	Deportivo Portugues	1967	Deportivo Portugues	1975	Portuguesa Acarigua
1959	Celta Deportivo	1968	Union Deportiva	1976	Portuguesa Acarigua
1960	Deportivo Portugues		Canarias	1977	Portuguesa Acarigua
1961	Deportivo Italia	1969	Deportivo Galicia	1978	Portuguesa Acarigua
1962	Deportivo Portugues	1970	Deportivo Galicia	1979	Deportivo Tachira
1963	Deportivo Italia	1971	Valencia		
1964	Deportivo Galicia	1972	Deportivo Italia		

Venezuela

Venezuela did not join CONMEBOL until 1952, and a professional league was not set up until 1957. The game remains some way behind baseball in popularity, though the Federación Venezolana de Fútbol and the leading clubs have made determined efforts to improve the game's status. The senior provincial club, Portuguesa of Acarigua, signed the Brazilian World Cup star Jairzinho in 1977 and performed creditably in the Libertadores that year. Portuguesa's run of four successive championships was ended in 1979 when they were debarred from the final play-offs as they owed money to the FVF. Instead, Deportivo Tachira, one of several non-ethnic clubs admitted to the league in recent seasons, took the championship by the narrowest of margins from Venezuela's most popular club, Deportivo Galicia of Caracas.

SOCCER IN THE USA

After virtual collapse early on, the growth of association football in America was one of the biggest features of the game in the 1970s. Hundreds of thousands of adults now watch it, millions of youngsters now play it. But the professional sphere remains a strange mixture of star names and limited skills, pioneering changes and overpowering commercialism. Despite the success, the chances of the United States making an international impact are still slim . . .

Some of the salient features of soccer in America can be grasped by a look at the Soccer Bowl of 1979, in which Vancouver Whitecaps beat Tampa Bay Rowdies 2-1. The attendance of 50,000, for example, was more than acceptable considering that Cosmos, holders and the local favourites at New York's Giants Stadium, had been surprisingly eliminated by Vancouver in the semi-final earlier in the week. Throughout the 24-club League, attendances at regular-season matches had continued to increase, emphasizing the new stability of professional soccer in America.

Training proves to be thirsty work for Aztecs' Jim Millinder. The American season runs from March to October, and even with evening kick-offs playing in high summer can mean temperatures rarely encountered in the European season.

Yet that same final reflected the greatest problem faced by the game's pioneers in the NASL. Not one of the 22 players who started the match was a citizen of the United States, and the statutory two 'North Americans' on each side were all Canadians.

Writing in 1968, Clive Toye, the former *Daily Express* reporter who along with Phil Woosnam did so much to make the NASL viable, said: 'There's no sense in kidding ourselves. The United States can't even start thinking about sending a team capable of winning the World Cup until 1974. But there's no reason why we can't qualify a team for the finals in 1970.'

More than 10 years later, the United States is little nearer finding a squad capable of qualification. Despite the tremendous growth in interest in the game among the youth of America, the country is not yet producing sufficiently skilled professionals. The NASL remains a vehicle for foreign players, particularly Britons (well over a half in 1978), Dutch, Germans, Yugoslavs and South Americans. Since the foreigners have included the likes of Pelé, Cruyff, Beckenbauer, Best, Müller and Neeskens the standard of play has vastly improved; but the League's policy of Americanization is far from being fulfilled.

Early days—home and abroad

Associated football became formalized in the United States in 1913, when the United States Football Association was recognized by FIFA as an authorized governing body. Yet the game captured no national interest, being played almost exclusively by ethnic groups as a reminder of the days before emigration. The influence of rugby held more appeal to the developing nation, and its handling code had already been gradually adapted into the American grid-iron game—what is meant there by 'football'.

The American Soccer League, still in existence today, offered part-time professional football from 1933, and the German-American League in New York typified the sport for first-generation Americans. But on a major level, the grid-iron game became the major winter sport in the United States. Only in St Louis did soccer find an oasis through a Catholic Youth Council programme, and local players formed the core of the 1950 United States World Cup squad. In the mid-1970s St Louis continued to beat the American soccer drum when, under British coach John Sewell, the St Louis Stars fought an NASL campaign with a team comprised mainly of Americans.

Even a veteran Pelé commands a good deal of

attention, this time from Dallas Tornado. It was Cosmos' $4.5 million signing of the Brazilian in 1975 that triggered the US soccer boom.

Sadly the gamble failed—despite the NASL Championship runners-up slot in 1972—and the franchise was moved to Anaheim near Los Angeles as the California Surf.

By the end of the Second World War the USFA made a public statement of its failure to keep pace with American football by changing its name to the United States Soccer Football Association.

United States 1 England 0: could that shock result ever occur again?

Yet despite their minor-league status the United States took part in the final stages of three of the first four World Cups, and in two series gained conspicuous success. In 1930 their squad was reinforced by a number of British-born players who had been enticed abroad in the previous decade in one of several abortive attempts to promote professional soccer in America. When they arrived in Uruguay for the finals, the French players took one look at the sturdy frames of the 'Americans' and unkindly nicknamed them the 'shot-putters'.

Posted in Group 4 with Paraguay and Belgium, the United States beat both opponents by three clear goals for a comfortable passage to the semi-finals. But their success proved their undoing. Drawn against Argentina, their manager Wilfred Cummings began to make public utterances about the final; indeed Argentina went into the semi-finals as underdogs. Over-confident and out-skilled, and according to some reports out-kicked, the United States conceded five goals in the second half and were beaten 6-1.

An even heavier beating followed in 1934 when, in a competition run on straight knock-out lines, the United States were paired with Italy, the host nation, in the first round. Schiavio, who would not score again in the tournament until his extra-time winner in the final, claimed three of Italy's seven goals. The solitary reply came from Donelli, whose Italian background enabled him to stay on and play League football in Italy.

In 1950 the United States made their third, and to date last, foray into the World Cup finals—and left their mark on the legends of the competition. Once more the team had a British influence: it was captained by Eddie McIlvenny, whose domestic career had finished with a free transfer from Wrexham, then of the Third Division North. For McIlvenny, and America's Scottish-born coach Bill Jeffrey, the fabled events that took place in Belo Horizonte held special meaning.

History records that United States beat England 1-0 with a 37th-minute goal from Larry Gaetjens, a reflex header that deflected the ball past Bert Williams. What the chronicles of 29 June 1950 can never explain is how England's stars, including Billy Wright, Alf Ramsey, Stan Mortensen, Wilf Mannion and Tom Finney could lose to a team so sure they were facing annihilation that they sat up drinking late into the night before the game. A rutted pitch, a partisan crowd, and a goal not allowed when Mullen's header appeared to cross the line hardly amounted to an explanation of defeat, let alone excuses for it.

The result effectively ended England's

NASL CHAMPIONSHIP

Year	Winners	Runners-up	Scores
1967	Los Angeles Wolves (USA†) Oakland Clippers (NPSL‡)		
1968	Atlanta Chiefs	San Diego Toros	0-0, 3-0
1969	Kansas City Spurs	Atlanta Chiefs	*
1970	Rochester Lancers	Washington Darts	3-0, 1-3
1971	Dallas Tornado	Atlanta Chiefs	1-2, 4-1, 2-0
1972	New York Cosmos	St Louis Stars	2-1
1973	Philadelphia Atoms	Dallas Tornado	2-0
1974	Los Angeles Aztecs	Miami Toros	4-3
1975	Tampa Bay Rowdies	Portland Timbers	2-0
1976	Toronto Metros	Minnesota Kicks	3-0
1977	New York Cosmos	Seattle Sounders	2-1
1978	New York Cosmos	Tampa Bay Rowdies	3-1
1979	Vancouver Whitecaps	Tampa Bay Rowdies	2-1

*no play-off †United Soccer Association ‡National Professional Soccer League

University graduate and former Welsh international inside-forward Phil Woosnam signs as general manager and player/coach to Atlanta Chiefs in 1968. At times reduced to working from the visitors' locker-room at Atlanta Stadium, Woosnam and ex-Daily Express man Clive Toye, backed by the resources of Lamar Hunt, ran the infant NASL. After enormous initial problems—and a number of set-backs—the organization gradually grew in the early 1970s, laying the base for the subsequent success. Woosnam, following two years as executive director, has been NASL commissioner since 1971.

challenge in their first World Cup finals, and the United States lost both their other group games, to Spain 3-1 after scoring first through John Souza, and to Chile 5-2—a result which emphasized both the lack of calibre of the American side and the magnitude of their remarkable shock victory against England.

Yet though the rest of the world marvelled at the triumph over England, the event passed almost without record in the States. To the American sports fan soccer was still merely a game played in parks and sandlots by immigrants, a part of the culture that had been left behind, like going to the appropriate church on Sundays.

The great American disaster of '67 and '68

Ironically it was another World Cup, that of 1966, that convinced American sports entrepreneurs to think again about the potential of soccer as a major-league sport. England's 4-2 defeat of West Germany at Wembley was beamed live via satellite all over North America—and if the audience watched initially out of curiosity they were soon captured by the drama of West Germany's fight-back, the controversy over England's third goal and Geoff Hurst's eventual hat-trick.

The businessmen so essential to the promotion of the professional game had already witnessed with interest the growth of the International Soccer League, which for six seasons from 1960 invited top clubs from around the globe to participate in an American tournament. Everton, West Ham United, Dukla Prague, Monaco and Gornik Zabrze were among many who embarked on the series as a longer, more competitive version of a close-season tour.

Regular crowds of 15,000 attracted for the first time American sports promoters who saw nothing enthralling about soccer except the lure of the dollar. What followed almost destroyed any possibility of soccer getting a foothold in the US sports calendar: oversell was so nearly overkill.

In 1966 three separate groups of entrepreneurs approached the USSFA to start full-time professional leagues. The governing body, wisely, felt that at very best one league alone would struggle to get off the ground; moreover they suspected the intentions of the promoters, who were urged to pool their resources. One amalgamation reduced the number of factions to two, but the USSFA was still faced with a choice.

A franchise war nearly wrecks any hopes of soccer success

Finally they ratified a consortium including Lamar Hunt and Jack Kent Cooke, leading figures in other American pro sports, and each newly formed club paid the USSFA $25,000 for its franchise. After originally calling itself the NASL the reorganized league retitled itself the United Soccer Association, and began plans for a first operating year in 1968.

Meanwhile the rival group did not accept defeat. In August 1966 came the announcement that the National Professional Soccer League would begin operations—in 1967. Even though it was officially outlawed by FIFA and its players therefore subject to suspension, the NPSL brandished a television contract (from CBS) which is considered crucial to the development of sports in America. Moreover by starting in 1967 it would have the field to itself.

At the very time the game needed a concerted effort from all those wishing to elevate soccer to major-league status, it faced a war. The USA responded quickly to the threat and rapidly made plans to start their league, also in 1967, with 12 clubs to the NPSL's planned 10; thus there were 22 franchises hoping to cash in on a market that had never before guaranteed success.

The two leagues both agreed on one factor: there were not enough home-grown players to stimulate interest. Even the untutored eye of the American fan would spot the difference between the sandlot players and what many had seen in the World Cup telecasts. But they attacked the problem in different ways. The NPSL sought out individuals who were prepared to risk the wrath of FIFA for a good wage—players like Cesar Luis Menotti, who linked up with the much-travelled English striker George Kirby for the New York Generals; like Phil Woosnam and Peter McParland, Welsh and Irish internationals who signed for the the Atlanta Chiefs; like Ladislav Kubala, capped for Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Spain, who played for Toronto Falcons; like Denis Viollet, once of Manchester United, who threw in his lot with the Baltimore Bays. But many of the recruits were less distinguished, even though the clubs' press officers did their best to obscure the fact.

The USA League, however, extended the principle on which the International League had been based, and imported entire teams to represent cities: a League which began on 26 May and finished on 14 July, and fitted comfortably into Europe's summer break. The following teams took part: Shamrock Rovers (representing Boston), Cagliari (Chicago), Stoke City (Cleveland), Dundee United (Dallas), Glentoran (Detroit),

Bangu of Brazil (Houston), Wolverhampton Wanderers (Los Angeles), Cerro of Uruguay (New York), ADO Den Haag of Holland (San Francisco), Hibernian (Toronto), Sunderland (Vancouver) and Aberdeen (Washington).

At the same time the 10 NPSL clubs took shape: Atlanta Chiefs, Baltimore Bays, Chicago Spurs, Los Angeles Toros, New York Generals, Oakland Clippers, Philadelphia Spartans, Pittsburgh Phantoms, St Louis Stars and Toronto Falcons. Thus Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Toronto and San Francisco/Oakland were asked to support *two* new teams, with further complications that in Los Angeles, New York and Toronto both teams used the same stadium. The American fan would face his problems simply by learning the rules of the new sport set before him; trying to work out which team was in which league could only impair his potential support.

While 9,500 people attended the USA's opening game in Washington, where the home-town Whips were beaten 2-1 by Cleveland's Stokers, the following day just under 35,000 (the biggest crowd of the season) were attracted to Houston, where the Stars drew 1-1 with the Los Angeles Wolves. Los Angeles in the Western Division and Cleveland in the Eastern made much of the early running, but while the Wolves made sure of reaching the final by losing only two games, the Stokers were pipped by Washington. The play-off took place in Los Angeles' Memorial Stadium on 14 July—and produced a remarkable dénouement in front of 17,824 paying customers.

Only one club averages more than 10,000 in the first season

Peter Knowles shot Wolves in front in the third minute before Jimmy Smith, later to become a Scottish international and join Newcastle United, took the stage. Smith equalized for Washington only to be sent off after 34 minutes for kicking an opponent. Washington withstood their handicap until the 63rd minute and then overcame it, taking the lead through Frank Munro. David Burnside levelled two minutes later, only for Jim Storrie to put Washington's Scottish side in front again in the next attack. Within 30 seconds Wolves found another equalizer, again from Burnside.

Only eight minutes remained when Burnside completed his hat-trick to inch Wolves ahead 4–3. Enough to finish most depleted teams. But in the last minute Munro headed in Petersen's free-kick to send the match into a conventional extra time of 15 minutes play each way.

At the end of the extra period, the scores remained level, but now 5-5 as the drama continued unabated. Derek Dougan finally got on the scoresheet to put Wolves in front yet again, and with just a minute to play Terry Wharton squandered the chance of certain victory when Bobby Clark saved his penalty. Washington immediately mounted one desperate attack and won a penalty for themselves, with which the gallant Munro, whose performance surely influenced Wolves to sign him a few months later, completed his hat-trick from the spot.

The final solution to this extraordinary spectacle came in an extra period of sudden-death overtime. Six minutes had elapsed, making the total time of the match two hours and six minutes, when defender Ally Shewan helped a Bobby Thomson cross into his own net to give Wolves a 6-5 triumph—and a $3,000 bonus for winning the USA championship. Attendances throughout the League had varied from Houston, just under 20,000 per game and the only club to average more than 10,000, to Chicago and Boston, who drew slightly over 4,000.

The NPSL fared even worse through the turnstiles over a much longer season, from 16 April to 9 September. Only 775,846 spectators watched 159 games in the regular season for an average of around 4,500, much less than the entrepreneurs had anticipated.

*ABOVE: **Dennis Tueart (bottom left) scores his second goal to give Cosmos their 3-1 win over Tampa Bay Rowdies in the Soccer Bowl '78. Cosmos, playing the final in their own Giants Stadium, thus remained NASL champions.***
*LEFT: **NASL commissioner Phil Woosnam looks on as Sir Stanley Rous, president of FIFA, presents the trophy to the Cosmos' Yugoslavian-born captain Werner Roth. The relationship between the world's governing body and the NASL, with its individual rules and marketing techniques, remains somewhat ambiguous.***

Baltimore Bays and Oakland Clippers won the two divisions on a points system that produced six for a win, three for a draw and one point for each goal scored up to a maximum of three (a similar system to that now in use in the NASL except that there are no drawn matches).

In a two-legged final Viollet's goal gave the Bays an uncertain advantage in the first game in Baltimore. But at Oakland a hat-trick by Yugoslav Dragan Djukic sealed a 4-2 aggregate triumph with Baltimore suffering the added indignity of their Spanish defender Santisteban being sent off. In the Oakland squad were Mel Scott, formerly an England Under-23 international centre-half, Roy Lunnis, once of Crystal Palace and Portsmouth, and Barry Rowan, a forward who played for Millwall.

But the lack of financial stability immediately finished Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, who along with all 10 NPSL clubs had lost money. Even the much-cherished television coverage had caused problems. Danny Blanchflower's honest comment as expert analyst had been out of keeping with the prevailing style in American television, which is to boost every aspect of the play. Blanchflower would not compromise; what he so often saw on the field was mediocrity and he said so. He was not retained for a second season.

Even more disquieting was the media's inability to come to terms with the very nature of the game. Non-stop action was its strong selling point, yet television needed breaks in the play to insert the advertisements, which recur much more regularly than on English commercial television. For a time referees were primed to delay treatments for injuries and any other stoppages so that the television director could safely switch to the advertisements. The result was angry crowds at the stadia who sensed tampering with the essence of the game. To this day US television coverage of live soccer is always likely to miss a goal because of a commercial break, but all the missed action is recorded and inserted as soon as the commercial is over. Pelé scored his first NASL goal, against Dallas in 1975, during a 'natural break'.

The marketing men tamper with the game—to get their ads on TV

Midway through this saturated season of 1967, the NPSL officials offered to fall into line with the USSFA. After lengthy negotiations involving FIFA (who plainly wanted the matter settled without offending either party) an announcement was made from New York's Waldorf Astoria in January 1968 confirming a new league, the Professional Soccer League, comprising 17 clubs. The next day an amendment was declared renaming the venture the North American Soccer League. Whatever the billing the 1968 season would prove even more disastrous than its predecessor.

Coaching camps and schools for soccer-mad youngsters of both sexes—like this one in Los Angeles run by former Football League players Paul Taylor (left) and Jim Hinch (right), sprung up all over the States in the late 1970s. The appeal for parents and educational authorities is partly financial—the cost of gear is a fraction of that for American football—and partly the fact that the risk of injury is so small. For the kids, so many of whom are ruled out of major sports on the grounds of size, it means a new and continually active medium of sporting expression. The country's governing body, the USSF, estimate that through the state associations alone there will be five million children playing the game by 1985.

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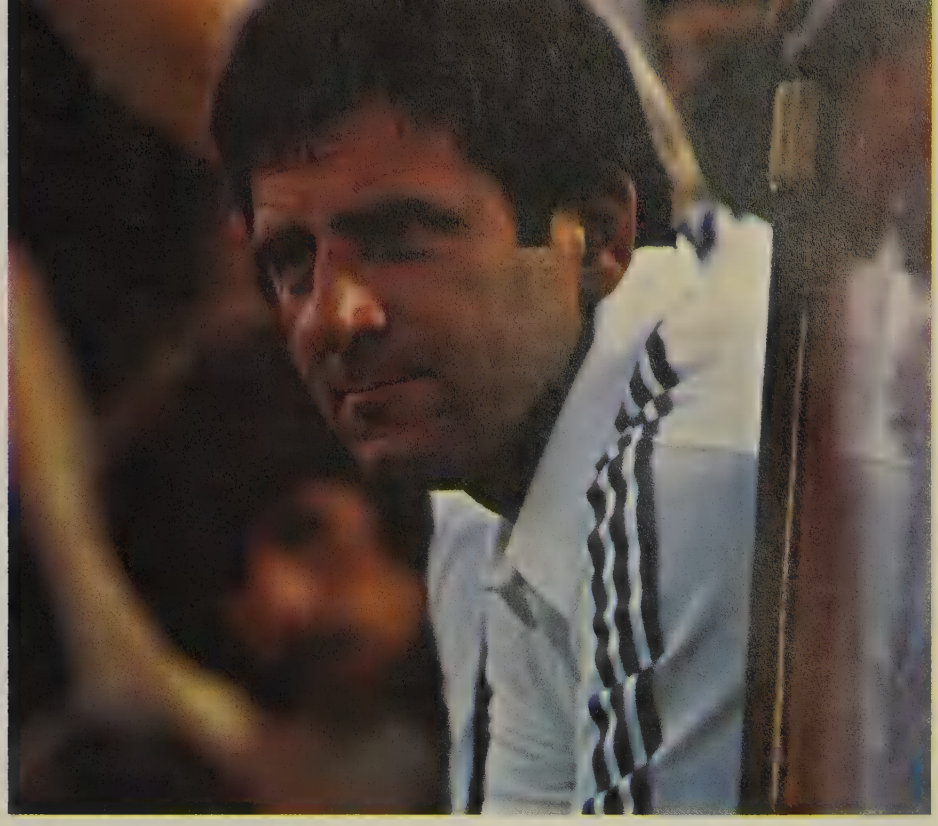
2386
I CAN SEE WHY YOU LIKE SOCCER SO MUCH, LUCY...
THE RUNNING...THE FANCY FOOTWORK...
IT'S ALSO A REAL TEAM GAME...PUTTING TOGETHER A PERFECT PLAY CAN BE VERY GRATIFYING...

Of the 17 clubs who started the year, a mere five survived to take part in the 1969 competition: Kansas City Spurs, Atlanta Chiefs, St Louis Stars, Baltimore Bays and Dallas Tornado. Dallas' existence was the more remarkable because they had won only two of 32 matches in 1968, following a world tour that was designed to establish an international stature for the club. Chicago set another unenviable record in 1968—the lowest attendance, a meagre 336. Phil Woosnam's Atlanta won this first NASL Championship, beating San Diego 3-0 on aggregate, an event which made sure that one pioneering spirit would not diminish.

Elsewhere those whose priorities were to bank balances rather than any love for the game were discarding what had been an expensive new plaything. The promoters blamed their burnt fingers on soccer itself; the game, they were sure, was not suited to the American mentality. In reality their attempts to build a structure for the professional game had been naïve. CBS needed only one glance at an apparently sinking ship to make another decision which crippled the League's hopes. They did not renew their contract for 1969.



The art of soccer survival

Had the NASL been allowed to fold at the end of the 1968 season, full-time professional soccer might never have become established in the United States. Of the millionaire backers only Lamar Hunt, owner of the Dallas Tornado, remained optimistic, alongside the two British visionaries, Toye and Woosnam. For a while they controlled the League's bureaucratic business from the dressing-room at the Atlanta club.

Yet if professional soccer was hanging on to its life by a thread, other factors at youth level were bringing the game to parental attention. American football continued its popularity as a spectator sport, but there were problems for youngsters wanting to play it. The risk of serious injury was much greater than in most sports; the expense of kitting out youngsters with the helmet and other protective equipment was continually rising; and successful American footballers rely greatly on enormous physiques. Soccer was far less open to criticism on all three counts, from parents, schools—and kids.

Lucy's simplistic view of soccer may help to explain its appeal.

NASL COACH OF THE YEAR

Year	Coach
1968	Phil Woosnam *(Atlanta Chiefs)**
1969	*[no selection]*
1970	*[no selection]*
1971	*[no selection]*
1972	Casey Frankiewicz *(St Louis Stars)*
1973	Al Miller *(Philadelphia Atoms)**
1974	Al Miller *(Philadelphia Atoms)*
1975	John Sewell *((St Louis Stars)*
1976	Eddie Firmani *(New York Cosmos)**
1977	Ron Newman *(Fort Lauderdale Strikers)*
1978	Tony Waiters *(Vancouver Whitecaps)*
1979	Timo Liekoski *((Houston Hurricane)*

*NASL Championship winners

Al Miller, who remains the only man to have been voted NASL Coach of the Year on two occasions, and the only native American to receive that award, took the Philadelphia Atoms to a surprise championship success in 1973 with a side composed mostly of Americans. That year, too, Kyle Rote Jr became the first American-born player to head the NASL goalscoring list in a season which seemed to herald a healthy Americanization of the League. Since then, however, the competition has again been dominated by foreign-born players and imported coaches, particularly from Britain, with only two US coaches in charge in 1980.

The soccer snowball gradually gathers momentum

Despite its five-team division the NASL stayed alive in 1969, the only concession to the abbreviated format being the absence of a play-off. Each team played its rivals four times and Kansas City pipped Atlanta by one point. In a League now bereft of star names the top scorer was Atlanta's South African striker, Kaizer Motaung.

But gradually the role of the professional soccer ball gained momentum. The five clubs became six in 1970, though Baltimore fell by the wayside; Rochester and Washington were the additions, and both proved their worth by reaching the play-off, Rochester winning the two-legged affair 4-3 on aggregate. Eight teams contested the championship in 1971 and 1972.

In 1971 Dallas, who had finished only second in the Southern Division, eliminated Rochester, the holders and the most successful team in regular-season play, and then Atlanta in a best of three final series, two of the games taking place in Atlanta. Mirko Stojanovic, the Yugoslavia international goalkeeper who had starred for Oakland Clippers in their USA triumph in 1967, was the Dallas hero. That season also marked the return of a franchise to New York, a symbol of the League's progress. And in 1972 New York Cosmos, with their Bermudan striker Randy Horton the top marksman in the NASL, took the championship.

The 1973 season belonged to an expansion team and to a striker from Dallas Tornado. Kyle Rote Jr, son of a grid-iron star, finished League top scorer with 10 goals and 10 assists, a shot in the arm for the Americanization of the League. Moreover Dallas, on the back of Rote's goals, reached the final of the play-offs. There they were

NASL MOST VALUABLE PLAYER

Year	Player
1967	†Ruben Navarro *(Philadelphia Spartans)*
1968	John Kowalik *(Chicago Mustangs)*
1969	Cirilio Fernandez *(Kansas City Spurs)**
1970	Carlos Metidieri *(Rochester Lancers)**
1971	Carlos Metidieri *(Rochester Lancers)*
1972	Randy Horton *(New York Cosmos)**
1973	Warren Archibald *(Miami Toros)*
1974	Peter Silvester *(Baltimore Comets)*
1975	Steve David *(Miami Toros)*
1976	Pele *(New York Cosmos)*
1977	Franz Beckenbauer *(Cosmos)**
1978	Mike Flanagan *(New England Tea Men)*
1979	Johan Cruyff *(Los Angeles Aztecs)*

*NASL Championship winners †NPSL

ABOVE: ***The change above from little-known players in the early years to international superstars in the late 1970s is a fair indication of the way NASL teams were able to lure big names to the US after the boom began in 1975. A trio of winners—Pelé, Beckenbauer and Cruyff—are arguably the three greatest players of modern times. Mike Flanagan won his place for 30 goals and eight 'assists' (68 points) in his 28 games—a total bettered only by Giorgio Chinaglia's massive record haul of 79 points.***
RIGHT: ***Johan Cruyff came out of retirement and followed his former Ajax and Barcelona boss Rinus Michels to Los Angeles Aztecs, where his performances in revitalizing a struggling franchise won him the 1979 award, before he moved on to Washington.***

beaten 2-0 by the Philadelphia Atoms, in their first season in the League, whose starting line-up in the championship decider included *six* American-born players. Atoms trainer Al Miller became the first American to be coach of the year.

But the Philadelphia experience illustrates the tenuous nature of all sports in the United States, and especially within the growth of the NASL. After their triumph in 1973 Miller echoed the feelings of the League's administrators when he proclaimed: 'We are the greatest thing that ever happened to soccer in America.' The fans in Philly certainly agreed: for the first home game of 1974 an NASL record crowd of 24,093 flocked to Veterans Stadium.

But that season, and in 1975, the Atoms failed to make the play-offs and at the end of the 1975 campaign the club was sold to the

'The greatest thing that ever happened to American soccer' folds

United Clubs of Jalisco, Mexico, who fielded unknown, unsupported Mexicans in 1976. With the crowds down to 3,000 'the best thing in American soccer' folded.

The continual changing of playing personnel within the League, heavily reliant at this time on lower-division British players—some of whom did their profession less than justice by treating the experience as a

paid holiday—led to a lack of consistency around the League. The 1974 season saw yet another new team head the NASL. Los Angeles Aztecs were one of eight new clubs in the League which, with the loss of Atlanta and Montreal, raised the numbers to 15, split for the first time since 1968 into four divisions.

At this time the Aztecs had still to be taken over by Elton John and the arrival of George Best was two seasons away; their humble stadium was at East Los Angeles College. Yet they topped the Western Division, and in the final at Miami they beat the home side 4-3 in a tie-breaker. The match was televised—the first NASL game to be on national television since 1968—and it marked the end of a successful season.

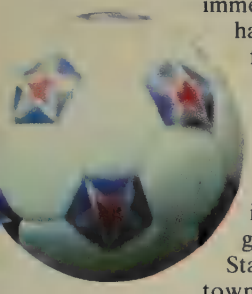
11 June 1975: the turning point in the story of US soccer

The coming of Pelé

The NASL began 1975 with the first Indoor Championship, another small indication that soccer was at last beginning to make a worthwhile impact. Yet though the League was making steady progress, allied to considerable development at schools and youth level, that progress was still not quick enough to ensure that those who had invested money in the sport would keep it there. Around the world the prevailing view of the NASL was still one of a rest-home for ageing pros, looking for a last meal-ticket. One swooping, sensational stroke of business was to change that.

Toye and Woosnam had courted Pelé since 1971. The great Brazilian declined, preferring to spend his retirement in Santos with his family. Three years later he took the field, supposedly, for the last time, but his genuine intentions were heavily compromized by a disastrous business deal. To ensure his family's future he had to play again and, in both financial and footballing terms, the offer from New York held the most attractions. For $4.5 million the man who had scored a thousand goals put his signature on a three-year contract with the Cosmos.

The money, a colossal amount for any league in the world, let alone one that walked an economic tightrope, brought an immediate return. Soccer had always struggled for space at the bottom of the sports section; now it was front page news. Pelé, the one name that transcended the ignorance of the game in the United States, had come to town. And alongside internal recognition from the NASL came worldwide respect. If Pelé was to play in America no other player could scoff at a similar opportunity. If the NASL was built on any one particular day, it was 11 June 1975.



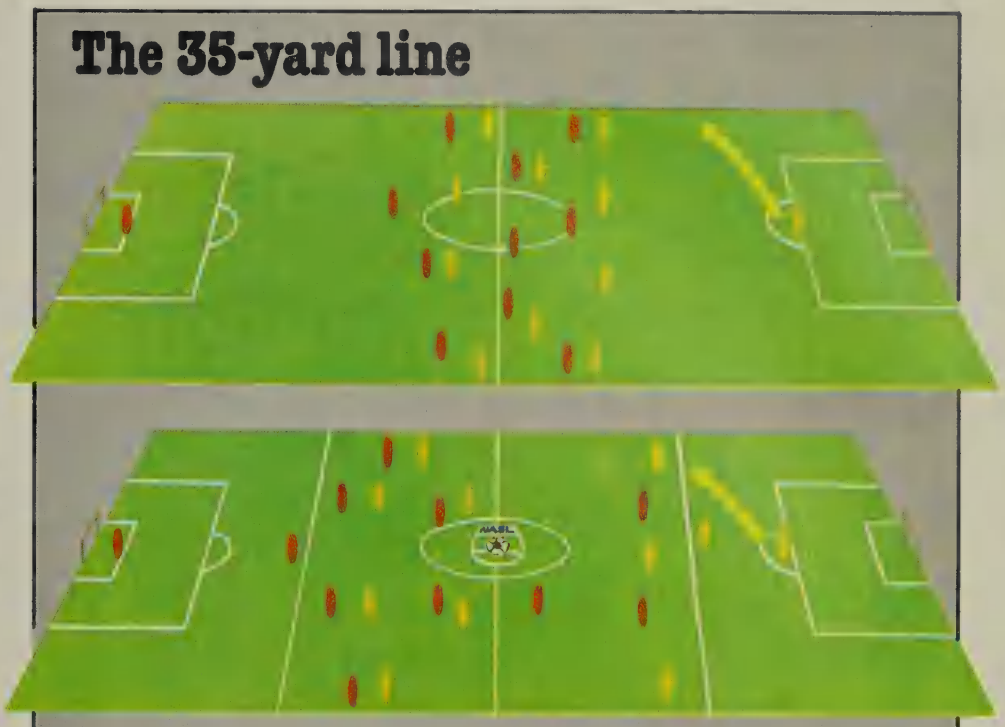
At 34 the Brazilian was no spent force on the field. In 56 regular-season games over his three seasons he would score 31 goals—as well as embroidering most performances with touches of authentic world-class play. That in itself would have justified the outlay on his services. But even more significantly he became the game's perfect ambassador. Well-schooled from his many years of non-stop publicity all over the world, he performed to marvellous effect off the field. His endearing, stumbling English, with the accompaniment of the ever-present smile, mastered coaching clinic, press conference and every conceivable public engagement that the marketing men could create for him. And wherever he played gate records tumbled.

Yet even Pelé's mid-season arrival could not help New York into the play-offs in 1975. Eddie Firmani's Tampa Bay Rowdies, another franchise in its first season, beat Portland Timbers in the first Soccer Bowl final, staged in San Jose, which had become the most enthusiastic soccer outpost in California with average crowds for the local Earthquakes in excess of 17,000. Pelé's presence set a new individual League record when 35,620 crammed inside RFK Stadium in Washington for the visit of the Cosmos.

In 1976 the NASL attracted other 'star' names in the wake of Pelé. Bobby Moore signed for San Antonio Thunder, yet another new club in a League now 20-strong; George Best declared a new contentment after his move to the Aztecs; Rodney Marsh's flamboyant style fitted easily into a new career with Tampa; and Giorgio Chinaglia defected from Lazio to line up alongside Pelé in a Cosmos shirt, and eventually become a United States citizen.

But the biggest star on the horizon came from Canada, via Mozambique and Lisbon. The 34-year old Eusebio had played half a dozen games for Boston the previous season, but in 1976 he appeared regularly for Toronto whose club title, Metros–Croatia, indicated their strong Slavic core. After coming through three rounds of play-offs, Toronto were very much the underdogs

The 35-yard line



The biggest tactical difference between the NASL game and elsewhere stems from the controversial 35-yard offside line. Created partly because many US pitches (designed for grid-iron football) are so narrow, the line largely fulfils its function of creating more open soccer and removing the cramped 'middle third' so evident in Europe, where defenders can push up much further. But it can create too much space: support play is limited, overlapping full-backs are a rarity, and (especially with the heat) there can be some very tired midfield players around after 90 minutes.

NASL ROOKIE OF THE YEAR

Year	Player
1967	†Willie Roy *(Chicago Spurs)*
1968	Kaizer Motaung *(Atlanta Chiefs)**
1969	Siggy Stritzl *(Baltimore Bays)*
1970	Jim Leeker *(St Louis Stars)*
1971	Randy Horton *((New York Cosmos)*
1972	Mike Winter *(St Louis Stars)*
1973	Kyle Rote Jr *(Dallas Tornado)*
1974	Doug McMillan *(Los Angeles Aztecs)**
1975	Chris Bahr *((Philadelphia Atoms)*
1976	Steve Pecher *(Dallas Tornado)*
1977	Jim McAlister *(Seattle Sounders)*
1978	Gary Etherington *((New York Cosmos)**
1979	Larry Hulcer *(Los Angeles Aztecs)*

*NASL Championship winners †NPSL

against Freddie Goodwin's Minnesota Kicks in the 1976 Soccer Bowl. But Eusebio added to his list of honours by inspiring a 3-0 win in the Seattle final.

At the end of the 1977 season optimism had reached its highest point thus far in the NASL. Attendances escalated to more than 3½ million, with average gates at 13,555. At the splendid new Giants Stadium in New Jersey, Cosmos attracted 77,691 converts to their divisional play-off tie against Fort Lauderdale Strikers. Plans to expand the League to 24 were announced. And Pelé took his tearful leave from the enthusiasm he had done so much to stimulate as a champion, playing a half for each side in his farewell friendly against his old club, Santos, in front of 70,000.

In the previous Bicentennial summer Pelé had even become an 'American', representing a hybrid Team America, along with Moore, Chinaglia, Tommy Smith and Mike England, in a four-cornered tournament with England, Brazil and Italy. In the face of his retirement Cosmos imported Franz Beckenbauer to wear his mantle. It was another boost for the NASL: at 32 the supremely elegant West German opted for New York instead of leading his country in its defence of the World Cup in Argentina.

Pelé's sense of style remained to the last, his final competitive game being the 1977 Soccer Bowl against Seattle. Yet as though another generation was announcing its willingness to take over, 21-year-old Steve Hunt, transported from the obscurity of Aston Villa's reserves, produced the killing moments. First he pilfered the ball from Sounders goalkeeper Chursky to give Cosmos the lead; then his cross was headed in by Chinaglia for the winner.

Cosmos money buys international stars—and the Soccer Bowl

Consolidating the gains

By now Cosmos was owned by the giant Warner Communications group whose massive financial resources enabled them to compete for any player in the world. Dennis Tueart, then a current England international forward, and in his prime at 28, was successfully wooed to New York. Later Johan Neeskens would reject more meaningful offers from European clubs to accept lucrative terms from the Cosmos. Security meant more than ambition.

In 1978 their spending again paid dividends when Cosmos retained their title, beating Tampa 3-1 in Giants Stadium with Tueart scoring twice. Yet in any other country in the world they would have lost their two-legged semi-final. In Minnesota in the first leg Cosmos crashed to a 9-2 defeat but under NASL rules they needed only to win the second leg to send the tie into an extra time decider. A 4-0 win only reduced the deficit to 9-6 but in extra time Cosmos won on a shoot-out to go into the final.

Though other large consortia like the Lipton Tea Company, owners of the New England Teamen, put their money into the NASL, many franchises lacked such backing. Thus in some ways it was good for the League's democracy that Cosmos did not pay their way to automatic success in 1979. They failed, however, in controversial circumstances. In the first leg of their semi-final in Vancouver, the Iran World Cup full-back Eskandarian and Carlos Alberto, captain of Brazil in the 1970 World Cup, were both

Every gimmick and form of entertainment imaginable have been used to help soccer in its fight to capture the loyalty of the American sporting public—with notable success. The cheerleaders, mascots (middle left, Washington Diplomats' 'bear', above, Warner-backed Cosmos' Bugs Bunny), and complex electronic scoreboards with instant replays are only a fraction of the huge promotional apparatus involved. For the growing crowds—largely American-born, middle-class and attending as a family—it is what they would expect; but its intensity usually surprises even the most visionary of visitors.

sent off. Cosmos protested to the League but both players were suspended from the second leg, which saw New York's elimination.

The Whitecaps had to return to New York for Soccer Bowl '79, but in the face of great hostility from Cosmos' fans they showed their resilience to beat Tampa 2-1, both goals coming from Trevor Whymark. Even the ultimate moment of triumph, the presentation of the trophy, was marred by the continual booing of the New York fans directed at Woosnam, now the League's Commissioner and representative of the decision to uphold the suspensions.

Vancouver's success confirmed the continuing British influence in the League, even though its overlapping season still caused problems in shipping Football League players to and fro across the Atlantic; even though, too, players from other European countries, notably Holland and Yugoslavia, were available at cheaper prices in less complex deals. Tony Waiters, once an England goalkeeper, masterminded the Whitecaps' triumph with a side that included nine Britons—Whymark, Alan Ball, Kevin Hector, Willie Johnston, Roger Kenyon, John Craven, Ray Lewington, Phil Parkes (from Wolves) and Carl Valentine. Another, Canadian Bob Lenarduzzi, also played in the Football League with Reading.

It was a result that yet again questioned the Americanization of the League. In October 1977 it had been agreed that in 1980 each team must have three non-North Americans on the field at all times, rising to four in 1982 and five in 1984. At the same time the number of foreigners on the 30-man club rosters must decrease to 13 in 1980, 12 in 1982 and 11 in 1984. Yet the use of Canadians and the citizency switches like that by Chinaglia still combined to restrict the opportunity of United States products.

In 1979 the Cosmos roster read like a gathering of the United Nations: Yasin from Turkey; Eskandarian—Iran; Marinho and Carlos Alberto—Brazil; Beckenbauer and Birkenmeier—West Germany; Bogicevic—Yugoslavia; Seninho—Angola; Neeskens and Rijsbergen—Holland; Carbognani—Argentina; Razak—Ghana; Tueart and Ingram—England. Not much scope for home-grown talent with only the promising Rick Davis a regular in the starting line-up, with Chinaglia counting as the second American. Some other teams are just as dominated by foreigners.

The second-class status of the American player in the NASL

Curtis Leeper's experience in 1979 epitomized the frustrations facing the young, low-paid American footballer. Leeper was the first youngster from Miami's youth programme to obtain a contract with Fort Lauderdale Strikers. In his first two seasons he played in total a dozen games. By mid-season in 1979 he had added only another six appearances, four of which were as a substitute, yet he was chosen to captain the United States team in the Pan-American Games and for the qualifying rounds for the Olympic Games.

Beset by injuries, Strikers' English coach Ron Newman pulled Leeper out of the national squad back to Fort Lauderdale. Even then Leeper was only used as a substitute. The 23-year old utility player complained so bitterly that he was sold to the Philadelphia Fury. 'If you're an American in Fort Lauderdale you don't have a chance,' he explained. 'They give you no confidence. There's no training. I was captain of the Pan-Am team and I had an obligation to be there. What a big deal, to call me back and

NASL LEADING GOALKEEPER

Year	Player	Min.	SV	G	SH	GAA
1967	†Mirko Stojanovic *(Oakland Clippers)*	‡29	§	29	10	1.00
1968	Ataulfo Sanchez *(San Diego Toros)*	‡22	130	19	§	0.93
1969	Manfred Kammerer *(Atlanta Chiefs)*	‡14	56	15	4	1.07
1970	Lincoln Phillips *(Washington Darts)*	‡22	96	21	12	0.95
1971	Mirko Stojanovic *(Dallas Tornado)**	1359	91	11	8	0.79
1972	Ken Cooper *(Dallas Tornado)*	1260	107	12	6	0.86
1973	Bob Rigby *(Philadelphia Atoms)**	1157	78	8	6	0.62
1974	Barry Watling *(Seattle Sounders)*	1800	132	16	8	0.80
1975	Shep Messing *(Boston Minutemen)*	1639	140	17	6	0.93
1976	Tony Chursky *(Seattle Sounders)*	1981	135	20	9	0.91
1977	Ken Cooper *(Dallas Tornado)*	2100	120	21	8	0.90
1978	Phil Parkes *(Vancouver Whitecaps)*	2650	133	28	10	0.95
1979	Phil Parkes *(Vancouver Whitecaps)**	2704	99	29	7	0.96

*NASL Championship winners †NPSL ‡play assessed by games until 1971
Min. – minutes played; SV – saves; G – goals conceded; SH – shutouts; GAA – goals against average §records not available

Nowhere is the American passion for statistics more in evidence in soccer than in goalkeeping. It is also an area where the United States seems most likely to produce a high standard in large numbers, possibly because handling skills are an integral part of their three major sports. For a comparison, Ray Clemence's League record for Liverpool in 1978-79 would have an average of 0.38, with 28 shut-outs.

just use me as a reserve.' They were similar sentiments to those put in print by the US national team goalkeeper Shep Messing, who has continually referred disparagingly to the British 'mafia' in the NASL.

The professional coaches would counter-argue that American players, with the exception of goalkeepers like Messing, Alan Mayer and Arnie Mausser, have not yet reached sufficient standards to merit regular inclusion. Coaches have to protect their own interests in the hire-and-fire environment of the NASL. Winning is paramount and the experience of Eddie Firmani, fired from the Cosmos after his title wins in 1977 and 1978, and after winning nine of his first 11 games in 1979, was a reminder that it pays to think only in the short-term. Moreover, as the standard of foreign imports has increased it has highlighted the rawness of the American players.

Johan Cruyff, like Pelé prised from 'retirement', became the latest jewel in the NASL crown in 1979, immediately forcing up the attendances and the level of performance at the previously recalcitrant Aztecs before moving across country to Washington for 1980. By then football had taken a much firmer grip on its American audience because of intense, well-directed marketing, and because the standard of play has greatly improved. It remains, however, still something of a foreign circus.

What is this stuff, man? Sporting the new title of Blizzard, Toronto's first home game of the 1979 season was played in a snowstorm. Their Brazilian midfield player Ivair Ferreira, in his fifth season with the club, and Fort Lauderdale Strikers' Colin Fowles, Jamaica-born but now a US citizen, just can't believe it. Two weeks later just 653 fans braved rising waters to see New England Tea Men take on Houston Hurricane in flood conditions. It's all a far cry from the norm in American soccer, where matches are usually played in very warm conditions, and often inside. More than half the NASL venues boast artificial grass, which requires studless footwear—and virtually rules out the sliding tackle beloved by so many British fans.

A different ball-game . . .

The history of American sports reveals a willingness to tinker with the rules and structure to fine down the product for the local market. Their treatment of soccer has been no exception. Watching a match in the United States reveals significant differences both on and off the field from Europe.

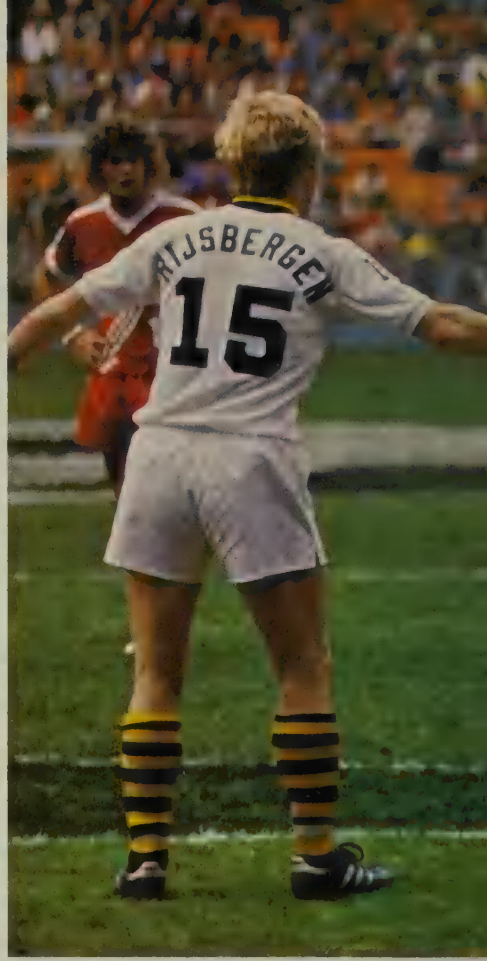
The constant visits of executives from professional clubs around the world confirms that the off-the-field expertise in the NASL has much to offer the game's more senior organizations. Soccer in the United States is, of course, a summer sport, and the contentment of a shirt-sleeved crowd in all-seater stadia has been a basis behind similar schools of thought in Britain.

'That's Entertainment' approach to keep the family fans happy

There is far less hooliganism in the NASL, partly because it's a family affair and partly because distances between teams preclude travel by visiting supporters. But it would be wrong to presume a total absence of violence; in a 1979 visit to Tampa this writer saw a middle-aged woman start a small affray and it took three muscular policemen to escort her from the ground. Nevertheless soccer in the States is middle-class family entertainment with the much-pictured 'tailgate', picnic parties before the games, and post-match revelries in which the fans are encouraged to mingle with the players.

The good weather enables the club to stage various entertainments around the matches. Youth games are a regular feature —between teams of girls as well as boys— while circus acts and firework displays typify the desire to hold the spectators' attention during the intervals. Match preliminaries take longer with each player, including the substitutes, introduced individually and if the usual running commentary over the speakers is an irritant to a foreign spectator it is a helpful guide to the majority, who are often learning about the game from scratch. The 40-yard headed clearance is still likely to bring a more admiring cheer than a subtle touch in midfield.

But it is on the field that the game differs



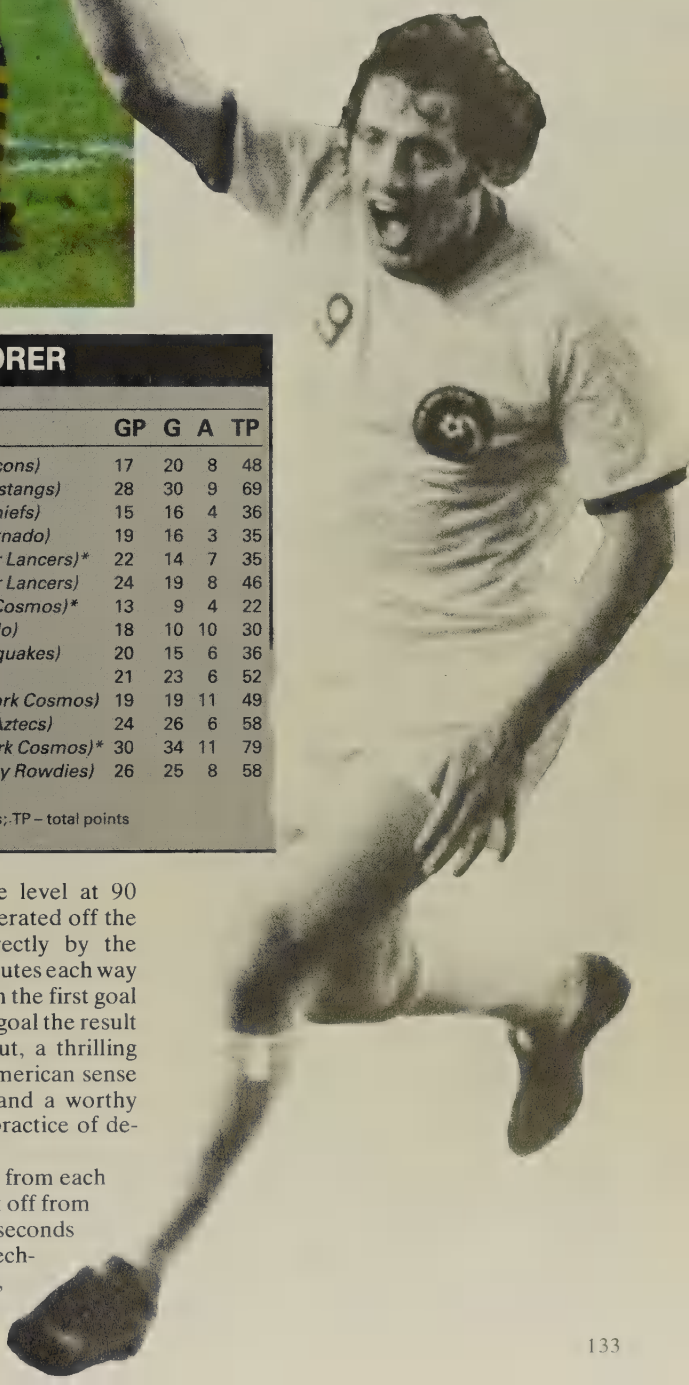
most drastically from that which is known to the rest of the world, and two basic differences stem from the fact that the NASL clubs have had to use stadia which are not designed for soccer. In 1978 that meant that almost half the League games were played on synthetic surfaces, including the Soccer Bowl, when the players' first gesture, at the final whistle, in triumph or defeat was to rip off their boots to relieve their aching feet. Astroturf's all-weather properties are hardly required for a summer season, and though it provides a true surface it is unpopular with the players. Whatever the pros and cons it is an anomaly that half the clubs should play on grass and the others on a type of carpet.

The dimension of many of the stadia has influenced the second significant difference. The grid-iron pitch is some 10 yards narrower than the average soccer field; this had the effect of reducing width that could be used in attack, spoiling elements of the game's spectacle. Gordon Jago, wanting to play a 4-2-4 formation with Tampa in 1979, found that the width of his Tampa Stadium (68 yards) did not give his four forwards enough room. The width at the Rose Bowl, the hallowed grid-iron stadium used by Los Angeles, is a mere 63 yards, with the length much the same as for soccer.

The introduction of the 35-yard offside line was partly influenced by this particular problem. Now in the NASL an attacker cannot be offside unless he is within 35 yards of his opponents' goal. The effect of the rule is to open the game up in midfield and it is claimed that it produces more goals: in 1978 the NASL averaged just under four per

LEFT: A Dutchman, a Yugoslav, a Brazilian and two Englishmen line up in a Cosmos wall. Despite the laws increasing the ratio of American-born players in a side each year, foreign imports still dominate. The list of leading scorers (below left) comprises players from England, Poland, Greece, Italy, Czechoslovakia, South Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Trinidad, Bermuda and just one native American—Kyle Rote Jr.

BELOW: The impact of Italian international Giorgio Chinaglia from Lazio in 1976 was stunning, and despite missing a month of the season he finished top NASL scorer. The former Swansea player repeated the feat with a record haul in 1978, was fourth in 1977 and second to Tampa's Argentinian find Oscar Fabbiani in 1979. Now an American citizen, he has a big say in Cosmos affairs.



game. But other factors are surely involved, like the concentration by each club on acquiring top-level strikers rather than less marketable solid defenders.

What the new offside law does mean is that soccer in the NASL is a different game. Forwards are protected by the rule to the extent that they can 'goal hang' around the 35-yard line with impunity from the lines-

You'll always get a result with the NASL system

man's flag. Consequently, defenders stay back to mark them, often with the insurance of a genuine sweeper. The area between the two 35-yard lines is left for midfield players to patrol without the congestion seen there so much in British football, where both sets of defenders can push up towards the halfway line.

The result is much more room for manoeuvre for midfield players when they are on the ball, but much less opportunity for them to make a telling tackle when they are not in possession. The end product is akin to basketball, with the defending team conceding ground until they are grouped around their own 35-yard line. If they then win possession they will find relatively little resistance until they have worked the ball up to the other offside line.

The other main difference is that soccer has been tailored to suit the American desire for a definite result; draws were stricken from the rules at the end of the 1974 season.

NASL LEADING SCORER

Year	Player	GP	G	A	TP
1967	†Yanko Daucik *(Toronto Falcons)*	17	20	8	48
1968	John Kowalik *(Chicago Mustangs)*	28	30	9	69
1969	Kaizer Motaung *(Atlanta Chiefs)*	15	16	4	36
1970	Kirk Apostolidis *(Dallas Tornado)*	19	16	3	35
	Carlos Metidieri *(Rochester Lancers)**	22	14	7	35
1971	Carlos Metidieri *(Rochester Lancers)*	24	19	8	46
1972	Randy Horton *((New York Cosmos)**	13	9	4	22
1973	Kyle Rote Jr *(Dallas Tornado)*	18	10	10	30
1974	Paul Child *(San Jose Earthquakes)*	20	15	6	36
1975	Steve David *(Miami Toros)*	21	23	6	52
1976	Giorgio Chinaglia *((New York Cosmos)*	19	19	11	49
1977	Steve David *(Los Angeles Aztecs)*	24	26	6	58
1978	Giorgio Chinaglia *(New York Cosmos)**	30	34	11	79
1979	Oscar Fabbiani *((Tampa Bay Rowdies)*	26	25	8	58

*NASL Championship winners †NPSL
GP – games played; G – goals; A – assists; TP – total points

Instead, if the two teams are level at 90 minutes—timed by a clock operated off the field and not controlled directly by the referee—the teams play 7½ minutes each way of sudden-death overtime, with the first goal ending the game. If there is no goal the result is determined by the shoot-out, a thrilling invention conceived by the American sense of tension and razzamatazz, and a worthy successor to the more sober practice of decision by penalties.

In the shoot-out five players from each side, taking alternate turns, set off from the 35-yard line, and have five seconds before they must shoot. Techniques vary from long shots, to chips, to sprinters even

ABOVE: ***The China XI keeper gathers against the USA in 1978. Both countries, while major powers, are infants in international soccer, and the poor performances of the American national side are unlikely to improve until a new generation of home-grown products reach maturity—and until the NASL and other leagues agree to abide by FIFA rules.***

RIGHT: ***US national team regular Kyle Rote Jr, NASL leading scorer and 'Rookie' of the Year with Dallas Tornado in 1973 and three-time winner of international Superstars, tackles the Chinese as a guest player for Tampa Bay Rowdies. The United States still struggle when it comes to making progress in international competition.***

dribbling round the advancing keeper. It is surely, also, a greater test of skill than taking penalties.

Every traditional football follower has warm memories of exhilarating matches that have been drawn, but though the purists are offended by the American system the knowledge that you cannot see a goalless draw is a reassuring one for any spectator. Under NASL rules the winning team collects six points for its victory plus another point for each goal scored up to a maximum of three; nine points is the full house for an emphatic triumph. The losing team collects only a point per goal, again up to three, a system designed to keep the vanquished hunting for goals to the end of the game.

The tampering with the rules has certainly helped create the successful product for the NASL, though thankfully the administrators have resisted the temptation for radical alteration such as making the goals bigger. Yet just as the obsession with foreign stars is hampering the opportunities given to young Americans, those who do force their way in are surely not receiving a grounding that will aid the United States national sides. The best Americans will not find it easy to cope with the normal offside system of a World Cup qualifier if they have spent their career playing in the NASL.

There is every reason for the NASL to move into the 1980s with great satisfaction and optimism. Soccer is now stronger in the United States than ever before in its history. Its affluence will continue to attract the world's best players and ensure its growth on its present lines. But the gamble for total acceptance rests on the Americanization policy—and if it is rushed it could prejudice all that has been achieved in the past decade.

America's international struggle

It is ironic that the United States, a country where in many ways soccer is still in its infancy, can lay a claim—albeit a rather shaky one—to having played host to the first genuine football international between two independent nations. On November 28 1885 an American team, selected by the newly-formed AFA from the clubs of the West Hudson region of New Jersey, lost 1-0 to a side representing Canada.

This game was staged well after the start of

matches between England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, but it could be argued that these were not countries; it certainly predates the first continental international by 17 years and the first one in South America by 20 years. The match, however, remains unrecognized by FIFA—despite a second encounter in Newark, won by the USA 3-2, in 1886—and while America waited for 30 years to engage in meaningful international competition the sport developed at a frantic pace in Europe and South America.

The formation of FIFA in 1904 and the official inclusion of soccer in the London Olympics of 1908 led to renewed interest in international competition among American players and administrators. But membership of the new world body and participation in its tournaments were not possible without an authority that represented the US position collectively. The war between the American Football Association, affiliated to the FA in London, and the American Amateur Football Association, was only ended after FIFA refused to recognize either in 1912. The latter won out the following year, and under the title United States Football Association was recognized by FIFA in 1913. Its present name, the United States Soccer Federation, which is ultimately responsible for the sport in America, was adopted in 1974.

The United States' official debut: a 3-2 win over Sweden

Thus the USA's official debut in full international competition came with a tour of Scandinavia in 1916, when they beat Sweden 3-2 and drew 1-1 with Norway. Unfortunately the escalating war prevented further trials of what appeared to be a promising potential. An indication of America's long-term development, however, is given by their performance in Oslo in 1948, when they recorded their worst ever defeat, 11-0. The national side has twice been beaten 10-0, by England at New York in 1964 and by Italy in Rome in 1975.

In 1924 America re-emerged to embark on what proved to be a relatively successful 10-year period of international competition. At the Paris Olympics the national side beat Estonia 1-0 and did remarkably well to hold the Uruguayans, the eventual gold medallists, to a 3-0 win. After the Olympics the United States amateurs recorded one of their best results in friendlies with a 3-2 win in Warsaw against Poland. They proved it was no fluke by drawing 3-3 there after the Amsterdam Olympics of 1928.

It is not easy to put the American results in the World Cup final series of 1930 and 1950 into perspective. Their 3–0 wins over Belgium and Paraguay in Uruguay were followed by the 6-1 defeat by Argentina; but centre-half Tracy went off (with a broken leg) after 10 minutes, and keeper Jim Douglas and left-half Andy Auld were almost useless after half-time with bad injuries, Argentina scored five of their goals in the second half. On the way back from the World Cup the USA lost only 4-3 in Rio to Brazil who, though not yet a world power, were tough opponents.

As had happened before, the impetus was lost in the States, where lack of a compact organization made domestic competition difficult, let alone international selection. America's only other forays before the war brought a 7-1 drubbing by Italy in the 1934 World Cup and a 1-0 defeat by that country's amateurs in the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

American hopes for 1990 rest with the new generation reared on soccer

After joining the new North American Confederation in 1939, the USA participated in two regional championships against Mexico and Cuba in 1947 (third) and 1949 (second). The 1947 team was composed entirely of players from the semi-professional Ponta Delgada Club.

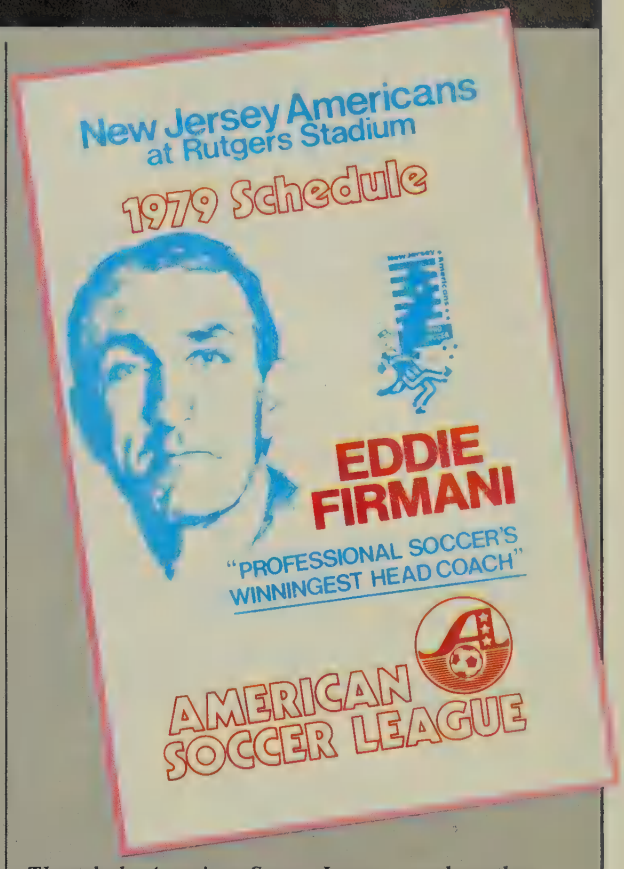
The United States found themselves in Brazil for the 1950 World Cup only by coming second in their regional qualifying group, where two teams went through. The motley Americans held Spain 1-0 until 10 minutes from time before going down 3-1. And then came the greatest performance in their history—the 1-0 win over England.

The fate of Larry Gaetjens, the Haiti-born centre-forward whose rather fortunate goal sank England, and who mysteriously disappeared in Haiti about 1970 after ending his career with Racing Club of Paris and Alès in France, is somehow symbolic of what happened to his team. Once again American soccer lost its chance to emerge from obscurity, partially through an insular attitude and mismanagement. The national side slid easily back into its old ways, winning only two of 13 games in the rest of the decade (both against Haiti) and losing to Canada (twice) and Iceland.

America's hopes for the future seem to reside in two areas: the gradual intended increase of native-born players in the NASL, and—in the long run far more important—the generation of Americans, of age in the late 1980s, who were reared on soccer, and not merely converted to it.

AMERICAN SOCCER LEAGUE

Year	Champions
1934	Kearny Irish
1935	Philadelphia Germans
1936	New York Americans
1937	Kearny Scots
1938	Kearny Scots
1939	Kearny Scots
1940	Kearny Scots
1941	Kearny Scots
1942	Philadelphia Americans
1943	Brooklyn Hispanos
1944	Philadelphia Americans
1945	New York Brookhattan
1946	Baltimore Americans
1947	Philadelphia Americans
1948	Philadelphia Americans
1949	Philadelphia Nationals
1950	Philadelphia Nationals
1951	Philadelphia Nationals
1952	Philadelphia Americans
1953	Philadelphia Nationals
1954	New York Americans
1955	Uhrik Truckers
1956	Uhrik Truckers
1957	New York Hakoah
1958	New York Hakoah
1959	New York Hakoah
1960	Colombo
1961	Ukranian Nationals
1962	Ukranian Nationals
1963	Ukranian Nationals
1964	Ukranian Nationals
1965	Hartford S.C.
1966	Roma S.C.
1967	Baltimore St Gerard's
1968	Ukranian Nationals
1969	Washington Darts
1970	Philadelphia Ukranians
1971	New York Greeks
1972	Cincinnati Comets
1973	New York Apollo
1974	Rhode Island Oceaneers
1975	Boston Astros/N.Y. Apollo
1976	Los Angeles Skyhawks
1977	New Jersey Americans
1978	New York Apollo
1979	Sacramento Gold



Though the American Soccer League pre-dates the NASL by over 40 years, it has never really taken off; New Jersey Americans, New York Apollo and New York Eagles, for example, all struggled under Cosmos' shadow. New Jersey made a big noise about Eddie Firmani joining them after being sacked by Cosmos (despite two NASL titles), but for 1980 Firmani was back in the NASL big-time with Philadelphia Fury.

NASL
EDMONTON DRILLERS
DETROIT EXPRESS
Vancouver WHITECAPS
Edmonton Drillers
Vancouver Whitecaps
Seattle Sounders
Portland Timbers
Minnesot
Kick
SEATTLE SOUNDERS
San Jose Earthquakes
California Surf
Los Angeles Aztecs
Tulsa Roughnecks
San Diego Sockers
Dallas Tornad
Houston Hurrican
PORTLAND TIMBERS
CALIFORNIA SURF
TULSA
Rough necks
EARTHQUAKES
SAN JOSE
L.A. AZTECS
SAN DIEGO SOCKERS
TORNADO

THE NAME GAME

The NASL is modelled on the same pattern as other major league sports in North America, and particularly on the very successful National Football League. The member clubs are franchise operations licensed by the League. Franchises can change name, stadium and—with the agreement of other members of the League—city and ownership. Thus the Edmonton Drillers entered the League in 1979 through the efforts of Peter Pocklington, who bought a controlling share in the Oakland Stompers and relocated them a thousand or so miles away in western Canada.

Of the NASL's 17 founder members of 1968, only the Dallas Tornado survived under their original name in 1980.

The League's 24 clubs are divided into two conferences, which are further divided along geographical lines into three divisions of four clubs each. Each club plays the members of its own division home and away and its remaining fixtures are scattered among clubs from both conferences.

Sixteen clubs qualify for the play-offs: the top two clubs from each division plus the two clubs from each conference to have gained the most points without qualifying as winners or runners-up in their divisions. Hence a club can finish last in its division and still qualify for the play-offs—the Philadelphia Fury of 1978, for example.

The qualified clubs then play a home-and-away knockout competition to decide the two conference champions. The teams with the best League record are, generally speaking, paired with those having the worst.

Finally, the conference champions play a single game—known as the 'Soccer Bowl'—for the NASL title.

The 24-team NASL set-up for 1979, preserved intact for 1980, showed three changes from 1978. Atlanta Chiefs, initial winners in 1968 but who folded in 1973, re-emerged by taking the franchise from Colorado Caribou; a third Canadian side, Edmonton Drillers, replaced Oakland Stompers; and Toronto stayed in with a change of name from Metros-Croatia to Blizzard.

AFRICAN FOOTBALL

'Watch Africa. That continent will produce the world champions before the end of the century.' Former England team manager Walter Winterbottom, speaking after a tour in 1962.

At the time, Winterbottom's prediction did not appear too outlandish. Ghana's international record, for instance, was soon to include a 2-1 win over East Germany's full international team and a 3-3 draw with all-conquering Real Madrid. But 20 years later the progress of the African game has been frustratingly less rapid than its extensive and passionate body of supporters might have expected.

Certainly the continent has continued to produce its share of great players. Starting with Larbi Ben Barek, the Moroccan who won 17 caps for France between 1938 and 1954, Europe has profited from African talent.

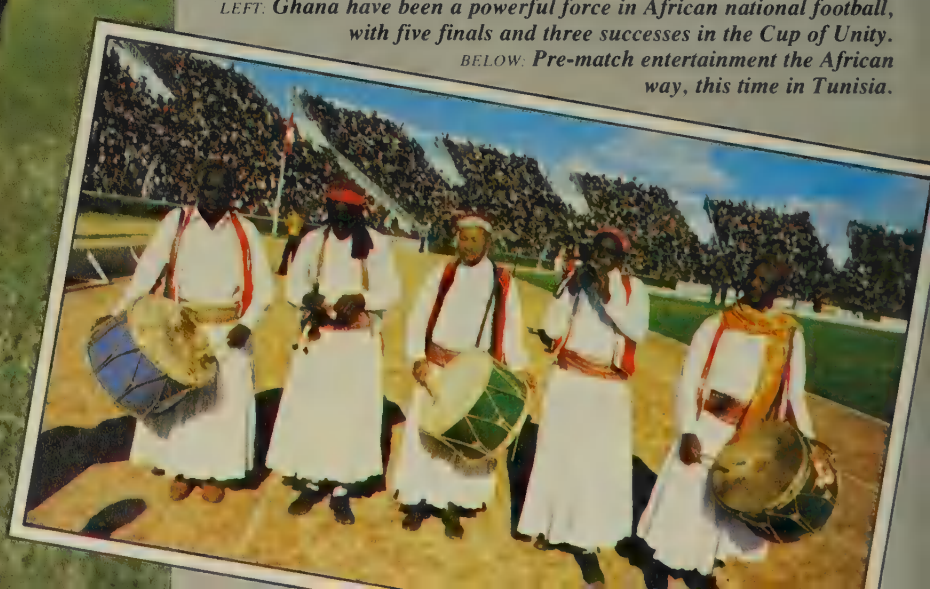
The outstanding example is Benfica of Lisbon, whose very successful side of the early 1960s contained a number of players from the Portuguese colonies. Goalkeeper Alberto Costa Pereira, little inside-forward Joaquim Santana and centre-forward José Aguas, a former big-game hunter, were all Angolans. The team's biggest stars, captain Mario Coluna and the great Eusebio, both came from Mozambique.

British clubs have been less fortunate—or less enterprising—in the signing of Africans. A steady stream of white South Africans, from Eddie Firmani to Gary Bailey, have adorned the Football League, but black Africans, confronted by a hostile climate and even more hostile crowds, have made less impact.

Albert Johanneson, from South Africa, played for Leeds in the 1965 FA Cup final, but quickly faded into obscurity. Two Zambians, Freddie Mwila and Emment Kapwenge, were briefly at Aston Villa together. A Nigerian, Ade Coker, had a short and unspectacular stay at West Ham. Most prominent in the Football League as the 1980s dawned were Orient's John Chiedozie, whose family fled Nigeria at the time of the civil war, and Luton Town's Brian Stein, from South Africa.

Plenty of British names—but few British games

Although many clubs in English-speaking Africa—like Sierra Leone's Mighty Blackpool—bear testament to the pioneering work of Stanley Matthews, the story of British involvement in the development of African football is one of neglect: the home countries entered



LEFT: ***Ghana have been a powerful force in African national football, with five finals and three successes in the Cup of Unity.***
BELOW: ***Pre-match entertainment the African way, this time in Tunisia.***

Egypt (in red) only had to draw this last match in the 1978 qualifying tournament to reach the World Cup finals for the first time since their only appearance in 1934, but in the Stade Olympique in Tunis the hosts won 4-1 to take the place in Argentina. There Tunisia acquitted themselves well, beating Mexico 3-1 (Africa's first ever victory), losing only 1-0 to Poland and holding West Germany to a goalless draw.

CUP OF AFRICAN UNITY

Year	Venue	Winners		Runners-up		Third		Fourth	
1957	Khartoum	Egypt		*Sudan		Ethiopia			
1959	Cairo	*Egypt		Sudan		Ethiopia			
1962	Addis Ababa	*Ethiopia	4	Egypt	2	Tunisia	3	Uganda	0
1963	Accra	*Ghana	3	Sudan	0	Egypt	3	Ethiopia	0
1965	Tunis	Ghana	3	*Tunisia	2	Ivory Coast	1	Senegal	0
1968	Addis Ababa	Congo-Kinshasa§	1	Ghana	0	Ivory Coast	1	*Ethiopia	0
1970	Khartoum	*Sudan	1	Ghana	0	Egypt	3	Ivory Coast	1
1972	Yaounde	Congo-Brazzaville	3	Mali	2	*Cameroon	5	Zaire	2
1974	Cairo	Zaire	2:2	Zambia	2:0	*Egypt	4	Congo-Brazzaville	0
1976†	Addis Ababa	Morocco	5	Guinea	4	Nigeria	3	Egypt	0
1978	Accra	*Ghana	2	Uganda	0	‡Nigeria	1	Tunisia	1

*host nation †played on league basis throughout: figures refer to points in final group
‡match abandoned when Tunisia walked off: Nigeria awarded third place §later Zaire

the 1980s never having played a full international against any Commonwealth country other than Malta.

Although a Commonwealth member, Ghana, is one of the continent's powers, having won the African Cup of Nations outright after their third tournament win in 1978. Ghanaian stars have had to seek their fortunes away from the colonizing power. Several, including the versatile Frank Odoi and the 1978 African Footballer of the Year, Abdul Razak, have played for North American clubs. Ibrahim Sunday, African Footballer of the Year in 1971, joined Werder Bremen.

Not that African football would appear to require much of a helping hand from the former colonial powers. The game's immense continent-wide popularity is evidenced by the success of Africa's many international and club tournaments.

The inaugural tournament of the African Cup of Nations was held in Khartoum in 1957 with only three competing countries. The competition, now known as the 'Cup of African Unity', has since flourished dramatically, but in those early years it was beset by political disputes (South Africa was an early issue), organizational problems (it's now steadfastly biennial) and disease (most of the Tunisian team of the 1962 finals were suffering from malaria).

Egypt, not surprisingly in view of their long-established footballing tradition, were the winners of the first two tournaments. As regular competitors in the Olympic Games from 1920 onwards they had obtained some notable results—including a 3-0 win over Hungary in 1924—and they had been the first African nation ever to compete in the World Cup finals in 1934, when they lost 4-2 to Hungary in their only game.

Morocco serve Africa well in Mexico

The Egyptians have continued to provide formidable opposition in African competition, despite a seven-year hiatus in their national league from 1965 to 1972, but have only carried off one other important trophy —Al-Ismailia won the 1969 African Champions Cup. Egypt's biggest ever sports crowd—130,000—witnessed the second leg win in Cairo.

After Egypt's brief foray in 1934, the next African nation to gain a place in the World Cup finals was Morocco in 1970. The Moroccan championship dates back to 1916 and, after independence came in 1956, the game developed with some encouragement from King Hassan, who personally backed one of the country's major clubs—Forces Armees Royales of Rabat.

After training in the Atlas mountains, Morocco coped well with the problems of playing at altitude in Mexico. Their best moments came in their first

game against West Germany, when they took the lead midway through the first half and held it until Uwe Seeler equalized in the 56th minute. They eventually lost 2-1. After a defeat by Peru, Morocco scored a point in the academic game with Bulgaria.

Led by their talented striker, Ahmed Faras of SSC Mohammedia, Morocco enjoyed considerable success over the following years. In 1972 they reached the quarter-finals of the Munich Olympics and in 1976 won the Nations Cup in Ethiopia. Faras became African Footballer of the Year in 1975.

Moroccan clubs competed in the North African Championship, the continent's earliest club competition between teams from different leagues, throughout its existence—from 1919 to 1949—together with the leading clubs from present-day Algeria and Tunisia. Although Moroccan clubs—US Marocaine and Wydad AC Casablanca—won seven titles between them, Algerian clubs enjoyed the best record in this competition and its companion, the North African Cup. Since independence, however, Algeria's international results have been uniformly disappointing, with one notable exception: in 1976 the first Algerian club to enter either of the continent's club cups, Mouloudia Chalia of Alger, won the Champions Cup.

Tunisia's modern record is more impressive. They qualified for the 1960 Rome Olympics and were Africa's representative in the 1978 World Cup finals in Argentina, where they beat Mexico 3-1, lost to Poland only 1-0 and held West Germany to a 0-0 draw. In a team that impressed all who saw them with their neat, constructive play, full-backs Ali Kaabi (CO Transports) and Mokhtar Dhouib (CS Sfaxien), midfielder Tarak

AFRICAN CUP WINNERS CUP FINALS

Year	Winners	Runners-up	Scores
1975	Tonnerre de Yaounde *(Cameroon)*	Stella Abidjan *(Ivory Coast)*	0-1, 4-0
1976	*Shooting Stars Lagos *(Nigeria)*	Tonnerre de Yaounde *(Cameroon)*	4-1, 1-0
1977	*Enugu Rangers *(Nigeria)*	Canon de Yaounde *(Cameroon)*	4-1, 1-1
1978	Horoya Conakry *(Guinea)*	*MAHD *(Algeria)*	3-1, 2-1
1979	Canon de Yaounde *(Cameroon)*	*Gor Mahia *(Kenya)*	2-0, 6-0

*home team in first leg

AFRICAN CHAMPION CLUBS CUP FINALS

Year	Winners	Runners-up	Scores
1964	Oryx de Douala *(Cameroon)*	Stade Malien *(Mali)*	2-1
1965	[*no competition*]		
1966	Stade d'Abidjan *(Ivory Coast)*	Real Bamako *((Mali)*	4-1
1967	TP Mazembe *(Zaire)*	*Kotoko Kumasi *(Ghana)*	1-1, ‡2-2
1968	*TP Mazembe *(Zaire)*	Shooting Stars *(Togo)*	5-0, 1-4
1969	Al-Ismaili *(Egypt)*	*TP Mazembe *(Zaire)*	2-2, 3-1
1970	*Kotoko Kumasi *(Ghana)*	TP Mazembe *(Zaire)*	1-1, 2-1
1971	Canon de Yaounde *(Cameroon)*	*Kotoko Kumasi *(Ghana)*	0-3, 2-0, §1-0
1972	*Hafia de Conakry *(Guinea)*	Army Club *(Uganda)*	4-2, 3-2
1973	Vita Kinshasa *(Zaire)*	*Kotoko Kumasi *(Ghana)*	2-4, 3-0
1974	*CARA Brazzaville *(Congo)*	Mehalla *(Egypt)*	4-2, 2-1
1975	*Hafia de Conakry *(Guinea)*	Enugu Rangers *(Nigeria)*	1-0, 2-1
1976	Mouloudia Algert *(Algeria)*	*Hafia de Conakry *(Guinea)*	0-3, 3-0
1977	*Hafia de Conakry *(Guinea)*	Hearts of Oak *(Ghana)*	1-0, 3-2
1978	Canon de Yaounde *(Cameroon)*	*Hafia de Conakry *(Guinea)*	0-0, 2-0
1979	Union Douala§ *(Cameroon)*	*Hearts of Oak *(Ghana)*	0-1, 1-0

*home team in first leg †won on penalties ‡Kotoko forfeited play-off §won 5-3 on penalties

ABOVE: ***The magnificent national stadium in Yaoundé, capital of Cameroon, a venue which is regularly filled with more than 100,000 spectators for games in the three main African competitions. Since the mid-1970s the finals of the Champions Cup and the Cup Winners Cup have been dominated by Cameroon, Guinea and Ghana, though Nigeria beat Algeria in the 1980 Cup of Unity final.***

FAR LEFT: ***The sport generates great passion throughout the continent: this man claims to be Cameroon's No 1 fan.***

Dhiab (Esperance Sportive Tunis) and forward Temime Lahzami (Al-Ittihad Jidda) stood out. Since the World Cup most of the team have followed Temime into the lucrative Saudi Arabian league.

Since the end of the colonial era the balance of power in African football has shifted southwards. Sub-Saharan countries have dominated Africa's two major club competitions—the Champion Clubs Cup and the Cup Winners Cup—though it should be pointed out that North African clubs have shown some reluctance to commit themselves to the travelling involved.

It was in the Champions Cup that Zaire (then known as Congo-Kinshasa) first achieved prominence. Englebert Lumbumbashi, from the southern mining province of Katanga, reached four successive finals from 1967 to 1971, winning the first two. Englebert have since moved to Kinshasa under the name Tout-Puissant ('all-powerful') Mazembe.

Ghana: top dogs in Africa yet no World Cup place

The Zaire national side, known as the 'Leopards', have twice won the Nations Cup. In the 1974 tournament their star was the striker, Mutumbula, from the Vita club of Kinshasa, who set a goalscoring record for the competition. Later that year, though, in the World Cup finals in West Germany, not even Mutumbula could find a way through top international defences, and Zaire went down to Scotland (2-0), Yugoslavia (9-0) and Brazil (3-0).

Ghana's record in the Nations Cup (winners three times, runners-up twice) is unmatched, but their clubs have only won one Champions Cup—in 1970, when Ashanti Kotoko of Kumasi beat Englebert in the final.

Ghana's national side, the 'Black Stars', with midfielder Robert Tetteh and Hearts of Oak striker Nketsia Yawson prominent, remains one of the continent's major powers.

Of the English-speaking nations aspiring to that status, Nigeria and Zambia have been most consistent. Foremost among French-speaking countries have been Guinea, Ivory Coast and Cameroon.

AFRICAN FOOTBALLER OF THE YEAR

Year	Winner
1970	Salif Keita *(Mali)*
1971	Ibrahim Sunday *(Ghana)*
1972	Cherif Souleymane *(Ghana)*
1973	Tschimen Bwanga *(Zaire)*
1974	Paul Moukila *(Congo)*
1975	Ahmed Faras *(Morocco)*
1976	Roger Milla *(Cameroon)*
1977	Tarak Dhiab *(Tunisia)*
1978	Abdoul Razak *(Ghana)*
1979	Thomas N'kono *(Cameroon)*

Cameroon's record in the Nations Cup is undistinguished, but their clubs have enjoyed considerable success in continental competition, having won both the first and the latest editions of both the Champions Cup and the Cup Winners Cup. The national stadium in Yaoundé, one of Africa's largest, was filled to capacity on successive Sundays in December 1979 for the second legs of the finals of the two competitions. The 100,000 crowds saw Union Douala beat Hearts of Oak on penalties to take the Champions Cup and then Canon Yaoundé hammer Kenya's Gor Mahia 6-0—with a first-half hat-trick from international star Manga Onguene—to take the Cup Winners Cup.

Cameroon's enviable record of political stability and economic growth has undoubtedly contributed to their rapid advancement. Neighbouring countries have been less fortunate.

But soccer throughout this region faces enormous problems that must be overcome before Winterbottom's prediction comes close to realization. Sabino Barinaga, who played for Real Madrid and Spain during the 1940s and coached in Spain and Morocco before taking over the Nigerian national team—the 'Green Eagles'—is familiar with these problems.

'You just cannot imagine how difficult the climate makes organizing football there,' he has said. 'Sometimes you can pick 11 players on a Thursday, and by Saturday half of them are down with fever. The heat is insufferable and when it rains it doesn't stop for days.

'Nigeria is perhaps typical of the game in this continent—unlikely to make a lasting impact on world football, but capable of beating most of their neighbours.'

SOUTH AFRICA

South African sport used to be rigidly compartmentalized; the four racial groups into which the government had divided South African society ran their own associations, cut off not only from the world but also from each other. Now South African sport presents a new, multiracial face to the rest of the world. And its most attractive features belong to football.

Football's immense popularity has overcome the handicaps imposed by apartheid. In football, alone of the major sports, blacks could claim an organization, spectator interest and playing standard that matched and may even have surpassed that of the whites.

Until 1978 there were two professional leagues in South Africa—the all-white National Football League and the all-black National Professional Soccer League.

The NFL fell on hard times in the 1970s. The formation of the NPSL in 1971 took away much of their black support, while the development of professional football in North America provided them with tough competition for top players. In retrospect, the 1971 NFL season was something of an Indian summer. Champions Cape Town Hellenic featured such top-class British internationals as Ian St John, Roger Hunt, Willie Stevenson, Gordon Banks and player-manager George Eastham, while runners-up Cape Town City included Francis Lee and Peter Lorimer.

Following the government's change of policy the NFL disbanded in 1978, and most of the top clubs joined the NPSL. Crowds were no longer segregated and all clubs went some way towards integration. NPSL champions Kaiser Chiefs, from the major Johannesburg township of Soweto, started the season with an all-black side, but solved one of their problems by signing a white goalkeeper, Rob Rusnati. Though a 'white' club, Lusitano of Johannesburg—managed by former England international Johnny 'Budgie' Byrne—won the League championship, 'black' clubs were not disgraced, looking at one stage as though they would monopolize the country's major knockout event—the Mainstay Cup.

The amalgamation of the two leagues caused a boom in spectator interest. A crowd of 45,000 turned out for the Johannesburg derby between Lusitano from the old white league and Orlando Pirates from the old black league. More than a million people attended NPSL games in 1979—the first season in which all the top clubs were included—for an average of 15,000 per game.

Not perhaps what most people mean by introducing 'mixed' sport in South Africa: the teams come out for a Bantu v Whites game in 1973.

ASIAN FOOTBALL

Despite having the two most populous nations on earth, Asia still struggles to make an impact on the world game . . .

Though China can make a convincing claim to have staged the world's first football game, soccer's progress in Asia has been—and still is in many respects—rather slow.

The first officially recognized international on the continent was played in February 1913, when a team of Chinese students travelled to Manila to play the Philippines in the first football tournament of the Far East Games—and lost 2-1.

With just their experience of these biennial games behind them, China and Japan made the long journey to Berlin for the 1936 Olympics. After their 9,000-mile sea voyage, China played only one match, which they lost 2-0 to Great Britain. Japan, who had finished fourth and last in the 1934 Far Eastern Games tournament, did better; with a team consisting almost entirely of Koreans, they inflicted a shock 3-2 defeat on Sweden in the first round, only to lose 8-0 to Italy in the second.

After the war development was more rapid, and there were a record four Asian countries represented in the 1948 Olympic football tournament in London. China lost 4-0 to Turkey, Afghanistan (making their first and so far only intercontinental appearance) 6-0 to Luxembourg, and India 2-1 to France. The only Asian team to win a game was South Korea (who beat Mexico 5-3) and they crashed 12-0 to Sweden in the second round.

India maintained an ascendancy in Asian football over the following decade, competing in the Olympic tournaments of 1952, 1956 and 1960. Their best Olympic placing was fourth, in a weakened field in Melbourne in 1956, and their best result was a 1-1 draw with France in Italy four years later.

India's major successes during this era were in the two major continental tournaments—the Asian Cup and the football tournament of the Asian Games, in

ABOVE LEFT: ***The Israel defence (white) stays firm in the win over Australia that took them to the World Cup finals in Mexico, when they drew with both Sweden and Italy.***
LEFT: ***China line-up for the game against WBA during their tour of England in 1979. Though regularly beaten, their standard is fast improving.***

ASIAN GAMES

Year	Venue	Winners
1951	New Delhi	*India
1954	Manila	China (Taiwan)
1958	Tokyo	China (Taiwan)
1962	Djakarta	India
1966	Bangkok	Burma
1970	Bangkok	†Burma & South Korea
1974	Tehran	*Iran
1978	Bangkok	†North Korea & South Korea

*host country †final drawn

ASIAN CUP FINALS

1956 (in Hong Kong): **South Korea**

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
South Korea	3	2	1	0	9	6	5
Israel	3	2	0	1	6	5	4
Hong Kong*	3	0	2	1	6	7	2
South Vietnam	3	0	1	2	6	9	1

1960 (in Seoul): **S. Korea**

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
South Korea*	3	3	0	0	9	1	6
Israel	3	2	0	1	6	4	4
Taiwan	3	1	0	2	2	2	2
South Vietnam	3	0	0	3	2	12	0

1964 (in Tel-Aviv): **Israel**

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Israel*	3	3	0	0	5	1	6
India	3	2	0	1	5	3	4
South Korea	3	1	0	2	2	4	2
Hong Kong	3	0	0	3	1	5	0

1968 (in Tehran): **Iran**

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Iran*	4	4	0	0	11	2	8
Burma	4	2	1	1	5	4	5
Israel	4	2	0	2	11	5	4
Taiwan	4	0	2	2	3	10	2
Hong Kong	4	0	1	3	2	11	1

Year	Venue	Winners		R'n'rs-up		Third		Fourth	
1972	Bangkok	Iran	2	South Korea	1	Thailand*†	2	Khmer	2
1976	Tehran	Iran*	1	Kuwait	0	China	1	Iraq	0

*host country †won on penalties

North Korea's quarter-final in the 1966 World Cup—following a 1-0 win over Italy—remains Asia's finest hour. At Goodison Park they were 3-0 up against Portugal and on the way to a miracle before Eusebio took a hand and scored four goals (top, the first) to restore order. Pak Doo Ik (above) scored the goal that sank Italy.

which they took the gold medal on two occasions.

The Asian Cup, equivalent to the European Championship or the African Nations Cup, was inaugurated in 1956. South Korea won the first two tournaments after they had become the second Asian team to compete in the World Cup finals.

That was in 1954, soon after the end of the Korean War. After eliminating Japan in the qualifying rounds, their first opponents in Switzerland were the fabulous Hungarian team that were then at the height of their power. South Korea, not surprisingly, lost 9-0. But worse was to follow: in their only other game they went down 7-0 to Turkey.

Despite their troubled history and their undistinguished record against teams from outside Asia, South Korea remain one of the continent's most consistently powerful footballing nations. In the qualifying tournament for the 1978 World Cup, they finished second only to Iran. In fact their only defeat in an arduous 12-game qualification series came at the hands of Australia in Sydney, where they were unlucky to lose 2-1 after their goalkeeper, Byun Ho-Yung, was injured. Among that impressive team was a skilful striker called Cha Bum-Kun, who was soon to be signed by West Germany's Eintracht Frankfurt.

Yet for all the South's efforts, football's most famous Koreans come from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On the country's 21st anniversary, and just eight years after being admitted to FIFA, North Korea sprung the best team ever to come out of Asia on a largely unsuspecting world.

The occasion was the 1966 World Cup held in England. All Korea's first round games were to be played at Middlesbrough, where the team was immediately adopted by the home supporters. In their opening game, though, they didn't give those supporters much to exult over, as they nervously went down 3-0 to the Soviet Union. The first half of the second game also conformed to expectations—Chile dominated, and led 1-0. Then, with two minutes to go, midfielder Pak Seung Jin struck a good shot from 20 yards out that put the Koreans level and brought them their first point in the competition's final rounds.

It was about as much as they could expect. After all, their next opponents were to be Italy, one of the game's superpowers.

But the Italians were beaten—and had to return home demoralized and disgraced. They missed two early chances and were reduced to 10 men in the 35th minute. Seven minutes later, to the delight of the Ayresome Park crowd, the highly regarded Pak Doo Ik robbed Rivera and shot past Albertosi to make it 1-0.

North Korea continued to

trouble the Italians with their mobility and their quick passing, but the shock score remained unchanged to the end.

At Goodison Park in the quarter-finals Korea came close to repeating the upset against Portugal. They scored after 60 seconds through Pak Seung Jin and soon after the score being flashed on the world's TV screens was North Korea 3 Portugal 0. However, Eusebio, allying resolve to his undoubted skills, inspired the Portuguese recovery. He scored four goals, and Portugal won 5-3.

Asian co-operation wrecked by the politicians

Japan added further to Asian soccer prestige by their performance in the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City. They lost just one game out of six—to eventual gold medal winners Hungary—to take the bronze. Their centre-forward, Kunishige Kamamoto, of Yanmar Diesel Osaka, finished as the competition's top scorer with seven goals.

Kamamoto was coveted by several European clubs, but chose to remain in Japan, where soccer's popularity continues to rank some way below baseball.

The first Japanese player to join a European club was left-winger Yasuhiko Okudera, who signed for Cologne in 1977 and helped them take the West German League title in his first season.

Asia's representatives in the next World Cup finals in Mexico were Israel. The Israelis had gained valuable experience of Mexico's heat and altitude in the Olympic tournament two years earlier—when they were only put out of the competition on a toss of a coin—and they weren't disgraced, gaining two draws (against Italy and Sweden) in their three games.

Three members of that team went on to play with some distinction in the European professional game. Mordecai Spiegler, who had scored a spectacular 30-yard goal against Sweden, had a brief spell with West Ham before joining Paris St Germain; fellow forward Gora Spiegel played for Lyon; and defender Samuel Rosenthal signed for Borussia Moenchengladbach.

But the presence of Israel in the Asian Football Confederation became an increasingly contentious issue. The politicking came to a head in 1976 when an alliance of Far Eastern interests—led by Hong Kong's millionaire representative Henry Fok—and Islamic countries—led by Iran's Kamiz Atabai—came together to expel Israel and Taiwan (the Republic of China) from the AFC and to elect Communist China.

FIFA at first threatened the AFC with expulsion from the world game, then prevaricated, and now seems to have accepted the situation. Israel were placed in one of the European qualifying groups for the 1982 World Cup competion.

China had in fact re-entered the world arena—by special dispensation from FIFA—in 1975, when Yugoslavia Amateurs made a three-game tour. European club sides soon followed, including West Bromwich Albion, who played regional and national selections in front of large and respectful crowds. West Bromwich went unbeaten, but Inter-Milan, touring at the same time, lost 1-0 to a Peking selection.

While China were rising in the East, remarkable developments were continuing to take place at the other end of the continent. Funded by their new riches, the oil-producing nations of the Middle East were taking radical steps to improve their international standing.

Iran lead the way in the Middle East—then football is outlawed

Iran led the way, forming a national league in 1962 and importing a series of well-qualified European coaches.

Between 1968 and 1976 Iran won three successive Asian Cups, the last of which made a national hero out of team coach Frank O'Farrell, the Irishman who had been manager of Manchester United. O'Farrell helped Iran qualify for the 1978 World Cup finals, then gave way to his assistant, Heshmat Mohajerani.

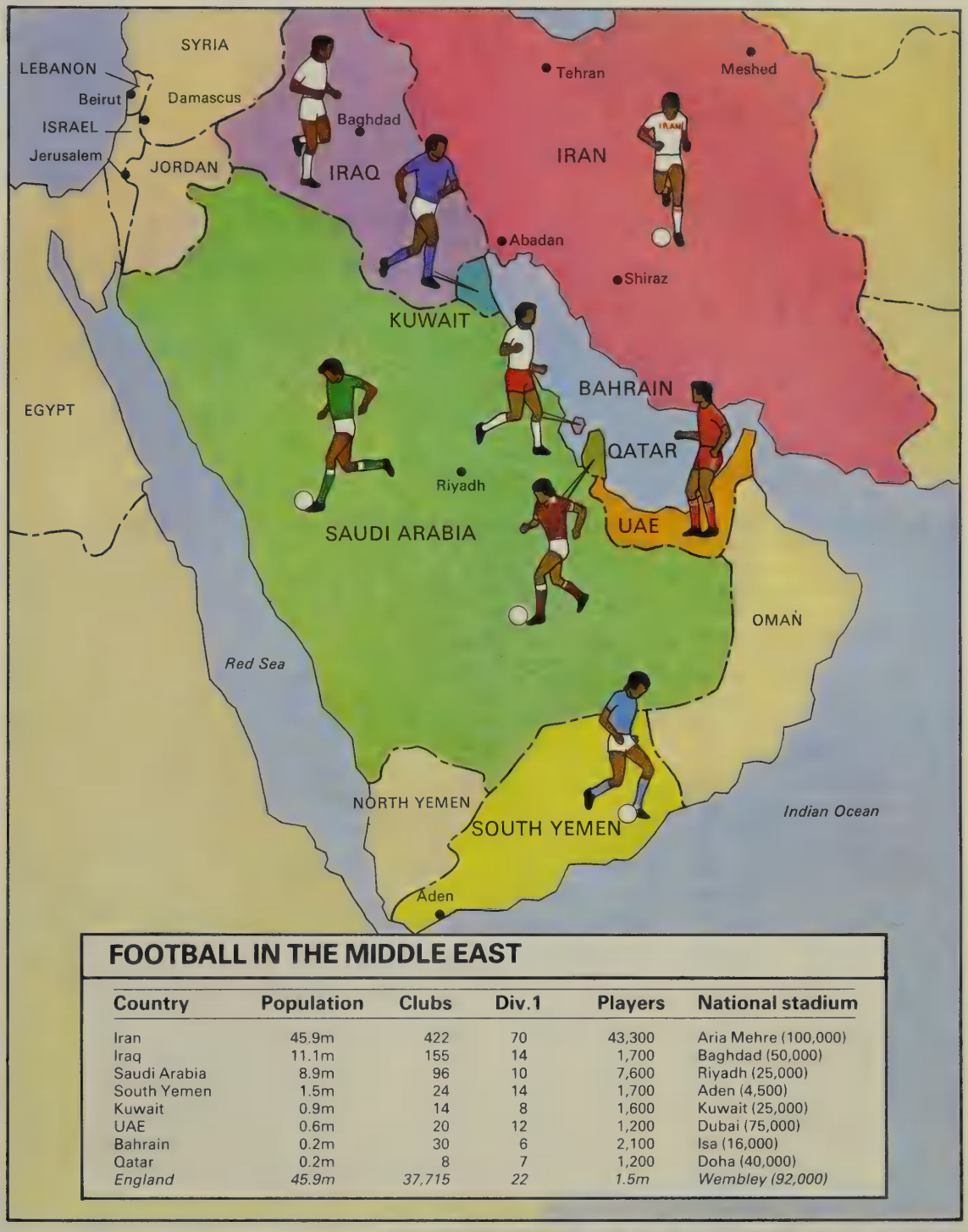
A single moment of panic in an otherwise sound defence robbed them of an historic win over Scotland in Cordoba, the game in which they won their only point in a very tough group.

Iran had made what appeared to be an auspicious start on the way to fulfilling their international ambitions, but the game's development was brought to an abrupt halt by the Islamic revolution the following year. The ayatollahs apparently saw organized football as an unhealthy Western influence, and the national team and the national league broke up.

Mohajerani went to Dubai, where former England boss Don Revie was already installed as the national team manager of the United Arab Emirates.

The tiny confederation will be happy just to match the success of their slightly larger neighbours Kuwait, the major footballing power on the Arabian peninsula during the 1970s. Thanks in part to the work of national team managers Mario Zagalo (who led Brazil in the 1970 and 1974 World Cups) and Kazimierz Gorski (who coached Poland in 1974), Kuwaiti football has developed to the point where its national team beat Australia home and away in the qualifying rounds of the 1978 World Cup.

ABOVE: ***A sheik's-eye view of a UAE Second Division game between Ajman and Al Arabi. Sand pitches are rapidly being replaced by new stadia with real or artificial grass—just one aspect of the oil-financed soccer boom in the Middle East. Another is the influx of star coaches, most of them from Britain, with former England boss Don Revie (national coach in the United Arab Emirates from 1977 to 1980) the best known.***
LEFT: ***The future of national star Roshan, like all top players in Iran, looked bleak after the Islamic revolution, when competitive soccer was suspended. With Asian Games wins in 1968, 1972 and 1976 and a World Cup place in 1978, Iran were the leaders of Asian soccer.***



FOOTBALL IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Country	Population	Clubs	Div.1	Players	National stadium
Iran	45.9m	422	70	43,300	Aria Mehre (100,000)
Iraq	11.1m	155	14	1,700	Baghdad (50,000)
Saudi Arabia	8.9m	96	10	7,600	Riyadh (25,000)
South Yemen	1.5m	24	14	1,700	Aden (4,500)
Kuwait	0.9m	14	8	1,600	Kuwait (25,000)
UAE	0.6m	20	12	1,200	Dubai (75,000)
Bahrain	0.2m	30	6	2,100	Isa (16,000)
Qatar	0.2m	8	7	1,200	Doha (40,000)
England	*45.9m*	*37,715*	*22*	*1.5m*	*Wembley (92,000)*

Zagalo moved on to Saudi Arabia, where he succeeded such well-respected names as Ferenc Puskas and Ronnie Allen.

Saudi Arabia also imports players, of which the best-known so far has been the Brazilian World Cup star, Roberto Rivelino. After the disappointments of the 1978 World Cup Rivelino signed a contract worth £4 million with Al-Ahly, exchanging the high life of Rio for the Moslem fastness of Jidda.

The Saudis possess the means—Jimmy Hill was in charge of a development programme worth £25 million—and the population—more than Scotland or Austria—to make an impact on world football.

The game is also immensely popular. Taxi drivers festoon their cabs with the colours of their favourite team, and the 10 premier division clubs attract capacity crowds to the modern, artificially-surfaced stadia. Fans surge through the streets singing and blowing horns.

It could almost be Rio.

ASIAN CHAMPION CLUBS CUP FINALS

Year	Venue	Winners		Runners-up	
1967	Bangkok	Hapoel Tel-Aviv *(Israel)*	2	FA of Selangor *(Malaysia)*	1
1969	Bangkok	Maccabi Tel Aviv *(Israel)*	1	Yangzee FT *(South Korea)*	0
1970	Tehran	Tai Tehran *(Iran)*	2	Hapoel Tel-Aviv *(Israel)*	1
1971	Bangkok	Maccabi Tel-Aviv *(Israel)*		Police Club *(Iraq)**	

*Police Club forfeited final

Introduced in 1967, Asia's equivalent of the European Cup was discontinued after the fourth series—partly because of the financial difficulties caused by the long-distance travel involved and partly by constant organizational problems posed by Arab entrants refusing to compete against clubs from Israel, the most successful country. Only four nations were finally left in the series scheduled for 1972.

SOCCER IN AUSTRALIA

Australian soccer celebrated its centenary in 1980 with a series of matches against major national teams. Throughout its history the game down under has had to take a back seat to no less than three other footballing codes: Rugby League, Rugby Union and Australian Rules. But there are signs that soccer is on the up . . .

The highlight of 100 years of Australian soccer came with the 1974 World Cup finals in West Germany, for which the national team—known as the 'Socceroos'—qualified for the first time.

Not that Australia achieved anything dramatic in West Germany. Although they gained a draw with Chile, they failed to score a goal in any of their three games.

Nevertheless, qualification was a major achievement. After winning their preliminary group, the Socceroos qualified for the finals by winning a tournament in Hong Kong. The final victory, over a skilful South Korea, made a hero out of midfielder Jim Mackay, the former Scots junior whose shot from 25 yards proved to be the winning goal. His boot was plated with gold and now goes on annual display, like some holy relic.

After the disappointments of the two previous World Cups this at least was a sign of some progress. After the heavy defeats at the hands of North Korea in the 1966 qualifying games, some steps were taken to effect much-needed reforms. The game remained divided: nationally, by inter-state bickering, and locally, by feuding ethnic groups.

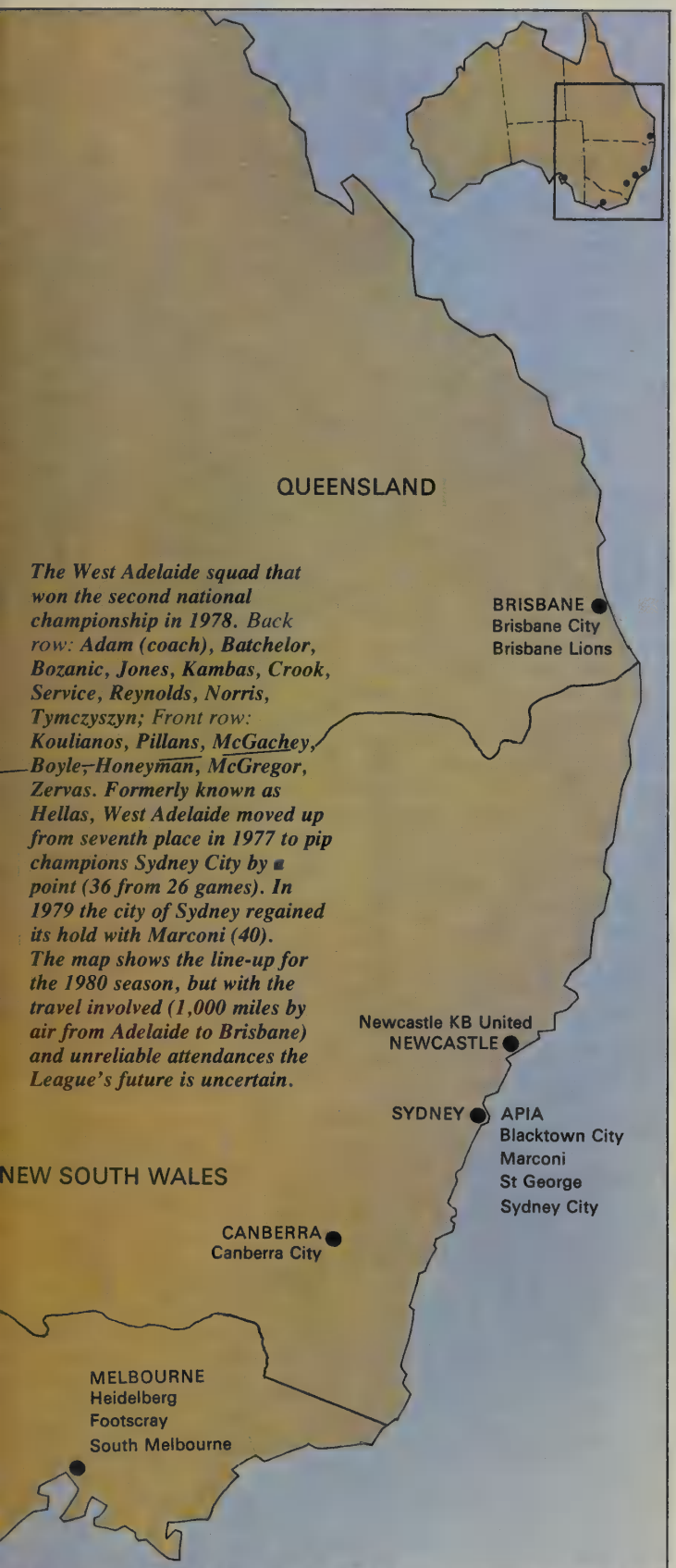
But Yugoslav coaches Frank Arok and Rale Rasic did pioneering work in Sydney, traditionally the stronghold of soccer in Australia. Both men had spells in charge of St George-Budapest, the club that was to provide most of the Socceroos' defence in the 1974 World Cup—including the aboriginal Harry Williams. George Yardley, who made his name in Australia before becoming a prolific goalscorer in the lower divisions of the Football League, was a member of Arok's side, as was Johnny Warren, a busy, inventive midfielder whose career as the key player in the Australian national team was slowed by a bad injury before the 1974 World Cup.

Then, in 1969, South Coast United, from Woonoma, 50 miles south of Sydney, won the New South Wales State championship, breaking the hegemony of the ethnic-based Sydney clubs—APIA, Hakoah and St George. Adrian Alston and Peter Wilson, key figures in the 1974 Socceroos, were members of that side.

But 1969 also put an end to Australian hopes of qualifying for the World Cup in Mexico. After a series of matches in which they were required to cross Asia several times, the national team were sent to Africa to play the politically embarrassing Rhodesians. After three hard games—the last in Mozambique—the Australians advanced to play Israel in the decider. The journey from Lourenço Marques to Tel Aviv—via Angola, Lisbon, Rome and Athens—took a further 38 exhausting hours and the team succumbed to a deflected Israeli goal.

Finally the Australian Soccer Federation was persuaded to effect the most urgently needed reform. For the qualifying games of the 1974 World Cup they appointed a national team coach—Rale Rasic, a Yugoslav with an FA coaching badge.

Rasic's early games did not promise much. With a team that



The West Adelaide squad that won the second national championship in 1978. Back row: Adam (coach), Batchelor, Bozanic, Jones, Kambas, Crook, Service, Reynolds, Norris, Tymczyszyn; Front row: Koulianos, Pillans, McGachey, Boyle, Honeyman, McGregor, Zervas. Formerly known as Hellas, West Adelaide moved up from seventh place in 1977 to pip champions Sydney City by a point (36 from 26 games). In 1979 the city of Sydney regained its hold with Marconi (40). The map shows the line-up for the 1980 season, but with the travel involved (1,000 miles by air from Adelaide to Brisbane) and unreliable attendances the League's future is uncertain.

PHILIPS SOCCER LEAGUE

Year	Winners	Runners-up	Third
1977	Sydney City	Marconi	Heidelberg
1978	West Adelaide	Sydney City	South Melbourne
1979	Marconi	Heidelberg	Sydney City

South Melbourne keeper Peter Laumets saves from 'Dixie' Deans of Adelaide City in a 1979 Philips League game.

had apparently been picked as much for its strength and stamina as for its technique, Australia laboured through a preliminary tournament against a frail Indonesia, a poor New Zealand and an Iraqi team playing its first ever games on grass. Only in the last match—with Attila Abonyi, a Hungarian-born winger who had been the object of some interest from Manchester United, playing his first full game of the tournament—did they look at all convincing. Abonyi scored twice, and they beat Indonesia 6-0.

Abonyi scored again in the next match—an encouraging 3-0 win over Iran in Sydney—but the

Australia go to the World Cup while the Pommies stay at home

second leg proved an uncomfortable experience. In front of 75,000 fans in Tehran, Australia were soon 2-0 down to a doubtful penalty and a superb 25-yard drive from Parviz 'Sultan' Gheleechkhani. But Rasic switched the team around at half-time and they hung on for a narrow aggregate victory.

The sole remaining barrier to qualification was South Korea. At this late stage the Australians' nerve faltered. The home leg in Sydney attracted unprecedented interest and a 32,000 crowd. Australia should have lost to a Korean side that dominated the game but failed to take its chances.

In Seoul, though, the South Koreans were less diffident, punishing Australian defensive errors to go 2-0 up within half-an-hour. It should have been all over, but Branko Buljevic, with an excellent header, and Ray Baartz, who was to be seriously injured by a Uruguayan karate chop in a pre-World Cup 'friendly', brought Australia level again and took the series to a third game in Hong Kong.

This time the Socceroos, looking impressive against a Korean side apparently still suffering the after-effects of the game in Seoul three days earlier, made no mistake. Mackay's goal was the only one of the match and it arrived in the 70th minute, or just after half past midnight for those who had stayed up to watch the live television broadcast back home.

Australia were going to the World Cup finals, England were not. For a brief while at least, soccer held the centre of the Australian sporting arena.

Despite his achievements, Rasic was dismissed after the World Cup—a decision that apparently caused him little or no dismay. In his place the ASF astonishingly engaged a man whose previous job had been as a coach with Fourth Division Chester. Brian Green's first recorded announcement on arrival in Australia was 'I'm a winner'. He fairly promptly disappeared into oblivion when he was dismissed after committing a minor police offence.

Late in 1976 another Englishman was appointed: the 28-year-old Jimmy Shoulder,

who, strangely enough, had never coached a senior team. Shoulder lasted until Australia were eliminated from the 1978 World Cup; home defeats against Iran and Kuwait —Australia's first ever in World Cup play—were particularly damaging.

The ASF at last appointed someone whose reputation matched their ambition. Rudi Gutendorf had already gained experience as a national team manager (with Chile, among others) and as a club coach in his native West Germany and elsewhere (Australia was his 18th job and his fourth continent). Gutendorf was introduced to Australians as 'the man who signed Kevin Keegan' for Hamburg, where he had been team coach until the shake-up that brought in Gunter Netzer and Branko Zebec.

Gutendorf, as he admits, is no diplomat. He has been named 'rude Rudi' by his critics. Already there are said to be several officials who would like to see him out of his £30,000-a-year job. But other factors are apparently working in his favour.

Past Australian teams have had to rely heavily on imports —European immigrants who failed to make the grade in their own countries. Peter Wilson, team captain and holder of a record number of Australian caps, had a brief and undistinguished career with Middlesbrough. Jim Mackay, the hero of Hong Kong, was a Scot. Even Adrian Alston, who made a respectable career for himself in the Football League and the NASL after the 1974 World Cup, only came to Australia after being freed by Preston North End and playing semi-professionally with Fleetwood Town.

Although Australians have for some time played junior soccer in surprisingly high numbers, especially in and around Sydney, clubs have until recently lacked the will and often the resources to develop local talent. It was always easier to import ready-made players, largely from Britain, where footballers were plentiful, English-speaking and inexpensive. To take the most extreme examples: for the 1967 season the Sydney club Pan-Hellenic signed 16 British players; the Victorian State League at about that time featured only one native-born Australian.

Sponsorship triggers a soccer breakthrough 'down under'

The success of the 1974 Socceroos and the popularity of English television programmes such as 'Match of the Day' and 'The Big Match', which are shown throughout Australia, attracted sponsorship to the game. And sponsorship brought money, coaching schemes and a league that, for the first time, brought together Australia's leading clubs.

Up until 1977 the highest level Australian clubs could aspire to was the top division of their state league. Britain's summer pools coupons still give some idea of these leagues: a multitude of divisions, each consisting of about 12 teams.

The top leagues were the New South Wales (Sydney) and Victoria (Melbourne). Other semi-professional leagues are the Western Australia (Perth and Freemantle), South Australia (Adelaide), Queensland (Brisbane), Capital Territory (Canberra) and Northern New South Wales (Newcastle). The Tasmanian Leagues—North (Launceston) and South (Hobart)—were amateur. Thanks to sponsorship there is now a state league embracing clubs from both areas.

The clubs' names testify to their identification with immigrant communities. Every major ethnic group had its own clubs. Among the leading teams in the Victorian League, for instance, were South Melbourne Hellas (Greek), Croatia (Yugoslavian), Slavia (Yugoslavian), Hungaria (Hungarian), Juventus (Italian), Ringwood City (Dutch), George Cross (Maltese), Polonia (Polish), Hakoah (Jewish), Box Hill (British), Lions (Ukranian), and Fitzroy-Alexander (Greek).

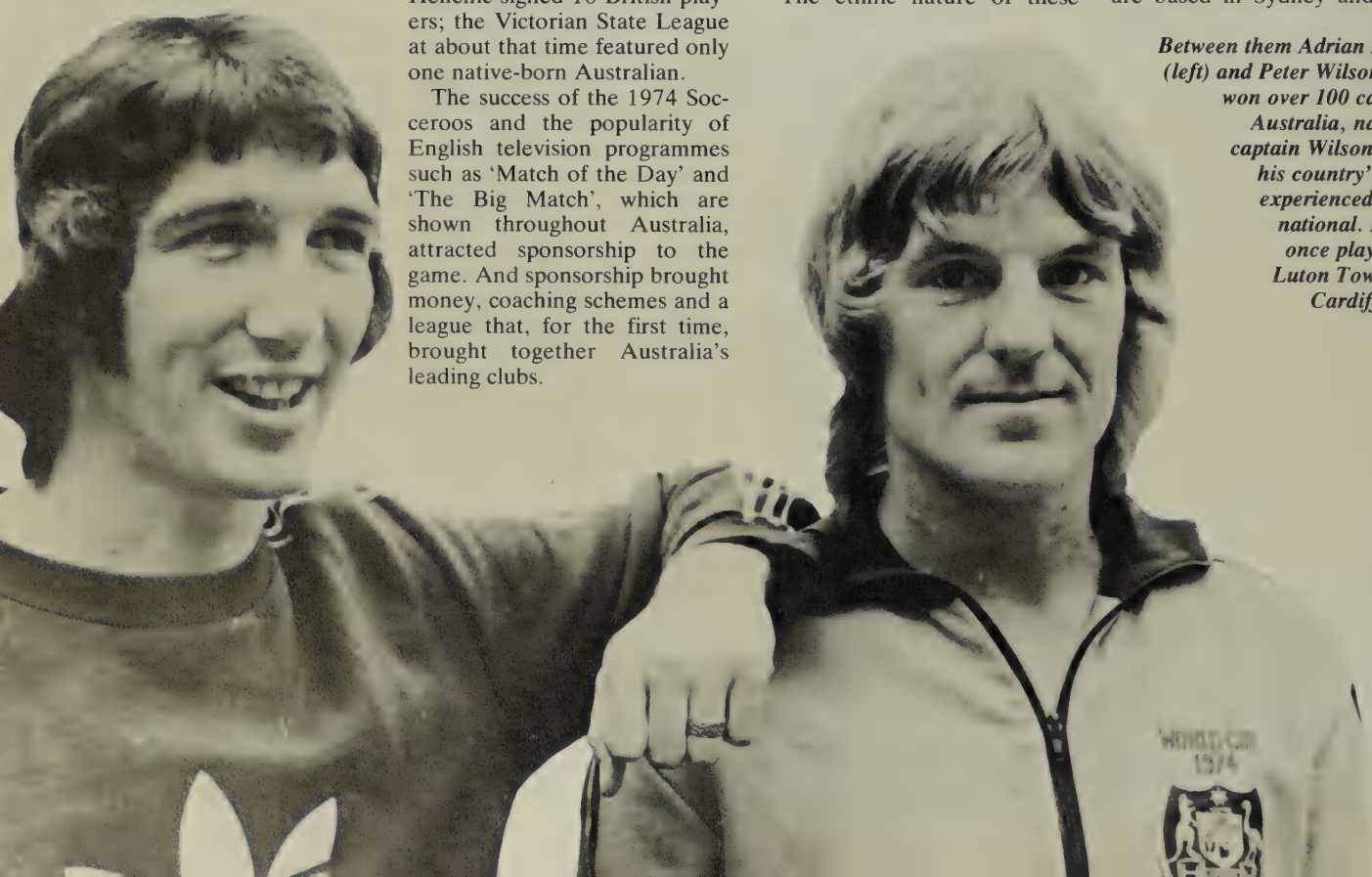
The ethnic nature of these clubs might give comparatively humdrum local games a flavour of international rivalry, but it also had the less welcome effect of excluding non-immigrants from the game.

The Philips League: foundation or a five-year wonder?

A far-sighted Sydney club—St George-Budapest—was the first to act on the implication that if soccer was ever to be anything other than a minority sport it would have to abandon its ethnic base. The club moved out into the suburbs, where it built a new club-house, began work on a modern stadium and dropped 'Budapest' from its name. It was always likely to be a difficult transition and so far the results have not been very encouraging.

At least now they are not alone. With backing from Philips, the giant Dutch electronics firm, a national league was set up in 1977. Ethnic names were to be abandoned.

In its fourth season in 1980, the Philips Soccer League was still some way from achieving its objectives. With a few exceptions, attendances are disappointing. Eight of the 14 teams are based in Sydney and Mel-



Between them Adrian Alston (left) and Peter Wilson have won over 100 caps for Australia, national captain Wilson being his country's most experienced international. Alston once played for Luton Town and Cardiff City.

Iran's Ali Parvin and Peter Wilson shake hands before the World Cup qualifier at Melbourne in 1977.

A good performance gave Iran a 1-0 win—later repeated in Tehran—and dashed Australia's hopes of a second finals appearance.

bourne—a proportion that is considered too high. The League's election and re-election procedure has been criticized.

The picture is not entirely gloomy. The PSL has provided a much-needed stimulus for a long-ailing game, especially in the smaller centres of Adelaide and Newcastle.

The two Adelaide clubs are Adelaide City (formerly Juventus) and West Adelaide (formerly Hellas). Both draw good crowds (average about 6,000). Both have their own very good grounds, club-houses . . . and fine teams. West Adelaide won the PSL championship in 1978, Adelaide City, with former Scotland international centre-forward Dixie Deans prominent, won the Philips Cup in 1979.

Newcastle United, from the New South Wales town 100 miles north of Sydney, attract the League's biggest attendances—the 18,376 who attended their home game with Sydney Olympic in 1979 were a PSL record.

An ambitious new club, founded in 1978, their most audacious move was to sign Bobby Charlton for a brief spell as a guest player, but honours have so far eluded them, despite the presence in their side of two of Australia's most promising players—Peter Tredinnick and Arno Bertogna.

Brisbane's two clubs—City (formerly Azzurri) and Lions (formerly Hollandia)—have also struggled. But Brisbane City's surge up the table—from last place in 1978 to fourth in 1979—may have gone some way to overcoming the semi-tropical Queensland capital's indifference to the game.

The heart of the PSL lies in Sydney, whose five clubs also provide the bulk of the national team.

Saint George are one of them. Despite their pioneering efforts and their occasional big-name player—England internationals Charlie George, Ralph Coates and Ray Clemence have all guested for them—they have not yet put themselves among the leaders of the PSL.

Australian soccer retains its ethnic base

The Jewish-backed club, Sydney City (formerly Hakoah) certainly have, winning the League in 1977 and the traditional top-four play-off, the Grand Final, in 1978. Astonishingly, they continue to attract some of the lowest home attendances in the League.

Sydney's two Italian-backed clubs, APIA and Marconi, do much better at the gate and almost as well on the field. For many years—before the coming of the PSL—APIA were Sydney's most successful and best-supported club. They joined the PSL by first merging with Western Suburbs, then buying them out.

Marconi swept to the League championship in 1979 after two seasons of coming close. Much of the credit must go to their young all-Australian attack—Eddie Krncevic, Mark Jankovics and Peter Sharne. Marconi scored 59 goals in 26 games, much more than any of their rivals, while Jankovics (18) and Krncevic (13) finished first and second in the PSL scoring lists.

Sydney's fifth club is now Blacktown City, who replaced Sydney Olympic for the 1980 season. Olympic's downfall was saddening in view of their much-discussed potential. Formerly known as Pan-Hellenic, they had first call on the support of the city's estimated 200,000 Greeks, but their failure to win anything—not even a minor cup—in 20 years of existence stretched loyalties to breaking point.

Melbourne's large Greek population can choose between two PSL clubs—Heidelberg United (formerly Fitzroy-Alexander) and South Melbourne (formerly Hellas). In 1979 they finished at opposite ends of the League—Heidelberg came second, while South Melbourne finished below even Olympic—in last place.

Melbourne's other club is the Jugoslav-backed Footscray (formerly J.U.S.T.). They have never finished in the top half of the PSL.

Melbourne originally had four clubs, but Moroolbark dropped out after finishing last in their one season.

The PSL is not quite a national league. Western Australia, despite its excellent organization and high interest, has been excluded. The distance between Sydney and Perth is about the same as between London and Moscow. The League would have to develop considerably before it would be practicable to include teams from Perth. Tasmania, too, is unlikely to field a team in the foreseeable future.

SOCCER IN NEW ZEALAND

While rugby still rules in New Zealand, brave attempts are being made to establish a base for an assault on a first entry into the World Cup finals . . .

Soccer has traditionally come a poor second to rugby union in its bid for the loyalties of the New Zealand sporting public. But recent efforts to upgrade the game have met with some encouraging success, culminating in a 1-0 win over Australia in 1979, the first ever in 25 years of competition between the two countries. 'We took them apart,' national team coach John Adshead, once of Exeter City, was to claim afterwards. 'It could easily have been 4-0.'

The win caused a welcome upsurge of interest after a decade of steady progress.

In 1967 the Czech champions Sparta Prague paid a visit. Their game against Auckland, the most prominent footballing city in the country, attracted over 8,000 spectators, who saw the home team humiliated by the Czechs' superb passing and control. The final score was 12-1.

The developments in the game had just begun to be set in motion when Sparta made their visit.

Some efforts were being made to encourage local-born talent. At the time of the Sparta tour, these efforts were concentrated on setting up regional representative under-23 teams.

Then came the steps that led up to the formation of New Zealand's first national league.

A new national league shows the way

Three regional senior leagues covering the whole country were set up. The Northern League, centred on Auckland, was already in existence. In 1968 the Central League, covering the southern part of New Zealand's North Island, was formed by an amalgamation of the region's existing competition with the top clubs in Wellington. Originally the league consisted of six clubs from Wellington, two from Palmerston North and Napier Rovers and Gisborne City.

The first Southern League was also formed in 1968, consisting of five Christchurch clubs, four from Dunedin and Queen's Park of Invercargill.

Two years later the National League became a reality. It was formed by the top three clubs from the Northern League (Eastern Suburbs, Blockhouse Bay and Mount Wellington—all from Auckland), the top three clubs from the Central League (Stop Out and Western Suburbs of Wellington and Gisborne City), a newly-formed club from the south island (Christchurch United) and the winners of a play-off between the fourth-placed clubs of the Northern and Central Leagues (Hungaria, who were later renamed Wellington City). The three regional leagues became, in effect, a second division.

The National League expanded and attracted sponsorship from a multi-national tobacco company. By the end of the decade there were 12 clubs in the competition. Courier Rangers and Manurewa from Franklin, 25 miles south of Auckland, had gained admission. Nelson (Newmans United), Dunedin (Dunedin City) and Palmerston North (Manawatu United) each claimed a representative.

The Chatham Cup, New Zealand's long-established national knock-out competition, had also found a sponsor.

Wellington's Clem Winter looks on as John Ritchie outjumps John Coe at the Basin Reserve during Stoke City's tour of 1977. The visitors' 5-1 victory gives a fair indication of the soccer standards in New Zealand, where rugby union still reigns supreme.

THE WORLD'S TOP 40 CLUBS

Few football fans would agree on the world's top three clubs, let alone the top 40. The authors have used a combination of factors—including present status, famous players, support and tradition as well as success—in choosing their final list.

Ajax

Founded: 1900
Ground: Ajax Middemweg Stadion, Amsterdam (29,500)
World Club Championship: Winners 1972
Super Cup: Winners 1972, 1973
European Cup: Winners 1971, 1972, 1973; Runners-up 1969
Dutch League: 1918, 1919, 1931, 1932, 1934, 1937, 1939, 1947, 1957, 1960, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1977, 1979
Dutch Cup: 1917, 1943, 1961, 1967, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1979

A hugely gifted group of players, including Johan Cruyff, Piet Keizer, Arie Haan, Ruud Krol and Johan Neeskens, masterminded Ajax—and Holland—to international success. Ajax won the first of their 18 Dutch League titles in 1918, but it wasn't until the mid-1960s that they became a real force. Under the inspiring Rinus Michels, they reached four European Cup finals in five years—and won the trophy the last three times. By 1980 only Krol remained, but a new team emerged to do the double in 1979.

Anderlecht

Founded: 1908
Ground: Parc Astrid, Avenue Theo Verbeeck, Anderlecht, Brussels (38,000)
Super Cup: Winners 1976, 1978
European Cup Winners Cup: Winners 1976, 1978, Runners-up 1977
Fairs Cup: Runners-up 1970
Belgian League: 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1972, 1974
Belgian Cup: 1965, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1976

Royal Sporting Club Anderlecht confirmed their status as Belgium's most successful club with three consecutive appearances in the Cup Winners Cup final from 1976 to 1978, during which time they twice beat the European champions, to win the Super Cup.
Before the Second World War Anderlecht were overshadowed domestically by Union St Gilloise, but under their English coach Bill Gormlie and later the former French international Pierre Sinibaldi, they made great strides and in 1964 a half-time substitution that brought on goalkeeper Jean Trappeniers against Holland meant that Belgium fielded a complete team of Anderlecht players.
At the heart of Anderlecht's successes have always been prolific scorers. Jef Mermans wore that mantle in the immediate postwar years, followed by Belgium's most capped player Paul Van Himst, whose goals inspired five successive Belgian titles between 1964 and 1968. François van der Elst and the Dutch international, Robbie Rensenbrink, have continued the tradition.

Arsenal

Founded: 1886
Ground: Arsenal Stadium, Highbury, London N5 (60,000)
Fairs Cup: Winners 1970
Football League: 1931, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1938, 1948, 1953, 1971
FA Cup: 1930, 1936, 1950, 1971, 1979

At the root of Arsenal's development into a club of world renown was a remarkable piece of persuasion by Henry Norris, club chairman and an MP, who inveigled Football League officials to award Arsenal First Division status in 1919 after an unspectacular prewar existence in the Second Division. Arsenal have made the most of that opportunity and have never since been out of the First Division, by far the longest run at the top of any league club.
Herbert Chapman's influence was wholly responsible for the North London club's growth in stature. Chapman developed the concept of management ahead of his contemporaries and his transfer dealings introduced players like David Jack, Alex James, Cliff Bastin and Ted Drake. Chapman's untimely death in 1934 during Arsenal's hat-trick of League Championships came after he had established a sense of tradition that is still much in evidence at Highbury today.
In 1971 Arsenal, under the balanced leadership of Bertie Mee and Don Howe, became only the second modern team to win the Cup and League double. At the end of the decade, with Howe's coaching assisting manager Terry Neill, they reached three successive Cup finals, beating Manchester United in 1979.

John Radford sees Ray Kennedy's header beat Spurs at White Hart Lane to give Arsenal the 1971 League title; five days later they beat Liverpool for the 'double'.

Atlético Madrid

Founded: 1903
Ground: Estadio Vicente Calderon Manzanares (70,000)
World Club Championship: Winners 1974
European Cup: Runners-up 1974
Cup Winners Cup: Winners 1962; Runners-up 1963
Spanish League: 1940, 1941, 1950, 1951, 1966, 1970, 1973, 1977
Spanish Cup: 1960, 1961, 1965, 1972, 1976

In 1962 Atlético Madrid marked their first excursion of a Spanish club into the Cup Winners Cup by winning the trophy; 12 years later only a speculative last-minute shot from Bayern Munich prevented them from taking the European Cup. Later that year, because Bayern refused to compete, Atlético took on and beat Independiente to become World Club Champions.
Yet Atlético remain in the shadow of their more illustrious neighbours, Real, from whom a breakaway group founded the club in 1903. The new club began under the guidance of Atlético Bilbao. An early lack of success threatened its existence, and in the mid-1930s Atlético needed a merger with Club Aviacion, the representatives of the Spanish Air Force, to survive. As Atlético Aviacion, the new organization were Spanish champions in 1940 and 1941, when the team was managed by the former international goalkeeper Ricardo Zamora. In 1947 the club reverted to its original name.
As Real Madrid produced their marvellous successes in the formative years of the European Cup, Atlético were given an opportunity to end that run and to divert some of the glory in their own direction. In 1959 the two teams met in the semi-final and it needed a third game in Zaragoza before Real inched into the final.
Goals from Jones, Mendonca and Peiro brought Atlético their 1962 Cup Winners Cup victory over Fiorentina, the holders, after a replay. The following year they reached the final again, only to be demolished by a rampant Tottenham Hotspur.
Atlético have looked outside Spain for players and coaches to bring the spotlight on to the club, and when their fierce play overcame Independiente in 1974, it was Ruben Ayala, an Argentinian import, who scored the winning goal.

FK Austria/WAC

Founded: 1911
Ground: Wienerstadion Prater (70,700)
Mitropa Cup: Winners 1933, 1936
Cup Winners Cup: Runners-up 1978
Austrian League: 1915, 1924, 1926, 1949, 1950, 1953, 1955, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1969, 1970, 1976, 1978, 1979
Austrian Cup: 1948, 1949, 1960, 1962, 1963, 1967, 1971, 1974, 1977

The origins of FK Austria lie in the British population in Vienna at the turn of the century. Initially known as Wiener Amateur SV, the club grew from the original Vienna Cricket and Football Club. In 1926 Austria was adopted as the official name, but in 1973 amalgamation with Wiener Athletic Club and a smaller club, Elementar, produced the present organization.
FK Austria played their part in supplying players for the great Austrian 'Wunderteam' in the interwar years, notably the slender but supremely skilled Mattias Sindelar.
Shortly after the Second World War, FK Austria constructed another fine team around Ernst Ocwirk and the Melchior brothers. Between 1949 and 1955 they were Austrian champions on four occasions, continually duelling for the title with their traditional rivals, Rapid Vienna. Ocwirk later returned as a successful manager and led FK Austria to further championships in 1969 and 1970. But the club's fortunes fell when Ocwirk, who played 62 internationals for Austria, accepted an offer to coach Cologne.
It was not until 1978 that FK Austria made any genuine impact on the major European competitions. With Austrian internationals Robert Sara and Erich Obermeyer in defence and Herbert Prohaska in midfield, they reached the final of the Cup Winners Cup.
It was a tortuous route past Cardiff City by a solitary goal, Lokomotiv Kosice on away goals, Hajduk Split on penalties, and in the semi-final another slender success over Dynamo Moscow. In the final they were no match for Anderlecht, and lost 4-0.
The following season FK Austria reached the semi-final of the European Cup—their best ever—but could not breakdown the stern Malmö defence and lost 1-0 in Sweden.

Barcelona

Founded: 1899
Ground: Estadio Campo Nuevo, Barcelona (120,000)
European Cup: Runners-up 1961
Cup Winners Cup: Winners 1979; Runners-up 1969
Fairs Cup: Winners 1958, 1960, 1966; Runners-up 1962
Latin Cup: Winners 1949, 1952
Spanish League: 1929, 1945, 1948, 1949, 1952, 1953, 1959, 1960, 1974
Spanish Cup: 1910, 1912, 1913, 1920, 1922, 1925, 1926, 1928, 1942, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1957, 1959, 1963, 1968, 1971, 1978

Barcelona played an important role in the growth of European club competition, although the quality of their play and the charisma of their players has never quite produced the impact of consistent winners.
It was to Barcelona that Johan Cruyff turned when he left Ajax in 1973, joining a line of glittering imports like Sandor Kocsis, Ladislao Kubala, Zoltan Czibor and Evaristo, who helped to inspire Barcelona to success in the early years of the Fairs Cup. There were two other crucial figures in that era at the club: Helenio Herrera, the Argentinian coach who eventually lost his job after a row with Kubala, and Luis Suarez, the highly skilled inside-forward regarded by many experts as the greatest ever Spanish-born player.
In 1958 Barcelona beat a combined London side 8-2 on aggregate to win the first version of the Fairs Cup and two years later comfortably retained the trophy.
Later in 1960 Barcelona had the satisfaction of ending Real's reign in the European Cup but not of succeeding them, losing to Benfica in the final.
Barcelona's magnificently appointed stadium typifies the glamour of the club, but in their desperate search for the game's highest honours the continual sacking of coaches has provided little continuity.
Barcelona won the Fairs Cup again in 1966 but would make no major impact on European competition for another 13 years. Then, with Johan Neeskens in midfield and Hans Krankl in attack, the latest expensive acquisitions from Holland and Austria respectively, they beat Fortuna Dusseldorf 4-3 in a captivating final of the Cup Winners Cup.
Yet Neeskens quickly left for Cosmos and the following season Krankl walked out demanding a transfer. Pressure on the players had disrupted Barcelona's plans again, though Allan Simonsen and Roberto were quickly introduced as replacements. But Barcelona's record of only nine Spanish League wins to Real Madrid's 19 remained as a source of frustration in 1979.

In his first season with Barcelona Johan Cruyff—here leaving Villa Park after his last competitive game in Britain—led them to the first championship in 14 years.

Bayern Munich

Founded: 1900
Ground: Olympiastadion, Munich (75,600)
World Club Championship: Winners 1976
Super Cup: Winners 1974
European Cup: Winners 1974, 1975, 1976
Cup Winners Cup: Winners 1967
German League: 1932
West German League: 1969, 1972, 1973, 1974
West German Cup: 1957, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1971

Like Ajax immediately before them, Bayern Munich confirmed their status as a major force in European football with a hat-trick of European Cup victories, from 1974-76. Also like Ajax, the Bavarian club produced a generation of players who became the hub of the national side. Six Bayern products—Franz Beckenbauer, Sepp Maier, Georg Schwarzenbeck, Paul Breitner, Gerd Müller and Uli Hoeness—won World Cup winners' medals. The club record—champions of Germany in 1932 and West German Cup winners in 1957—had shown only occasional success from their foundation in 1900. When the Bundesliga began in 1963, there was no place for Bayern. At the time TSV Munich 1860 was the senior club in the city, and TSV reached the European Cup Winners Cup final the year before Bayern won promotion. Beckenbauer and Müller had already established their precocious skills in the side, and both were outstanding in Bayern's run to the Cup Winners Cup final in 1967. Domestically Bayern were now irresistible, and the second of three successive Bundesliga titles took them into the European Cup for 1973-74, where after a tight 1-1 draw in Brussels they beat Atlético Madrid 4-0. Beckenbauer again collected the European Cup in 1975 and 1976 after less convincing wins over Leeds United and St Etienne. As time took its toll on Bayern's generation of super-stars, the club slumped towards the end of the decade, but with Uli Hoeness back as manager Bayern moved into the 1980s with a new crop of stars.

In 14 seasons with Bayern Munich the prolific Gerd Müller scored 365 goals in the Bundesliga, helping his side to four championships. This one was against Fortuna Dusseldorf. Müller's reliable instincts saw Bayern to four European successes, including a European Cup hat-trick between 1974 and 1976.

Benfica

Founded: 1904
Ground: Estadio da Luz, Lisbon (69,000)
European Cup: Winners 1961, 1962; Runners-up 1963, 1965, 1968
Latin Cup: Winners 1950
Portuguese League: 1936, 1937, 1938, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1957, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1977

Boca Juniors

Founded: 1905
Ground: Estadio Bonbonera, Buenos Aires (80,000)
World Club Championship: Winners 1977
South American Cup: Winners 1977, 1978; Runners-up 1963, 1979
Argentinian Championship: 1969, 1970, 1976
Argentinian League: 1919*, 1920*, 1923*, 1924*, 1926*, 1930, 1931†, 1934†, 1935, 1940, 1943, 1944, 1954, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1976

*amateur †professional

The roots of Boca Juniors are in the Italian community in Buenos Aires. Though at times their style of play has had more than a touch of violence—Rattin, sent off against England in 1966, played for the club, and the need for discipline in 1978 made Cesar Menotti ignore the Boca squad for his selection—the side's great popularity within Argentina remains undimmed. In 1969 Alfredo di Stefano coached Boca to their first national championship, and after his departure the title was retained in 1970. A further success in 1976 was followed by the South American Championship a year later, but not without controversy: three Boca players were sent off in the semi-final v Libertad of Paraguay. In the resulting World Club Championship Boca overcame Borussia Moenchengladbach in West Germany by three clear goals after a 2-2 draw in Buenos Aires. Boca, who had won on penalties against Cruzeiro in the 1977 final, retained the Libertadores Cup in 1978, showing devastating

Portuguese Cup: 1930, 1931, 1935, 1940, 1943, 1944, 1949, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1962, 1964, 1969, 1970, 1972

Benfica of Lisbon were founder members of the Portuguese First Division in 1934 and, following a hat-trick of championships in 1936-38, have rarely dropped below the position of being the country's number one side. It was Benfica who wrested European Cup glory from Real Madrid in the competition's formative years. Benfica became the first side other than Real to win the trophy when they surprisingly overturned Barcelona, the favourites, in the 1961 final in Berne. In their campaign to retain the cup Benfica were reinforced by the arrival from Mozambique of the supple skills of Eusebio, who showed a remarkably mature touch alongside Augusto, Aguas, Coluna and Simoes. Masterminded by their Hungarian-born coach Bela Guttmann, the 'eagles of Lisbon' overcame the Tottenham Hotspur 'double' side in a captivating semi-final which was even surpassed by the final in Amsterdam. Eusebio outgunned Puskas, who scored a first-half hat-trick, and Benfica, emphasizing the birth of a new order, won 5-3.

Guttman's departure did not prevent Benfica reaching the final again the following season, but their hat-trick was denied by AC Milan. Wembley was to be the scene of another disappointment five years later—though the memories of Manchester United's 4-1 win in the 1968 European Cup final rarely include just how close Benfica, losers in extra time, came to beating the English champions on their own soil. In the 1970s Benfica failed to make the same impact on the European stage, but from their 'Stadium of Light' they continued to maintain their superiority in Portugal's First Division.

The explosive shooting of Eusebio figured in four of Benfica's five European Cup final appearances.

form in the final. By the end of the 1970s Boca's record of 17 League championships was the best in Argentina, and their meeting with River Plate (16 titles) continued to provide the equivalent of a Merseyside derby.

Borussia Moenchengladbach

Founded: 1900
Ground: Stadion Beckelberg (34,500)
European Cup: Runners-up 1977
UEFA Cup: Winners 1975, 1979; Runners-up 1973
West German League: 1970, 1971, 1975, 1976, 1977
West German Cup: 1960, 1973

Borussia Moenchengladbach emerged from relative obscurity to rival Bayern Munich for domestic and European honours in the 1970s. Until 1970, when Borussia won the first of their five Bundesliga titles of the decade, the club's solitary success had been a victory in the West German Cup final in 1960. The articulate coaching of Hännes Weisweiler developed a technically gifted side that focused around the grudging defensive skill of Berti Vogts, the mercurial Gunter Netzer in midfield and the prolific Jupp Heynckes in attack. Heynckes' two goals just failed to pull back a three-goal deficit against Liverpool in the second leg of the 1973 UEFA Cup, but two years later his hat-trick (alongside two more goals from Allan Simonsen, the Danish international), brought Borussia a remarkable victory over Twente in the 1975 final. Borussia again fell foul of Liverpool when they reached the final of the European Cup in 1977. Keegan's mastery over Vogts proved a decisive factor as they lost 3-1. But in 1979 Borussia were European winners again, beating Red Star Belgrade in the UEFA Cup final.

Danish star Allan Simonsen's goals twice helped Borussia to UEFA Cup final triumphs in the 1970s.

One of Borussia's greatest performances no longer appears in the records—the 7-1 drubbing they handed out to Inter-Milan in the 1971-72 European Cup. The result was nullified because Boninsegna had been hit by a can thrown by a spectator. Inter survived the replayed match—and went into the final.

Botafogo

Founded: 1904
Ground: Estadio General Severiano, Rio de Janeiro (23,000)
Rio-Sao Paulo Tournament: 1962, 1964*, 1966*
Rio de Janeiro Championship: 1907*, 1910, 1930, 1932, 1933†, 1934†, 1935†, 1948, 1957, 1961, 1962, 1967, 1968
*shared †amateur section

Founder members of the Rio de Janeiro League in 1906, Botafogo's most impressive spell came in the early 1960s when the cream of Brazil—Garrincha, Didi, Nilton Santos, Mario Zagalo and Amarildo—graced their distinctive black and white striped shirts.
Prior to those glorious years Botafogo's most famous individual star had been Leonidas, one of the first black players to make an impact in Brazil in the 1930s. Jairzinho and Gerson, of Brazil's 1970 World Cup winning side, were Botafogo stars, and the club enjoyed a successful period under Zagalo's managership.

Cosmos

Founded: 1971
Ground: Giants Stadium, Meadowlands, East Rutherford, New Jersey (76,890)
North American Soccer League: 1972, 1977, 1978

Backed by the huge financial resources of Warner Communications, New York Cosmos have established themselves as the richest and

Celtic

Founded: 1888
Ground: Celtic Park (Parkhead), Glasgow SE (67,500)
European Cup: Winners 1967; Runners-up 1970
Scottish League: 1893, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1919, 1922, 1926, 1936, 1938, 1954, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1977, 1979
Scottish Cup: 1892, 1899, 1900, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1911, 1912, 1914, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1931, 1933, 1937, 1951, 1954, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1977
League Cup: 1956-57, 1957-58, 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1974-75

In 1967 Celtic became the first British team to win the European Cup—in a manner which captivated the continent. Their sparkling football brushed aside the defensive techniques of Inter-Milan in Lisbon.

The likes of Billy McNeill, Tommy Gemmell, Jimmy Johnstone and Bobby Lennox went on to enjoy major roles in a world record of nine successive League titles from 1966 to 1974. Lennox, indeed, was still playing for Celtic in 1980, under the management of McNeill—only the fifth manager in the club's history.
But it was the fourth manager, Jock Stein, who masterminded Celtic's assault on the European front, which also included a defeat by Feyenoord in the European Cup final of 1970.
Founded in 1888 by Roman Catholics, Celtic quickly established their rivalry with Rangers, a Protestant club.
In the 1930s Jimmy McGrory, later the third manager in succession to Bill Maley and Willie McStay, scored an amazing 397 goals in 378 League appearances in the famous hoops.
Celtic have never been relegated from the top Scottish division and have chalked up regular victories in the Scottish Cup and League Cup, but they faltered when Stein's influence diminished after he suffered severe injuries in a car crash. McNeill, however, steered them to the League in 1979.

Now Celtic manager, Billy McNeill captained the club to a world record of nine successive League titles from 1966, as well as the European Cup triumph over Inter-Milan in 1967. He also appeared in 12 Scottish cup finals.

Tampa Bay's Davie Robb chases Dennis Tueart across the Meadowlands Astroturf in the 1978 Soccer Bowl. Tueart scored twice as Cosmos won 3-1 to retain the title.

most successful club in North America.
Much of that can be traced to the signing of Pelé in 1975, an inspired move which lit the fuse under the take-off of soccer in the United States. Pelé's presence inspired record crowds wherever the Cosmos played, and in 1977 the club moved to the Giants Stadium.
The present organization was founded in 1971 and became NASL champions in the following year, but it was later in the decade that Cosmos' spending power was able to lure international stars. In 1976 Giorgio Chinaglia turned his back on Italy; in 1977 Franz Beckenbauer signed a multi-thousand dollar contract to take over Pelé's mantle; Dennis Tueart from England, Vladislav Bogicevic from Yugoslavia, and Carlos Alberto and Francisco Marinho from Brazil were other big signings.
The expenditure has been justified by crowds in excess of 70,000 and comprehensive NASL championship successes in 1977 and 1978 with Eddie Firmani as coach.
But in 1979 Vancouver Whitecaps, controversially, eliminated the Cosmos in the semi-finals—a defeat that led to Hännes Weisweiler becoming manager in 1980.

Cruzeiro

Founded: 1921
Ground: Estadio Magalhaes Pinto Mineirao, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais (110,000)
South American Cup: Winners 1976; Runners-up 1977
Minas Gerais League: 1928, 1929, 1930, 1940, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1977

In 1976 Cruzeiro, from Belo Horizonte, became the first Brazilian club for 13 years to win the Libertadores Cup, beating River Plate in the final after an irresistible run.
Jairzinho had been lured back from European football to provide the team with a cornerstone, though Cruzeiro narrowly failed to add to their honours or hold on to their title.
Tostao, the gifted striker who complemented Pelé so well in the 1970 World Cup, spent much of his career with Cruzeiro. But the regional deployment of much of Brazil's football at times restricts Cruzeiro to local rivalry in Belo Horizonte with Atlético Mineiro.

CSKA Sofia

Founded: 1946
Ground: Stade Narodna Armia, Parc de la Liberte, Sofia (43,000)
Bulgarian League: 1948, 1951, 1952, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1976
Bulgarian Cup: 1951, 1954, 1955, 1960, 1961, 1965, 1969, 1972, 1973, 1974

Though CSKA Sofia have never won a major European trophy, Bulgaria's most successful club enjoyed one moment of notable international triumph, when in the 1973-74 European Cup they ended the domination of Ajax, winners of the three previous competitions. In the second round CSKA lost by the only goal in Amsterdam, but scored twice without reply in the second leg.
CSKA were founded in 1946 as the club of the army. Many of Bulgaria's best players were conscripted to create a playing staff, and the new organization was immediately given a place in the First Division—though it finished bottom of the table in its first season.
But another political decision—a merger with a second army club Botev Plovdiv—allowed CDNA, as the club was then called, to survive in the top section. By 1948 CDNA had won its first championship, and nine successive titles between 1954 and 1962 insured the club's place as Bulgaria's first representatives in the European Cup.
CDNA made an impressive entry at their first attempt in 1956-57, beating Dynamo Bucharest 8-1 in their first match and 10-4 on aggregate. Red Star Belgrade then knocked them out 4-3 in the quarter-finals. Strangely they did not reach the last eight again in any of the next six tournaments.
But inspired by the tall, slim Dimitar Yakimov and the gifted striker Petar Jekov (Europe's leading scorer two years later) CSKA did reach the semi-final of the European Cup in 1967, and were beaten by a solitary goal after forcing Inter-Milan to a play-off in Bologna.
By then the club had changed to its present name after another merger, this one with Red Banner. In 1976 CSKA were champions for the 19th time, but since that success they have been inched out of domestic honours by Levski Spartak and Lokomotiv Sofia.

Dukla Prague

Founded: 1948
Ground: Juliska Stadium (40,000)
Czech League: 1953, 1956, 1958, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1977, 1979
Czech Cup: 1961, 1965, 1966, 1969

Dukla's record of regular success in the 1960s stemmed from their status as the army team of Czechoslovakia. Conscription into the service enabled the club to cream off much of the best talent in the country, and once the player had completed his army duties he was allowed to stay. But in the late 1960s the Czech FA passed a resolution ordering the conscripted players to return to their original clubs, and Dukla lost much of their monopoly. Dukla won the first ever Czech Cup in 1961, but became overshadowed by Spartak Trnava and Slovan Bratislava until re-emerging with championship victories in 1977 and 1979.
The club adopted its present name in 1956, previously being ATK and, briefly, UDA. Their most revered player has been keeper Ivo Viktor.

Dynamo Dresden

Founded: 1948
Ground: Dynamo-Stadion (37,000)
East German League: 1953, 1971, 1973, 1976, 1977
East German Cup: 1971, 1977, 1978

Dynamo Dresden have been an increasingly dominating force in East German football throughout the 1970s, with five championship victories.
Dynamo had first won the title in 1953, beating Turbine Erfurt 2-0 in a play-off, but in the 1960s they dropped for a spell into the Second Division.
In 1971 Dresden's League triumph brought them the 'double'—the first ever in East Germany—when in their first cup final they beat Dynamo Berlin 2-1.
In Europe their reputation spread through two pairings with Liverpool—and in both ties the gutsy performance of the East Germans greatly impressed the Liverpool camp. In the 1975-76 UEFA Cup the teams met in the quarter-final, and in the first leg in Dresden only a brilliant penalty save from Ray Clemence protected a goalless draw. Heidler scored for Dynamo at Anfield but goals from Case and Keegan gave Liverpool victory.
Two years later Liverpool achieved a 5-1 first leg lead in the second round of the European Cup, but in East Germany Dresden again did well with a 2-1 win.
Dynamo have regularly supplied the national team in recent seasons. Their most famous international has been Hans-

Jurgen Kreische, who played a significant part in East Germany's qualification for, and surprising success in, the 1974 World Cup finals on the other side of the border, including the historic victory over West Germany.

Dynamo Kiev

Founded: 1927
Ground: Ukraine Republic Stadium, Krasnoarmeiskaya Street 51, Kiev (100,000)
Super Cup: Winners 1975
Cup Winners Cup: Winners 1975
Russian League: 1961, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1971, 1974, 1975, 1977
Russian Cup: 1964, 1966, 1974, 1978

When Dynamo Kiev became the first team from the Soviet Union to win a major trophy, sweeping to a 3-0 victory over Ferencvaros in the final of the Cup Winners Cup at Basle in 1975, many experts predicted that the club would emerge as one of the most potent forces in European football. In confirmation of that view Russia, for a time in the mid 1970s, constructed the national team totally around the club side.
In 1975 Kiev completed a year of triumph by beating Bayern Munich, both home and away, to win the Super Cup. The outstanding individual in the side has been Oleg Blokhin, a left-sided attacker who had dominated the Cup Winners Cup final, and whose performances won him the title of European Footballer of the Year.
In a country more noted for its workmanlike players Kiev could also point to the delicate skills of Vladimir Muntian in midfield. Muntian, who made his international debut as a 21-year-old in 1968 against Sweden in Gothenburg, added to the strength in Kiev's attack with his ability to break forward into scoring positions. Alongside him the tireless Victor Kolotov offered a perfect foil. In goal Kiev fielded Eurgeny Rudakov, tall and athletic in the manner of Lev Yashin.
Dynamo Kiev were founded in 1927, but they had to wait until 1961 for their first League championship. In 1966 (when they also won the cup), 1967 and 1968 they were all-powerful in the League and they continued to play a significant role in Russian football well into the 1970s.
The club's progress since their glorious year of 1975 has been disappointing, however, and though the championship was won for the eighth time in 1977, Kiev have not realized the hopes of those who saw a progression into Europe's top club. It was certainly not because of lack of support: Kiev's average attendance for important home matches remains around 90,000.

Dynamo Moscow

Founded: 1923
Ground: Dynamo Stadium, Leningrad Prospect 36, Moscow (54,000)
Cup Winners Cup: Runners-up 1972
Russian League: 1936*, 1937, 1940, 1945, 1949, 1954, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1963, 1976†
Russian Cup: 1937, 1953, 1967, 1970, 1977
*Spring section of League only
†shared with Torpedo Moscow

An invasion from another planet could not have caused any more a stir than the arrival of Dynamo Moscow in Britain in 1945 for a series of friendlies. The skilful Russians completed their tour unbeaten, leaving a vivid impression on the insular minds of those who had flocked in their thousands to watch players like Alexei 'Tiger' Khomich, the goalkeeper who later discovered the incomparable Lev Yashin, then a goalminder in ice-hockey.

It was from that European tour that Dynamo Moscow established a reputation that has survived to this day, even though their form in the Russian competitions has been erratic; they failed to win the Russian championship once between their successes of 1963 and 1976, though they did lift the cup on two occasions.

Deep in the roots of the club are English connections. In the 1880s visiting industrialists helped spread the football gospel. After winning five Moscow championships as Morosovsti the name Dynamo was adopted in 1923.

In 1972, in the Cup Winners Cup, Dynamo became the first Russian club to reach a European final, beating Red Star Belgrade in the quarter-final and Dynamo Berlin on penalties in the semi-final. The steadiness in the side, however, was unsettled in the Barcelona final by the flair of Rangers on the field, and by the unruly behaviour of some Scottish supporters off it.

The Dynamo Moscow players line up at Stamford Bridge for the Chelsea game of their crowd-pulling tour in 1945. They were unbeaten in four games.

Estudiantes

Founded: 1905
Ground: Paseo del Bosque, La Plata, Buenos Aires Province (25,000)
World Club Championship: Winners 1968
Inter-American Cup: Winners 1968-69
South American Cup: Winners 1968, 1969, 1970; Runners-up 1971
Argentinian League: 1913*, 1967
*shared

Much of the international success of Estudiantes—from La Plata, just outside Buenos Aires—has been tarnished by the violence of their methods. Between 1968 and 1970 Estudiantes won three Libertadores Cups, and then exposed European opposition to the vulgarity of the Estudiantes style in the World Club Championship. In 1968 Manchester United had Stiles, in the first leg, and Best, in the second, sent off in the face of provocation and poor refereeing, before losing 2-1. In 1969 AC Milan were subjected to a brawling second leg which resulted in several Estudiantes players being suspended. In 1970 Estudiantes lost again, a result which heralded a decline.

Veron beats Alex Stepney in the second leg of the foul-ridden 1968 World Club Championship at Old Trafford. Estudiantes beat United 2-1 on aggregate.

Feyenoord

Founded: 1908
Ground: Stadion Feyenoord, Olympiaweg 50, Rotterdam (66,000)
World Club Championship: Winners 1970
European Cup: Winners 1970
UEFA Cup: Winners 1974
Dutch League: 1924, 1928, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1961, 1962, 1965, 1969, 1971, 1974
Dutch Cup: 1930, 1935, 1965, 1969

Though overshadowed by the brilliance of Ajax, it was Feyenoord who first emphasized the growth of Dutch football with their well-deserved 1970 European Cup final triumph over Celtic, and later that year that side survived great provocation to beat Estudiantes for the World Club Championship.
Then in 1974, inspired by the guile of Wim van Hanegem and the industry of Wim Jansen, Feyenoord outplayed Spurs to win the UEFA Cup.
Puck van Heel, whose 64 caps for Holland stood as a record until beaten by Krol in 1979, was at the cornerstone of Feyenoord's domestic honours before the Second World War, but after their fifth League title in 1940 they had to wait 21 years for more honours.
While Rinus Michels was moulding Ajax in the late 1960s, Feyenoord found their own guru in the Austrian Ernst Happel; his side included fellow-countryman Franz Hasil alongside Van Hanegem in midfield, and Swedish international Ove Kindvall, scorer of the extra-time winner against Celtic in 1970, in attack.
Feyenoord have declined since their UEFA Cup and Dutch League double of 1974, unable to find a new side as readily as Ajax.

High-flying Harry Hood beats the Feyenoord defence in the 1970 European Cup final at Milan, but the Dutch side won with a goal from Ove Kindvall.

Flamengo

Founded: 1895
Ground: Estadio da Gavea, Rio de Janeiro (40,000)
Rio-Sao Paulo Tournament: 1940*, 1961
Rio de Janeiro Championship: 1914, 1915, 1920, 1921, 1925, 1927, 1939, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1963, 1965, 1972, 1974, 1978
*shared (unofficial tournament)

In 1978-79 Flamengo confirmed their position as Brazil's outstanding club side. Under Claudio Coutinho—under a cloud himself after Brazil's disappointing style in Argentina in 1978—Flamengo went 52 games undefeated.
At the core of their success was Zico, who produced for his club the goal touch that often deserted him in international football. Behind Zico, Paulo Cesar Carpegianni, a member of Brazil's squad in 1974, produced such a revival in form that he was recalled to the national team. The promise of left-back Junior and Julio Cesar, a left-winger with a characteristic Brazilian repertoire on the ball, suggested that Flamengo would not quickly wane.
Flamengo were founded as a sailing club in 1895, but added football to their activities in 1911 at the suggestion of a group of players who had left Fluminense under unhappy circumstances. It was a defection which immediately established an intense rivalry between the two Rio de Janeiro clubs which continues to this day.
Flamengo took only three years to win their first Rio championship, and in 1915 they retained that title by going unbeaten throughout the season.
In 1936 they signed Leonidas, Brazil's most formidable striker from neighbours Botafogo, and in the red and black hooped shirt he enjoyed arguably the most profitable spell of his career—including his achievement as top scorer in the 1938 World Cup with eight goals in four games. Flamengo have not always made such sound decisions about their players. In 1963 they allowed Gerson to leave after an internal dispute and as a result Botafogo enjoyed the best years of one of the most skilful midfield players of the decade.
In the 1960s the club could not quite match their formidable play of the mid-1950s, when the side nicknamed 'the steamroller' won three successive Rio championships.

SV Hamburg

Founded: 1887
Ground: Volksparlstadion, Hamburg (61,400)
Cup Winners Cup: Winners 1977; Runners-up 1968
German League: 1923, 1928
West German League: 1960, 1979
West German Cup: 1963, 1976

The two most recent championship successes of Hamburger Sport Verein—in 1960 in the German League and in 1979 in the Bundesliga—reflect on the quality of two of the club's most-loved stars. In 1960 Uwe Seeler, who for almost 20 years scored prolifically for Hamburg in a career that encompassed four World Cups, was the essential ingredient in the recipe for victory. Nineteen years later Kevin Keegan became a similar talisman for triumph.
It was eight goals from Seeler that carried Hamburg through the final of the Cup Winners Cup in 1968. But in Rotterdam the Germans could not compete with the experience of AC Milan.

In 1977 Hamburg went one better, coming back from a 3-1 deficit to Atlético Madrid in the first leg of the semi-final to win a place against Anderlecht in the Amsterdam final. There goals from Volkert, with a penalty, and Magath gave Hamburg a surprise victory.
It was a welcome success for a club who have always had a reputation for an attacking style of play and a high level of sportsmanship. In the decider for the national championship in 1922, Hamburg were awarded the title when Nuremberg were reduced to just seven players. It was typical of Hamburg's Corinthian spirit that they declined to be recognized as champions.
Sadly their victory in 1979 was marred by over-exuberant crowd celebrations at the final match; but it did not detract from the merit of their success, in which the marvellous technique of Manny Kaltz, the West German international defender, shone out alongside Keegan.

Jubilant SV Hamburg fans mob skipper Peter Nogly after Gunter Netzer's side had won the Bundesliga in 1979—the club's first League title for 19 years. West German international Manny Kaltz and England's Kevin Keegan were outstanding

Independiente

Founded: 1905
Ground: Estadio Avellaneda, Buenos Aires (65,000)
World Club Championship: Winners 1973, 1975
Inter-American Cup: Winners 1973, 1974, 1976
South American Cup: Winners 1964, 1965, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975
Argentinian Championship: 1967, 1977, 1978
Argentinian League: 1922*, 1926*, 1938, 1939, 1948, 1960, 1963, 1970, 1971
*amateur league

When Independiente won the Argentina League championship in 1963, remaining unbeaten throughout the season, they embarked on a remarkable period of triumph.
The club from the Buenos Aires suburb of Avellaneda thus qualified for the Libertadores Cup—a trophy they were to lift six times between 1964 and 1975.
The early victories were based largely on an Italian-style catenaccio defence, but later Independiente became tainted by the violent methods of other Argentine sides.
In the 1964 Libertadores Cup final Independiente beat Nacional of Uruguay by the solitary goal over two legs. In the World Club Championship, however, their defensive style was outmanoeuvred by Inter-Milan, but only after a play-off in Madrid.
In a repeat pairing in 1965 Inter again came out on top, and indeed Independiente's only win in five World Club Championship meetings was to come in 1973. By then the tournament was crumbling in the face of the ferocity of the South American championships. Independiente beat Juventus by a goal in Italy, scored by Bochini. Juventus were deputizing for Ajax, who had not enjoyed their jousts with Independiente the previous season, despite their victory.
The club name comes from its founding in 1905 when workers at a store in Buenos Aires broke away to be independent. From such humble origins Independiente have developed into a massive organization for a large number of sports. In 1928 it built the first concrete stadium in Argentina, which was filled by the exploits of Arsenio Erico, who scored 130 goals in the three seasons from 1937 to 1939, when the club ousted Boca as Argentina's leading team.

Inter-Milan

Founded: 1908
Ground: Stadio Giuseppe Meazza, Via Fetonte (83,150)
World Club Championship: Winners 1964, 1965
European Cup: Winners 1964, 1965; Runners-up 1967, 1972
Italian League: 1910, 1920, 1930, 1938, 1940, 1953, 1954, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1971
Italian Cup: 1939, 1978

The tactics of Helenio Herrera, the Argentine who became Internazionale's coach in 1960, formed the basis of the Italian club's regular, though at times controversial, successes. Herrera's rigid catenaccio defence, with Armando Picchi as sweeper behind the disciplined man-for-man marking, created a barrier that few teams could penetrate.

The rigidity of their thinking was exposed in the 1965 European Cup final. The Italians were already holders of the trophy, having beaten the ageing Real Madrid in 1964 with the help of two goals from Sandro Mazzola, and had the opportunity to retain their title with a flourish when Benfica lost their keeper Costa Pereira, injured. But Inter, already leading by a goal from their Brazilian striker Jair, could not change their methods and played out time.

Though Inter skilfully won the World Club Championships in both years, twice beating Independiente, Herrera's side retained a measure of unpopularity which was emphasized by the general rejoicing at their defeat by Celtic in the 1967 European Cup.

The reliance on defence, however, did produce highly skilled creative players who had to make use of the few attacking openings that came their way—like Luis Suarez, the first £200,000 transfer signed by Herrera from Barcelona in 1961, like Mazzola, an artist in midfield or attack, like the skilful Mario Corso. Herrera left Milan in 1968, but Inter stuck to the same pattern with the stylish Giacinto Facchetti fitting easily into the key role of sweeper, and Roberto Boninsegna adding the fire-power to a side that reached a fourth European Cup final in 1972.

Inter's domestic achievements are always judged in comparison to their rivals, AC Milan, from whom Inter was formed as a breakaway group in 1908.

Juventus

Founded: 1897
Ground: Stadio Comunale, Corso Sebatopoli 123 (71,200)
European Cup: Runners-up 1973
Fairs Cup: Runners-up 1965, 1971
UEFA Cup: Winners 1977
Alpine Cup: Winners 1963
Italian League: 1905, 1926, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1950, 1952, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1967, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1978
Italian Cup: 1938, 1942, 1959, 1960, 1965, 1979

Juventus won three Italian Championships in John Charles' five great seasons with the club.

At the start of the 1979-80 season the Juventus ranks contained Zoff, Gentile, Cabrini, Scirea, Tardelli, Causio and Bettega—a gallery which emphasized the strength of the most popular team in Italy.

Juventus was the fourth club to be founded in Turin, the traditional home of Italian football, yet much of their success has been based on the judicious import of foreign players. Raimondo Orsi and Luisito Monti, the two Argentines who later represented Italy, were key figures in the Juventus that won five successive championships from 1931.

Backed by the Fiat enterprise of the Agnelli family, Juventus also attracted John Charles, still revered in Italy today for his superb technique in defence or attack, and Omar Sivori, another Argentine of mercurial talent, in the late 1950s.

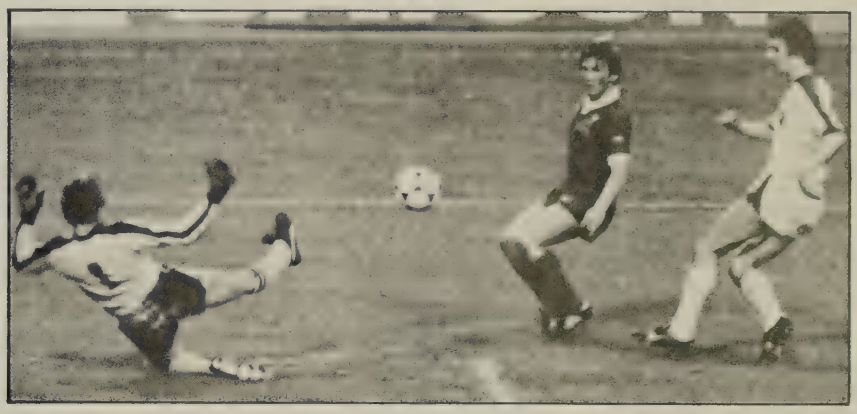
Juventus spared no expense, either, in making overtures to the best home-grown players. They paid a world record transfer fee in 1968 to Varese for striker Pietro Anastasi, but were surprisingly reluctant to outbid Lanerossi Vicenza for total ownership of Paolo Rossi.

By the end of the 1970s Juventus had landed only one major European trophy, the UEFA Cup, won on the away goals rule against Atlético Bilbao in 1977, with Roberto Bettega's sure touch producing the critical score.

Juventus also reached the European Cup final in 1973 where they lost to Ajax, and were also beaten finalists in the Fairs Cup of 1965, losing to Ferencvaros and 1971, when they lost to Leeds. In many ways it was a poor return from a side that continued to dominate the Italian League throughout the 1970s.

Liverpool

Founded: 1892
Ground: Anfield Road Liverpool 4 (52,300)
Super Cup: Winners 1977
European Cup: Winners 1977, 1978
Cup Winners Cup: Runners-up 1966
UEFA Cup: Winners 1973, 1976
Football League: 1901, 1906, 1922, 1923, 1947, 1964, 1966, 1973, 1976, 1977, 1979
FA Cup: 1965, 1974



*TOP: **Kenny Dalglish's clipped shot beats Bruges' Jensen at Wembley in 1978 for Liverpool to retain the European Cup.** ABOVE: **Jimmy Case, Terry McDermott and skipper Emlyn Hughes after Liverpool had beaten Borussia in Rome to win in 1977.***

The widely held belief that England's First Division is the most competitive League in the world speaks volumes for Liverpool's remarkable consistency. Between 1972 and 1980 they finished no lower than third; their 1979 championship, establishing a League record of 11 titles, was achieved with a record number of points (68) and the lowest number of goals ever conceded (16).

In the midst of their domestic dominance, Liverpool also achieved Britain's first continuous period of international influence at club level with UEFA Cup wins in 1973 and 1976, followed by European Cup success in 1977 and 1978.

Though Liverpool won their first League title in 1901 and were champions in successive years, 1922 and 1923, the club's emergence as a football super-power can be traced to the arrival of Bill Shankly in 1959.

At the time Liverpool languished in the Second Division, denied even the passion of their local jousts with Everton. Shankly's unquenchable optimism breathed life into the club, and by blending the best of a rich crop of local players with perceptive dealings in the transfer market—Kevin Keegan's discovery for a mere £30,000 from Scunthorpe United epitomized his nose for a bargain—Shankly took Liverpool to the top.

Liverpool broke out of the Second Division in 1962, and two years later were League champions. But Shankly did much more than create one winning side: he built a conveyor belt for continual success. By maintaining a regular flow of skilful players into Anfield he not only kept the first team on their toes but also insured the future. Ron Yeats, the massive Scottish international centre-half, Gordon Milne, an England wing-half, Ian St John, the articulate leader of an attack that also included the marvellous goalscoring skills of World Cup winner Roger Hunt and the taunting wing play of Peter Thompson, were among the Liverpool heroes of the 1960s; but by the time each faded Shankly had groomed replacements of the same quality—the buccaneering Emlyn Hughes, the impish Keegan, keeper Ray Clemence, also a bargain from Scunthorpe.

Ian Callaghan and Tommy Smith bridged the generations and both were rewarded for the length of their service with European Cup medals in the twilight of their careers. Smith, indeed, wrote a personal fairy-tale by heading the crucial second goal in the 1977 final against Borussia Moenchengladbach. For Liverpool that match provided the pinnacle after a remarkable record of appearing every year in European competition since 1964.

Under Bob Paisley, who had succeeded Shankly in 1974 and continued to evolve the club's style, Liverpool became England's second European champions in splendid fashion. Keegan, in his last competitive game for the club, produced a fitting farewell performance against Berti Vogts, one of Europe's most grudging defenders.

Liverpool retained the trophy in less spectacular vein, beating an uninspired Bruges at Wembley with a goal from Kenny Dalglish, who at £440,000 from Celtic was proving a marvellous replacement for Keegan.

Liverpool failed in their quest for a hat-trick, defeated by their successors, Nottingham Forest, and lost again in the first round, against Dynamo Tbilisi, in 1979-80, but the side's appetite for trophies remained undiminished, and their formula for domestic success showed no signs of weakening.

Manchester United

Founded: 1878
Ground: Old Trafford, Manchester 16 (58,500)
European Cup: Winners 1968
Football League: 1908, 1911, 1952, 1956, 1957, 1965, 1967
FA Cup: 1909, 1948, 1963, 1977

Even before 6 February 1958 Manchester United held a recognized position among the elite of the Football League. But the tragic Munich air crash induced a sympathy which gave United a special place in the hearts of football lovers.
Duncan Edwards, Tommy Taylor, Roger Byrne and David Pegg, all England internationals, were among the eight players killed as the party were travelling back from a European Cup quarter-final in Belgrade. But Matt Busby and Bobby Charlton survived, and as manager and captain led the club on an emotional journey back to the top.
Manchester United were founded in 1878 as Newton Heath, adopting their present name in 1902. Early highspots included League Championships in 1908 and 1911 and the FA Cup in 1909, but United had to wait for Busby's arrival in 1945 to make their real mark. After two League wins Munich devastated that side but Busby's later signings included the mercurial talents of George Best, Denis Law and Pat Crerand, who helped United to a Cup win in 1963 and League titles in 1965 and 1967. And in 1968 United became the first English club to win the European Cup. Charlton scored twice in the 4-1 win over Benfica on a night when the events of 10 years before were never far from the mind.

Bobby Charlton's shot curls over Benfica's Henrique for his second and Manchester United's fourth goal in the 1968 European Cup final at Wembley—10 years after he had survived the air-crash at Munich with centre-half Bill Foulkes.

AC Milan

Founded: 1899
Ground: Stadio Giuseppe Meazza, Via Fetonte (83,150)
World Club Championship: Winners 1969
European Cup: Winners 1963, 1969; Runners-up 1958
Cup Winners Cup: Winners 1968, 1973; Runners-up 1974
Latin Cup: Winners 1951, 1956
Italian League: 1901, 1906, 1907, 1951, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1962, 1968, 1979
Italian Cup: 1967, 1972, 1973, 1977

The anglicization of the name reflects the English origins of a club founded as the Milan Cricket and Football Club in 1899. Aided by the wealth from the Pirelli tyre company, the club's history is a catalogue of success, much of it inspired by the intense rivalry with Internazionale, with whom they share their ground.
Of the major trophies only the Fairs/UEFA Cup has escaped their grasp, but strangely between their League titles of 1907 and 1951 Milan went empty-handed. Their revival in the 1950s sprang from the combination of the Swedish internationals Gunnar Gren, Gunnar Nordahl and Nils Liedholm, who would later manage the club.
By 1955 Milan's ranks were augmented by another foreign import, Juan Schiaffino, from Uruguay, and Milan went on to be champions three times in five years. In 1958 they came desperately close to interrupting Real Madrid's success in the European Cup, losing 3-2 in extra time. The 1960s, however, brought two European Cup wins: in 1963 Milan beat Benfica with two goals from Altafini; in 1969 their European know-how accounted for the youthful Ajax.
A year earlier Milan had overcome Hamburg to win the Cup Winners Cup—Kurt Hamrin's two goals another reminder of the importance of foreigners in the club's history. In 1973 AC won the Cup Winners Cup again, though the ill-tempered contest with Leeds United, poorly refereed, reflected no credit on either club.
That was nothing compared with 1980, when the club was the centre of a torrid bribery scandal that saw them punished by relegation.

AC Milan's Gianni Rivera accepts the Cup Winners Cup in Salonika after the controversial win over Leeds in 1973.

Nacional

Founded: 1899
Ground: Estadio Centenario, Montevideo (75,000)
World Club Championship: Winners 1971
Inter-American Cup: Winners 1971
South American Cup: Winners 1971; Runners-up 1964, 1967, 1969
Uruguayan League: 1902, 1903, 1912, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1919, 1920, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1933, 1934, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1946, 1947, 1950, 1952, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1963, 1966, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1977

Although the first club in Uruguay not to be founded by foreigners, Nacional have often relied on imported players in their quest to match the achievements of Penarol, their great rivals. Atilio Garcia led the Uruguayan League scoring charts for eight seasons between 1938 and 1946, and Luis Artime, another Argentine, was similarly prolific between 1969 and 1971.

In 1971 Nacional won the Libertadores Cup, the Inter-America Cup and the World Club Championship, with Artime scoring all three goals in their 3-2 win over European Cup losers Panathinaikos. Nacional first captured attention outside Uruguay through a marvellously successful European tour in 1925, losing only five of 38 matches. As a result the legendary Hector Scarone was transferred to Barcelona.

Nottingham Forest

Founded: 1865
Ground: City Ground, Nottingham (38,000)
Super Cup: Winners 1979 (played 1980)
European Cup: Winners 1979
Football League: 1978
FA Cup: 1898, 1959
League Cup: 1978, 1979

The second oldest professional soccer club in the world (after neighbours Notts County), Nottingham Forest rose to international fame a full 114 years after their foundation when they won the European Cup in 1979. Forest were perhaps the most unexpected winners of all time, having never entered the competition before, and their home town is by far the smallest ever to have produced a winner.

Only two years before their success over Malmö, Forest had been a struggling Second Division club. Their rise followed the arrival of Brian Clough as manager in 1975 and was arguably unprecedented in British football history. Promoted only third in 1977, they went straight on to win the Championship (their first ever) and the next season, became the third English club to be European champions. During this remarkable purple patch they also became the only club to win the League Cup on consecutive occasions (1978, 1979). In 1977-78 Forest also established a new record run of 42 consecutive unbeaten League games and also broke a 96-year-old record by going 40 first-class matches in all competitions without losing. They also established new records for consecutive first-class away games without defeat (23) and consecutive away League games without defeat (22).

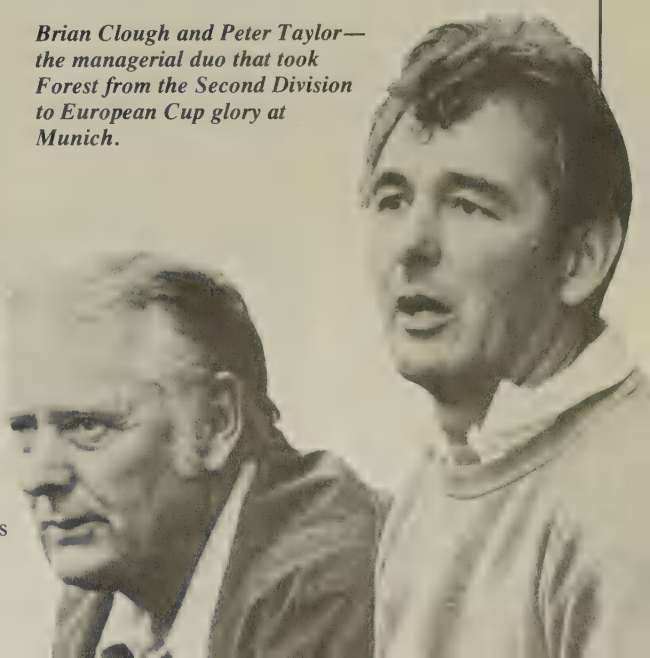
Other records that Forest hold are for the highest away win in British first-class football (14-0 v Clapton in the FA Cup first round in 1891) and the record win in the English First Division (12-0 v Leicester Fosse in 1909).

Forest are notable for introducing shinguards in 1874, for introducing the referee's whistle (in a game against Sheffield Norfolk in 1878) and for helping introduce goalnets (first used in 1891).

The club are also unique in British football in still being a 'club' (run by a committee) rather than a limited company.

Forest were one of the major forces in the land in the 19th century, a standing which culminated in their FA Cup success against nearby Derby County in 1898. But in spite of their long history they won only one other major title, the FA Cup again in 1959, before the arrival of Clough and, soon afterwards, of his assistant Peter Taylor—the team which had taken Derby to the European Cup semi-finals in 1973.

With a team based largely on shrewd signings the trophy room began to bulge, their major titles within three years of their promotion including a Super Cup win over Barcelona in 1980.



Brian Clough and Peter Taylor—the managerial duo that took Forest from the Second Division to European Cup glory at Munich.

Penarol

Founded: 1891
Ground: Estadio Centenario, Montevideo (75,000)
World Club Championship: Winners 1961, 1966
South American Cup: Winners 1960, 1961, 1966; Runners-up 1962, 1965, 1970
Uruguayan League: 1900, 1901, 1905, 1907, 1911, 1918, 1921, 1926, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1932, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1944, 1945, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1978, 1979

Uruguay's most successful club, Penarol, won the first Libertadores Cup in 1960. The following year they retained their title and became the first South American club to win the World Club Championship.
The club grew as an offshoot of the British-owned Central Uruguayan Railway, whose offices were sited in the Penarol district of Montevideo.
With only Nacional as consistent rivals in domestic competition, Penarol have always had ambitions outside the Uruguayan League. World tours boosted club funds, and the growth of the South American Cup was tailored exactly to their needs.
In that first Libertadores Cup, in 1960, Penarol beat Olimpia Asuncion in the final. The following year Palmeiras from São Paulo offered a closer contest, but lost 2-1 on aggregate.
Real Madrid had proved too strong in the 1960 World Club Championship, but in 1961 Penarol overcame Benfica after a play-off. Alberto Spencer born in Ecuador, provided a splendid focal point to the attack.
In 1966 Penarol won the Libertadores Cup for a third time, though there were accusations of lack of effort by Cubilla and Matosas, both ex-Penarol, who lined up for River Plate of Argentina in the final. Spencer continued his impressive scoring record with three of the four goals by which Penarol beat Real Madrid in the subsequent World Club Championship. Other key players were Mazurkiewicz, Uruguay's regular goalkeeper, Goncalves and Pedro Rocha.
Mazurkiewicz and Rocha were both later sold so that Penarol could survive an economic slump in Uruguay's football—a situation caused partly by the total domination of Penarol and Nacional.

Racing Club

Founded: 1905
Ground: Estadio Racing Club, Avellaneda, Buenos Aires (70,100)
World Club Championship: Winners 1967
South American Cup: Winners 1967
Argentinian League: 1913*, 1914*, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919†, 1921†, 1925†, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1958, 1961, 1966
*shared †amateur league

Between 1913 and 1925, Racing Club won the League Championship of Argentina nine times, and their almost Corinthian approach earned the nickname of 'The Academy', which still survives. But there was nothing scholarly about the disgraceful events of the 1967 World Club Championship, a fixture which has sullied the club's reputation.
In 1966 Racing enjoyed a run of 39 games without defeat to win the League championship and qualify for the Libertadores Cup. Racing won that too, though the final against Nacional went to a third meeting. And so did the infamous battle with Celtic.
The Scots won 1-0 in Glasgow, but in the kick-about prior to the second leg keeper Ronnie Simpson was struck by a missile and had to be withdrawn. Racing won 2-1 to send the game into a fearful play-off in which five players, three from Celtic, were sent off in Montevideo.
There had been controversy, too, about the methods used to obtain success. Racing won the Argentina Championship in 1949, 1950 and 1951.
A new stadium and a new team emerged as Racing Club enjoyed favour among influential politicians. But there was, fortunately, no dispute about their League titles in 1958 and 1961.

Real Madrid

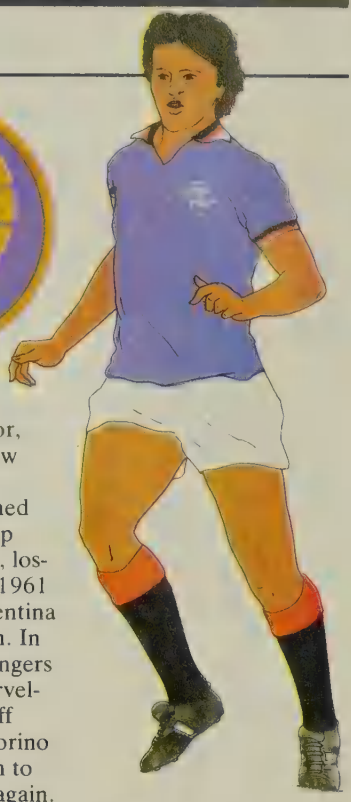
Founded: 1902
Ground: Estadio Santiago Bernabeu (134,000)
World Club Championship: Winners 1960
European Cup: Winners 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1966; Runners-up 1962, 1964
Cup Winners Cup: Runners-up 1971
Latin Cup: Winners 1955, 1957
Spanish League: 1932, 1933, 1954, 1955, 1957, 1958, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979
Spanish Cup: 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1917, 1934, 1936, 1946, 1947, 1962, 1970, 1974, 1975

Real's remarkable run of winning the first five European Cups not only established their place in football history; it also provided the springboard for European club competition. Their swaggering style captivated crowds wherever they played, and by the time their reign was ended by Barcelona in the first round of the 1960-61 competi-

Rangers

Ground: Ibrox Stadium, Glasgow SW (44,000)
Cup Winners Cup: Winners 1972; Runners-up 1961, 1967
Scottish League: 1891*, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1918, 1920, 1921, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1953, 1956, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1964, 1975, 1976, 1978
Scottish Cup: 1894, 1897, 1898, 1903, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1953, 1960, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1973, 1976, 1978, 1979
League Cup: 1946-47, 1948-49, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1970-71, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1978-79
*shared

Rangers manager Willie Struth pictured in 1949, the year of Scotland's first 'treble' success.



In 1978 Rangers extended their record number of Scottish League championships with their 37th title, affirming their traditional status as Scotland's leading club. The achievements of Celtic in the 1960s and early 1970s, both domestic and in Europe, had taken Rangers out of the spotlight, and in 1975 there was as much relief as rejoicing at Ibrox Park when the championship was at last wrested from their bitter rivals.

Glasgow Rangers were founded in 1873 and their history is full of outstanding Scottish players like Alan Morton, of 'Wembley Wizards' fame, Davie Meiklejohn, a superb captain, George Young, his successor, and John Greig, now manager.

Rangers have reached three European Cup Winners Cup finals, losing the first two in 1961 and 1967—to Fiorentina and Bayern Munich. In 1972, however, Rangers embarked on a marvellous run that saw off Sporting Lisbon, Torino and Bayern Munich to reach the final yet again. In Barcelona Rangers beat Dynamo Moscow with two goals from Willie Johnston and another from Colin Stein. But it was a triumph tainted by unruly crowd behaviour by Rangers supporters, and the club was barred from defending the trophy.

Like all Scottish clubs, Rangers hopes for the future depend largely on maintaining the financial resources to keep the best home players from crossing the border, though fewer have left in recent seasons.

tion, the European Cup had won its important place in the game's calendar.

Real's status was a product of the influence of Don Santiago Bernabeu, who from 1943 to his death in 1978 offered, as president, a benign and inspiring leadership.

Real Madrid were founded by students and gradually progressed to a steady life in the Spanish First Division. But in 1953 Bernabeu signed two Argentines, Alfredo di Stefano and Hector Rial, and a Spanish left-winger of sprinter's pace, Francisco Gento.

Around the orchestration of Di Stefano a really great side was born. Rial scored twice in the first European Cup success against Reims, who the following year provided Real with another formidable performer in Raymond Kopa. Gento went on to play in eight European finals, the last in 1971. Centre-half José Santamaria was signed from Nacional, and alongside him Zarraga was a superb model of consistency.

Luis del Sol succeeded to Rial's position in 1960, but the signing that added the last irresistible ingredient to Real's recipe for success was Ferenc Puskas, Hungary's captain, who had stayed in exile after the 1956 uprising, and who sensibly acknowledged Di Stefano's role in the hub of the team.

As the side began to wane Real still reached European Cup finals in 1962, 1964 and 1966, winning the last. In the 1970s, under José Pirri, they continued to command the Spanish stage, and with players like Juanito and Santillana, supplemented by Cunningham and Stielike, they remained formidable European foes.

Ferenc Puskas (centre) scored four goals in Real Madrid's 7-3 win over Eintracht in 1960—their fifth successive European Cup triumph.

Red Star Belgrade

Founded: 1945
Ground: Stadion Crvena Zvezda (95,000)
UEFA Cup: Runners-up 1979
Mitropa Cup: Winners 1968
Intertoto Cup: Winners 1962
Yugoslav League: 1951, 1953, 1956, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1973, 1977
Yugoslav Cup: 1948, 1949, 1950, 1958, 1959, 1964, 1968, 1970, 1971

It's sometimes hard to believe that such a famous name as Red Star Belgrade has never been on a major European trophy—and even stranger than they have made only one final. That was in 1979, when they lost the UEFA Cup. Founded as late as 1945, Red Star have won the Yugoslav double four times and have produced a catalogue of international players: Vladimir Beara, the distinguished goalkeeper, Dragoslav Sekularac and Dragon Dzajic were world-class performers.
Miljan Miljanic established a reputation as Red Star's manager that was to make his coaching talents in demand throughout the world.

St Etienne

Founded: 1920
Ground: Stade Geoffrey-Guichard (42,000)
European Cup: Runners-up 1976
French League: 1957, 1964, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1974, 1975, 1976
French Cup: 1962, 1968, 1970, 1974, 1975, 1977

Distinctive in their famous green shirts, St Etienne became, in 1976, the first French club for 17 years to reach a European final. In Glasgow their flourish won them everything except the European Cup as Bayern Munich successfully hung on to a 1-0 lead to claim their hat-trick.
The previous French finalists had been Reims, whose coach Albert Batteux became responsible for a St Etienne team that clinched four successive League titles from 1967-70.
St Etienne had not appeared in the First Division until 1938, and even after their first title in 1957 they slipped back into the Second Division.
In their most successful era Salif Keita, the striker from Mali, was a key figure alongside the Revelli brothers, Hervé and Patrick. Later Dominique Rocheteau, sadly not fully fit for the 1976 European Cup final in which he appeared only as a late substitute, epitomized the free-flowing style of 'Les Verts'.
Though St Etienne won the French Cup in 1977 they did not make the expected progress with the European Cup final side, and in 1979 they made expensive attempts to manufacture a genuine winning combination; Michel Platini, was signed from Nancy, and the club turned to the Dutch international Johnny Rep to add pep to their jaded attack.

Santos

Founded: 1912
Ground: Estadio Urbano Caldeira, Vila Belmiro, Santos, Sao Paulo State (20,000)
World Club Championship: Winners 1962, 1963
South American Cup: Winners 1962, 1963
Brazilian Championship: 1968
Rio-Sao Paulo Tournament: 1959, 1963, 1964*, 1966*
Sao Paulo Championship: 1935†, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1973*

*shared †professional section

In September 1956 Santos Futebole Club unveiled to the football world its brightest star: the 16-year-old Pelé was about to transform the fortunes of the club from the port near São Paulo. With Pelé in their ranks Santos became invincible in the São Paulo League, and in 1962 and 1963 were champions of South America—and the world. Alongside Pelé, players like Coutinho, Dorval and Pepe helped create a team that was a box-office hit on its tours. Among a series of stunning performances was the 5-2 victory over Benfica in Lisbon in the 1962 World Club Championship. But when Pelé retired, the honours drained away.
Towards the end of the 1970s Clodoaldo, prevented by crippling injuries from showing his full potential, held together a group of exceptional young players as the club at last began learning to live without Pelé.

Pelé's skills pulled in the crowds wherever Santos toured right through the 1960s.

Tottenham Hotspur

Founded: 1882
Ground: 'White Hart Lane', 748 High Road, Tottenham, London N17 (52,000)
Cup Winners Cup: Winners 1963
UEFA Cup: Winners 1972; Runners-up 1974
Football League: 1951, 1961
FA Cup: 1901, 1921, 1961, 1962, 1967
League Cup: 1971, 1973

There is a remarkable symmetry about the Spurs story. In 1901, as members of the Southern League, they became the only non-Football League club to win the FA Cup; in 1921 they won the cup again; in 1951 they topped the First Division, 12 months after landing the Second Division championship, in the era of Arthur Rowe's push-and-run philosophy; in 1961 Spurs became the first club to achieve the modern 'double' of League and FA Cup; in 1971 they were proud holders of the League Cup.
The 'double', of course, provided the most memorable of those feats. Manager Bill Nicholson moulded a side of supreme talent, masterminded by Danny Blanchflower, the late John White and the burly Dave Mackay.
The following year, Jimmy Greaves was brought back to London from Milan, and his goals helped the club retain the FA Cup and take the Cup Winners Cup in 1963—with a 5-1 thrashing of Atlético Madrid.
Spurs won a second European trophy in 1972, in an all-English final with Wolves. And despite spending the 1977-78 season in the Second Division they were well placed—with the emerging Hoddle and the Argentine pair of Ardiles and Villa—to continue the symmetry of their success in 1981.

Danny Blanchflower and Bobby Smith hold up the FA Cup after Spurs had beaten Leicester City to do the 'double' in 1961.

Ujpest Dozsa

Founded: 1885
Ground: Ujpesti Dosza Stadion, Mergyeri ut 13, Budapest 4 (25,000)
Mitropa Cup: Winners 1929, 1939
Fairs Cup: Runners-up 1969
Hungarian League: 1930, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1939, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1960, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1978, 1979
Hungarian Cup: 1969, 1970, 1971, 1975

Ujpest Dozsa illustrated their power in Hungarian football with a remarkable run of seven successive League Championships between 1969 and 1975.
Founded as Ujpesti Torna Egylet in 1885 and known as Ujpest FC when professionalism was adopted in 1926, the club's present name was coined after the Second World War in deference to Dozsa, the name of a national hero.
In the formative years of professional football in Hungary Ujpest were handsomely served by the Fogl brothers; Karoly and Jozsef, both full-backs, collected 87 caps between them. Another Hungarian international, Gyula Szengeller, who netted seven goals in the 1938 Cup, was an exceptional goalscorer for Ujpest in the late 1930s.
Though Ujpest landed a hat-trick of League titles in 1945, 1946 and 1947, they were followed by a relatively barren spell as Honved and then Vasas dominated the Hungarian game.
It was with the development of the attacking partnership of Ferenc Bene and Antal Dunai that the trophies returned. All four players participated in the side which reached the Fairs Cup final in 1969.
In the quarter-final Ujpest overcame Leeds United, winning both legs, and in a breathtaking final met Newcastle United. At St James's Park Newcastle scored three times in the second half to establish a formidable advantage, but it looked fragile when Bene and Gorocs both scored before half-time in the second leg. Pressing for further goals Ujpest were unprotected at the back and Newcastle added three goals for a 6-2 aggregate victory.
Throughout the 1970s the side qualified for Europe with that marvellous League record, and the club continued to provide talent for the national side and of Hungary's squad in Argentina in 1978. Jozsef and Andras Toth, Laszlo Nagy, Laszlo Fazekas and Andras Torocsik were all from the Ujpest team.

INTERNATIONAL RECORDS

ASSOCIATIONS

FIFA
The Fédération Internationale de Football Association was founded on 21 May 1904 by Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. England joined in 1905, Scotland, Ireland and Wales in 1910, but all four left the Association between 1920 and 1924 and again between 1928 and 1946, over the question of 'broken-time' payments to amateurs. At the time of the 1978 World Cup, FIFA had 146 members (more than the United Nations) and only a dozen or so of the world's countries remained outside. The headquarters are in Zurich, Switzerland.

Continental associations
FIFA is divided into six regional confederations: Africa, UEFA (Europe), CONMEBOL (South America), CONCACAF (North and Central America and the Caribbean), Asia, and Oceania (mainly the Pacific).

International Board
While FIFA is the controlling body of world football, with sweeping powers, it does not determine the rules of the game. This is the domain of the International Football Association Board, founded by England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales on 6 December 1882. Since 1913 FIFA has been represented on the board, which now comprises four FIFA appointees plus four each from the home countries. All changes require a 75% majority to succeed.

UEFA
The Union of European Football Associations was founded in June 1954 and had 36 member countries at the start of the 1978-80 European Championship. Its major function is to organize international tournaments at various levels, especially the European Championship, European Cup, Cup Winners Cup and UEFA Cup. Its headquarters are in Berne.

Rules
The first rules of a game resembling soccer were probably those drawn up at Cambridge University, England, in 1848. The first 'official' rules were drawn up by the Football Association in London on 8 December 1863.

Oldest associations
The Football Association was founded in London on 26 October 1863, and the Scottish FA was founded 10 years later. The oldest non-British associations are those of Denmark and Holland, both founded in 1889.

Oldest clubs
The oldest soccer club in the world is almost certainly Sheffield FC, probably founded in 1855. The club's only significant honour is the FA Amateur Cup win in 1904.

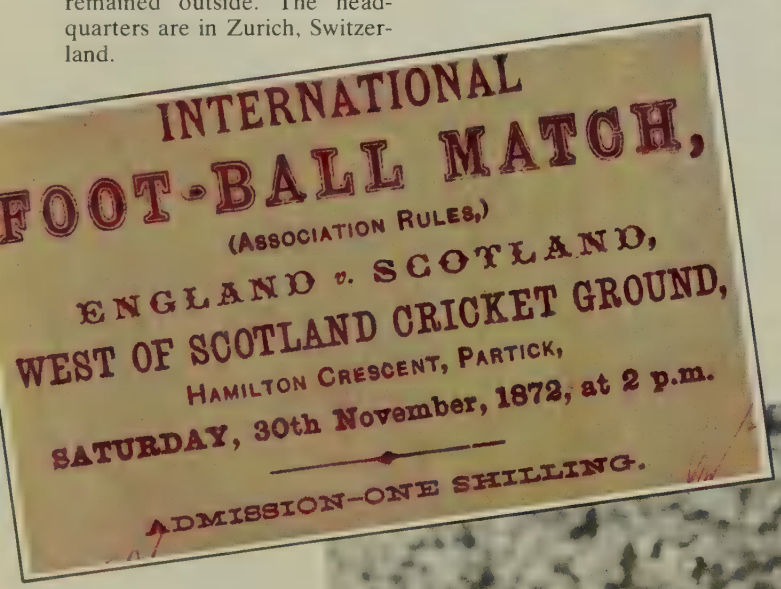
The oldest non-British clubs were those founded at Harvard University, USA, in 1860—it soon gave up soccer to concentrate on American football—and Buenos Aires FC, Argentina, founded in 1865. The oldest club in mainland Europe is TGS Ulm, West Germany, founded in 1866.

The oldest clubs competing at any senior level in the world are the Nottingham pair, Notts County (1862) and Nottingham Forest (1865). Of the clubs that formed the original Football Association in 1863 only one, Blackheath, still exists—as a senior rugby union side.

Most players
The USSR, with over four million, has the largest number of registered players of any FIFA member. Brunei, with less than 100, has the least.

FIXTURES

First match
The first fixture between organized teams from different countries was almost certainly that held on 5 March 1870 at Kennington Oval, London, between England and Scotland (or more precisely a team of Scots living in England). The first international game which is officially recognized was between Scotland and England at the West of Scotland Cricket Club, Partick, Glasgow, on 30 November 1872.


INTERNATIONAL
FOOT-BALL MATCH,
(ASSOCIATION RULES,)
ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND,
WEST OF SCOTLAND CRICKET GROUND,
HAMILTON CRESCENT, PARTICK,
SATURDAY, 30th November, 1872, at 2 p.m.
ADMISSION—ONE SHILLING.

ABOVE: *A ticket to the world's first officially recognized international, when 4,000 turned up to see a goalless draw. It was still a year before the founding of the Scottish FA.*
RIGHT: *Play during the all-time record 17-0 win by England (white) over Australia in 1951.*

Oldest fixture
The annual England v Scotland match is obviously the oldest fixture. England's 2-0 win in 1980 meant both countries had won 38 of the 'official' games.

Oldest competition
The Home Championship, first held in the 1883-84 season, is the oldest international tournament. The Lipton Cup, irregularly contested between Argentina and Uruguay since 1905, is second.

First international outside UK
This is thought to have been between Austria and Hungary in Vienna on 12 October 1902. Indeed all Austria's first 10 internationals were against Hungary. As these two countries were still part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the time, the game which perhaps has most claim to be the first full international between totally independent states—this premise would nullify England v Scotland—is the France v Belgium game in Brussels on 1 May 1904.

A team from the United States lost 1-0 to a Canada side at Newark on 28 November 1885, but this game is not recognized by FIFA.

First UK game overseas
England played Austria in Vienna, winning 6-1, on 6 June 1908 in the first full international against foreign opposition by a British side. England remained unbeaten against foreign teams (23 games) until 15 May 1929, when they lost 4-3 in Madrid, and unbeaten at home against foreign opposition (15 games) until Eire in 1949.

Unbeaten runs
The Brazilian national side played 36 matches undefeated (not all would be classified in Europe as full internationals) between March 1970 and June 1973, a run that included their World Cup success in Mexico. Brazil also established a record in not losing any of their 13 World Cup final series matches between their defeat by Hungary in the 1954 quarter-final in Berne and their defeat at Goodison Park in 1966—by Hungary.

The Hungarians hold the record for the longest undefeated *period* in modern times—from 14 May 1950 until 4 July 1954, when they lost the World Cup final to West Germany after 34 games.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Year	Venue	Teams	First		Second		Third		Fourth	
1908	London	6	Great Britain	2	Denmark	0	Holland	2	Sweden	1
1912	Stockholm	11	Great Britain	4	Denmark	2	Holland	9	Finland	0
1920	Antwerp	14	‡Belgium		‡Spain		‡Holland		‡France	
1924	Paris	22	Uruguay	3	Switzerland	0	Sweden	1:3	Holland	1:1
1928	Amsterdam	17	Uruguay	1:2	Argentina	1:1	Italy	11	Egypt	3
1932	Los Angeles	[*Soccer not included*]								
1936	Berlin	16	Italy	*2	Austria	1	Norway	*3	Poland	2
1948	London	18	Sweden	3	Yugoslavia	1	Denmark	5	Great Britain	3
1952	Helsinki	25	Hungary	2	Yugoslavia	0	Sweden	3	Germany	0
1956	Melbourne	11	USSR	1	Yugoslavia	0	Bulgaria	3	India	0
1960	Rome	16	Yugoslavia	3	Denmark	1	Hungary	2	Italy	1
1964	Tokyo	14	Hungary	2	Czechoslovakia	1	E. Germany	3	UAR	1
1968	Mexico City	16	Hungary	4	Bulgaria	1	Japan	2	Mexico	0
1972	Munich	16	Poland	2	Hungary	1	§E. Germany	*2	§USSR	2
1976	Montreal	16	E. Germany	3	Poland	1	USSR	2	Brazil	0

*after extra time †including two French sides ‡Czechoslovakia, losing 2-0 to Belgium in the final, walked off the field and were disqualified. Spain, Sweden, Italy, and Norway played off for the right to meet Holland (beaten by Belgium in the semi-final) for second place, and Spain then beat Holland 3-1, France had earlier lost to Holland in the play-off between the losing semi-finalists §E. Germany and USSR shared third place.

Hungary's Varadi celebrates his goal in the 1972 Olympic final at Munich—but two Deyna goals gave Poland victory.

Concurrent matches
There are several instances of countries playing two full internationals at the same time. On 4 October 1953 Hungary fielded two sides—one beating the Czechs 5-1 in Prague and the other drawing 1-1 with Bulgaria in Sofia. In 1890, 1891 and 1892 England played Wales and Ireland on the same day with different teams; winning all six games with a goal record of 24-4.

Record scores
The record victory for any recognized international match is 17-0, when England beat Australia in Sydney on 30 June 1951. The FA now regard this as only a 'semi-official' game.

Denmark beat France 17-1 in the 1908 Olympics, and Germany ,beat Russia 16-0 in the same tournament four years later. These games were for amateur teams only, though the term (as now in Eastern Europe) was not particularly meaningful on the continent at the time.

The record score in fully-recognized first-class non-amateur internationals is 13-0, for Germany's defeat of Finland in 1940 and Spain's win over Bulgaria in 1933.

The record in any World Cup game is in a qualifying match on 21 May 1969, when West Germany beat Cyprus 12-0.

OLYMPIC GOLD MEDAL SIDES

Britain (1908): Baily, Corbett, Smith, Hunt, Chapman, Hawkes, Berry, Woodward, Stapley, Purnell, Hardman
Britain (1912): Brebner, Burn, Knight, Littlewort, Hanney, Dines, Berry, Woodward, Walden, Hoare, Sharpe
Belgium (1920): De Bie, Swartenbroecks, Verbeck, Masch, Hause, Fierens, van Hegge, Coppee, Bragard, Larnoe, Bastin
Uruguay (1924): Mazzali, Nasazzi, Arispe, Andrade, Vidal, Ghierra, A Urdinaran, Scarone, Petrone, Cea, Romano
Uruguay (1928): Mazzali, Nasazzi, Arispe, Andrade, Fernandez, Gestido, S. Urdinaran, Scarone, Petrone, Cea, Castro
Italy (1936): Venturini, Foni, Rava, Baldo, Piccini, Locatelli, Frossi, Marchini, Bertoni, Biagi, Gabriotti
Sweden (1948): Lindberg, K. Nordahl, Nilsson, Rosengren, B. Nordahl, Andersson, Rosen, Gren, G. Nordahl, Carlsson, Liedholm
Hungary (1952): Grosics; Buzansky, Lantos, Boszik, Lorant, Zakarias, Hidegkuti, Kocsis, Palotas, Puskas, Czibor
USSR (1956): Yashin, Kuznetsov, Ogonkinoy, Maslenkin, Bachachkin, Netto, Tatouchkin, Issaev, Simonian, Salnikov, Ilyin
Yugoslavia (1960): Vidinic, Durkovic, Jusufi, Zanetic, Roganovic, Perusic, Ankovic, Matous, Galic, Knez, Kostic
Hungary (1964): Szentmihalyi, Novak, Ihasz, Szepesi, Orban, Nogradi, Farkas, Csernai, Bene, Komora, Katona
Hungary (1968): Fater, Novak, Drestyak, Pancsics, Menczel, Szucs, Fazekas, A. Dunai, Nagy, Nosko, Juhasz
Poland (1972): Kostika, Gut, Gorgon, Cmikiewicz, Anczok, Szoltysik, Masczyk, Kraska, Deyna (Szynczak), Lubanski, Gadocha
East Germany (1976): Croy, Weise, Doerner, Kurbjuweit, Kische, Lauck, Hayner, Schade, Riediger (Bransch), Loewe (Groebner), Hoffman

ATTENDANCES

World's largest
The biggest paying attendance in football history was for the last game of the 1950 World Cup (effectively the final) between Brazil and Uruguay at the Maracana Stadium, Rio de Janeiro, on 16 July 1950. With gatemen, vendors, police etc, the total attendance was estimated to be 205,000.

This figure may have been exceeded at the 1923 FA Cup final between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham United—the first at Wembley—when there were 126,047 paying admissions but the actual attendance could have been anything up to 250,000.

Europe's largest
The European record was set by the Scotland v England game at Hampden Park, Glasgow, on 17 April 1937, when the crowd was 149,547. Scotland won 3-1. Another 10,000 spectators are thought to have entered without paying.

International club matches
The European record is again held by Hampden Park for the European Cup semi-final second leg tie between Celtic and Leeds United on 15 April 1970, when the attendance was 136,505. Hampden also holds the record for a European final, with 127,621 paying to see Real Madrid beat Eintracht Frankfurt 7-3 on 18 May 1960.

Domestic club matches
The world record for a club game is the 177,656 who saw the Flamengo v Fluminense derby at the Maracana Stadium in the Rio League in August 1963. The European record is 147,365 for the Scottish FA Cup final between Celtic and Aberdeen at Hampden Park on 24 April 1937—a week after the same ground's European record.

Aggregate records
The largest aggregate attendance for any single tie is the 375,000 who saw the three matches between Santos (Brazil) and AC Milan (Italy) for the World Club Championship, then called the Inter-Continental Cup, in 1963. The British record is 265,199 for the two games between Rangers and Morton in the 1948 Scottish Cup final.

Stadia
With Hampden's capacity reduced to 80,000, the only grounds in the world regularly used for football matches which can hold more than 100,000 are the Maracana, Stadium, Rio, the Bernabeu Stadium, Madrid (134,000), the Nassar Stadium, Cairo (130,000), the Aztec Stadium, Mexico City (110,000), the Senajan Stadium, Jakarta, Indonesia (110,000), the National Stadium, Yaoundé, Cameroon (110,000), and the Lenin Stadium, Moscow (104,000), plus nine other club grounds in Brazil.

APPEARANCES

Most caps
The following players all have irrefutable or substantial claims to have made 100 or more full international appearances for their country: Bobby Moore, Bobby Charlton, Billy Wright (England); Gilmar, Djalma Santos, Pelé, Rivelino (Brazil); Jozsef Bozsik (Hungary); Leonel Sanchez (Chile); Sadok Sassi Attouga (Tunisia), Hector Chumpitaz (Peru), Franz Beckenbauer (West Germany), Kazimierz Deyna (Poland), Thorbjorn Svenssen (Norway) and Bjorn Nordqvist (Sweden).

The current overall record is probably held by Nordqvist, who had reached 115 appearances by the end of the 1978-79 season. At this time, both Rivelino and Chumpitaz claimed 120 international appearances, but many of these matches must be regarded as being below a genuinely acceptable recognized standard.

Consecutive appearances
The world record for internationals is held by Billy Wright of Wolves, who appeared in 70 consecutive matches for the full England side between 3 October 1951 and 28 May 1959.

More than one country
Eligibility rules vary from country to country, and there are numerous examples of players representing two countries—most notably perhaps Luisito Monti, who figured in Italy's 1934 World Cup winning side after playing for his native Argentina in the 1930 final.

ABOVE: ***Uwe Seeler heads for goal against Italy in Chile in 1962—one of his record 21 appearances in four World Cup final series.***
LEFT: ***Queen's Park pictured in 1874, when seven of their side played against England. The club were unbeaten for eight years after their founding in 1867.***

GOLDEN BOOT AWARD (Europe's leading league scorer)

Season	Winner	Gls	Second	Gls	Third	Gls
1967-68	Eusebio *(Benfica)*	43	Antal Dunai *(Ujpest Dozsa)*	36	Bobby Lennox *(Celtic)*	32
1968-69	Petar Jekov *(CSKA Sofia)*	36	George Sideris *(Olympiakos Piraeus)*	35	Antal Dunai *(Ujpest Dozsa)*	31
					Helmut Kogelberger *(FK Austria)*	31
1969-70	Gerd Muller *(Bayern Munich)*	38	*Jan Devillet *(Spora Luxembourg)*	(22) 31	Petar Jekov *(CSKA Sofia)*	(30) 31
1970-71	Josip Skoblar *(Olympique Marseille)*	44	Salif Keita *(St Etienne)*	42	Georges Dedes *(Panionios, Athens)*	28
1971-72	Gerd Muller *(Bayern Munich)*	40	Antonis Antoniadis *(Panathinaikos)*	39	Joe Harper *(Aberdeen)*	33
					Francis Lee *(Manchester City)*	33
					Slobodan Santrac *(OFK Belgrade)*	33
1972-73	Eusebio *(Benfica)*	40	Gerd Muller *(Bayern Munich)*	36	Petar Jekov *(CSKA Sofia)*	29
1973-74	Hector Yazalde *(Sporting Lisbon)*	46	Hans Krankl *(Rapid Vienna)*	36	Carlos Bianchi *(Stade de Reims)*	30
					Jupp Heynckes *(Borussia M'gladbach)*	30
					Gerd Muller *(Bayern Munich)*	30
1974-75	Dudu Georgescu *(Dynamo Bucharest)*	33	Ruud Geels *(Ajax)*	30	Willy Van der Kuylen *(PSV Eindhoven)*	28
			Delio Onnis *(AS Monaco)*	30		
			Hector Yazalde *(Sporting Lisbon)*	30		
1975-76	Sotiris Kaiafas *(Omonia Nicosia)*	39	Carlos Bianchi *(Stade de Reims)*	34	Peter Risi *(FC Zurich)*	33
1976-77	Dudu Georgescu *(Dynamo Bucharest)*	47	Bela Varadi *(Vasas Budapest)*	36	Ruud Geels *(Ajax)*	34
					Dieter Muller *(1FC Cologne)*	34
1977-78	Hans Krankl *(Rapid Vienna)*	41	Carlos Bianchi *(Paris St Germain)*	37	Ruud Geels *(Ajax)*	34
1978-79	Kees Kist *(AZ 67 Alkmaar)*	34	Laszo Fekete *(Ujpest Dozsa)*	31	Hans Krankl *(Barcelona)*	29
			Thomas Mavros *(AEK Athens)*	31		

*took second place on less matches played

Only two players are known to have represented three countries: Ladislav Kubala (Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Spain) and Alfredo di Stefano (Argentina, Colombia and Spain).

Foreign clubs
There is an almost endless list of players who have appeared for one country while playing in the league of another, but until recently this was very rare in England's full international history. The first example, in fact, was Joe Baker, who played five games for England in 1959-60 while still with the Scottish club Hibernian—a unique record.

World Cup
The only player to have appeared in five World Cup final series is Antonio Carbajal, who kept goal for Mexico in 1950, 1954, 1958, 1962 and 1966.

Uwe Seeler of West Germany, however, holds the record for appearances in World Cup final series, with a total of 21 matches between 1958 and 1970, including the 1966 final.

Club and country
There have been several instances of clubs providing a whole national side. The Scottish team for their first official match against England in 1872 was selected entirely by Queen's Park, though two players, the Smith brothers, had moved away and were playing for South Norwood in London at the time. The England sides against Wales in 1894 and 1895 were chosen from the Corinthians.

For several years in the mid-1970s, the USSR designated Dynamo Kiev their national team (with no noticeable change in fortunes).

The best example of this happening on a genuine basis in recent years was the Belgian side which played Holland on 30 September 1964. Ten were from champions Anderlecht, and these were joined by another when a substitution was made.

Torino also had 10 men (not the keeper) in the Italy side which played Hungary on 11 May 1947. Most were to die in the Superga air crash two years later. Fellow Turinese Juventus matched this against West Germany in the 1978 World Cup finals, when Paolo Rossi was the exception. As he had been jointly registered with both Lanerossi Vicenza and Juventus to just before the series, it could be argued that the Italian champions provided 10½ of the team.

For most of 1925, the German national side was composed entirely of IFC Nuremberg players, who had won four of the previous six German League championships.

The most players supplied by one club for a normal international team from Britain, excluding the strange early games mentioned above, is seven. Arsenal supplied that number for England's match with world champions Italy on 14 November 1934, appropriately enough at Highbury. England won 3-2.

Queen's Park also supplied seven players to the Scottish teams which played England in 1873, 1874 and 1882; Linfield provided seven of the Irish team beaten 6-1 by Scotland on 25 March 1893.

GOALSCORERS

Overall records
The Brazilian Artur Friedenreich is said to have scored 1,329 goals in first-class matches between 1909 and 1935, most of them for CA Paulistano of São Paulo. His countryman, Pelé, is credited with 1,281 goals in 1,363 first-class games for Santos, Brazil (68) and various representative sides between 1956 and 1977.

The only European thought to have reached four figures (1,006) is the Austrian Franz Binder, who played for both Austria and 'Greater Germany' between 1930 and 1950.

The postwar European record goes to Gerd Müller, who scored 628 goals between 1965 and 1979, 365 of them for Bayern Munich in the Bundesliga.

The British record is 550 by Jimmy McGrory of Celtic (one season at Clydebank) between 1923 and 1937. With 410 goals in 408 League matches, he remains the only significant British scorer to have managed a goal a game throughout his career. The overall British league record is 434 (in 619 games) by Arthur Rowley (WBA, Fulham, Leicester City and Shrewsbury Town) between 1946 and 1965.

International aggregate
Pelé's 97 goals from 111 games for Brazil is the highest international aggregate. Ferenc Puskas' 85 goals in 84 matches for Hungary is the European record. For goals-per-game average no significant marksman can match

'Golden Boot' winner in 1970, the year he also scored 10 goals in the World Cup finals and was voted European Footballer of the Year, Gerd Müller boasts the finest international scoring record of any player—68 goals in 62 matches for West Germany between 1966 and 1974.

Gerd Müller, who scored 68 in 62 matches for West Germany between 1966 and retiring from international football in 1974.

Single game
No record has since been unearthed to challenge John Petrie's 13 goals for Arbroath v Bon Accord in the first round of the Scottish Cup on 5 September 1885.

Single international
G. Fuchs scored 10 goals in Germany's 16-0 thrashing of Russia in the 1912 Olympics.

[GOALSCORERS (continued)]

Joe Bambrick (Linfield) holds the British record with six for Northern Ireland against Wales on 1 February 1930, though Vivian Woodward (Spurs) got eight for the England amateur side v France on 1 November 1906.

Total for a season
Countries not only have very different numbers of matches in a season; they also have different ways of deciding what constitutes a first-class fixture. Nevertheless, Pelé's 125 goals in 1959, the year of his 19th birthday, is almost certainly best.

The British record is 96 goals in first-class matches by F. Roberts of Glentoran in 1930-31; 55 of these were scored in the Irish League.

Hat-tricks
Pelé is reputed to have scored 92 hat-tricks in his career. Seven were in international games—a record he shares with Sandor Kocsis of Hungary.

World Cup goalscoring
Aggregate: Gerd Müller scored 14 times in the final rounds of 1970 (10) and 1974 (four, including the winner in the final). Just Fontaine of France holds the record for one series (13 goals in six games in 1958), but he did not appear in another tournament. Pelé is third in aggregate, with 12 goals in four competitions between 1958 and 1970.
Single game: Four goals have been scored by a player in a World Cup finals match on eight occasions.
Every game: Brazil's Jairzinho is the only player to have scored in each game of a whole final series—getting seven in six games in Mexico in 1970. Just Fontaine scored in all six games he played in 1958, but France did not reach the final.
First goal: The first World Cup goal ever (no qualifying tournament) was scored by Louis Laurent of France against Mexico on 13 July 1930 in Montevideo. France won 4-1. Rob Rensenbrink of Holland scored the 1,000th goal of the finals against Scotland in Argentina in 1978.
Fastest goal: This was scored by Ollie Nyberg for Sweden against Hungary after 30 seconds on 16 June 1938 in Paris.
Final: Only two players, both Brazilians, scored in two World Cup finals: Vavà did it consecutively, with two in 1958 and another in 1962, and Pelé had to wait 12 years, with two in 1958 and another in 1970. Geoff Hurst is the only player to score a hat-trick in a World Cup final, for England v West Germany.

European competition
Aggregate: The player with the highest aggregate in the European Cup is Alfredo di Stefano, with 49 goals for Real Madrid between 1955 and 1964, including seven in finals. This far outstrips any rival in any similar competition.
Single game: The biggest haul in a European match is six—by Lothar Emmerich for Borussja Dortmund against Floriana of Malta in the first round of the Cup Winners Cup in 1965-66, and by Kiril Milanov of Levski Spartak against Lahden Reipas in the first round of the same competitition in 1976-77.

The record in the European Cup is five goals. This has been achieved eight times, but only once after the preliminary round—by Gerd Müller for Bayern Munich against Omonia Nicosia (Cyprus) on 24 October 1972. Ray Crawford scored five for Ipswich v Floriana in the preliminary round of the European Cup on 25 September 1962 to set a British record.
Total for a season: José Altafini scored 14 goals for AC Milan in the 1962-63 European Cup, including two in the final. Lothar Emmerich also scored 14 for Borussia Dortmund in the 1965-66 Cup Winners Cup. Both sides won the competitions in those seasons.

RECORD SCORES: CLUBS

Overall
In all the subsequent years no legitimate first-class fixtures have yet finished as one-sided as two games in the Scottish Cup on 5 September 1885. On that day Arbroath beat Bon Accord 36-0 and Dundee Harp beat Aberdeen Rovers 35-0.

The highest score in any senior First Division game is Wiener Athletiksport Klub 14 Vienna Cricket and Football Club 0, Vienna, 1912.
[At the end of the 1978-79 season in one of the Macedonian Regional Leagues in Yugoslavia, two teams, Ilinden and Debarce, were level on points, and goal difference after their final games would determine which would be promoted. Results that day came in as Gradinar 0 Debarce 88 (Debarce, the away side, scored 74 goals in the second half) and Ilinden 134 Mladost 1 (Ilinden scored 123 goals in the second half). Ilinden's striker Naum Shamkarovski claimed a personal tally of 58 goals in the 90 minutes. Rather than promote Ilinden, the Yugoslav FA immediately suspended all four teams, which come from neighbouring villages in the Lake Ohrid region.]

European Cup
Feyenoord beat KR Reykjavik (Iceland) 12-2 in the first leg of the first round on 17 September 1969. The Dutch champions went on to win the trophy. The record score (and aggregate) for a European Cup final was Real Madrid's 7-3 defeat of Eintracht Frankfurt at Hampden Park, Glasgow, in 1960.

Cup Winners Cup
Sporting Lisbon defeated Apoel Nicosia (Cyprus) 16-1 in the first leg of the second round in 1963-64. This is the record win in any European match and the 17-goal total is also the highest aggregate in a European match.

Fairs/UEFA Cup
1FC Cologne beat Union Luxembourg 13-0 in the second leg of the first round in 1965-66, having won the first leg 4-0.

Aggregate wins
Two Luxembourg sides have been on the wrong end of the biggest aggregate margins (21-0) in the European club football. In the 1971-72 Cup Winners Cup holders Chelsea thrashed Jeunesse Esch 8-0 and then 13-0 at Stamford Bridge; the following season, in the UEFA Cup, Feyenoord pasted US Rumelange 9-0 and two weeks later went even better in the Duchy with 12-0. (This is also the record away victory in any European competition.) With the European Cup record aggregate still the one set up when Benfica trounced Stade Dudelange 18-0 (8-0 away, 10-0 at home) in 1965-66, it means that poor Luxembourg have provided the fodder for the record aggregate win in all three European tournaments.

WORLD CUP

Best records
Only six nations have ever won the World Cup: Brazil (three times), Uruguay, Italy and West Germany (twice each), England and Argentina. Brazil, the only country to have taken part in all 11 final series, also have the best overall record—apart from their three wins they came second in 1950, third in 1938 and 1978, and fourth in 1974. They remain the only country to have won the title in a country which was not their own or did not border their own (the latter on three occasions) and, obviously, the only one ever to win in another continent (1958 in Sweden).

West Germany have the next best record, having only once failed to reach the quarter-finals or equivalent in any year when they competed and chalking up a second (1966), two thirds (1934, as Germany, and 1970) and a fourth (1958) to add to their two successes.

In terms of population, however, Uruguay (with only half the population of Scotland and two wins) has the finest record.

Portugal, who lost only one of their six games (the semi-final to England) to come third in their only finals appearance, have the best percentage record.

100% record
Uruguay (1930), Italy (1938) and Brazil (1970) are the only teams to have won every game in a final series.

Defeated winners
West Germany lost games in 1954 (8-3 to Hungary) and 1974 (1-0 to East Germany) and still won the tournament on both occasions. Argentina lost 1-0 to Italy in 1978 and still won.

Defensive record
England conceded only three goals in winning the 1966 tournament—a penalty in the semi-final and two in the final—but their 11 goals in winning the trophy was the lowest ever total for the eventual champions.

Worst record
South Korea conceded 16 goals in two matches in 1954; Bolivia conceded 16 goals in three games (two in 1930, one in 1950). Neither country scored a goal. Of the more recognized football nations, Bulgaria has

COMPLETE WORLD CUP RECORD (by matches played)

Country	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Brazil* (11)	52	33	10	9	119	56	76
West Germany†§ (9)	47	28	9	10	110	68	65
Italy† (9)	36	20	6	10	62	40	46
Uruguay† (7)	29	14	5	10	57	39	33
Argentina‡ (7)	29	14	5	10	55	43	33
Sweden (7)	28	11	6	11	48	46	28
Hungary (7)	26	13	2	11	73	42	28
Yugoslavia (6)	25	10	5	10	45	34	25
England‡ (6)	24	10	6	8	34	28	26
Mexico (8)	24	3	4	17	21	62	10
Czechoslovakia (6)	22	8	3	11	32	36	19
France (7)	20	8	1	11	43	38	17
USSR (4)	19	10	3	6	30	21	23
Austria (4)	18	9	1	8	33	36	19
Chile (5)	18	7	3	8	23	24	17
Spain (5)	18	7	3	8	22	25	17
Switzerland (6)	18	5	2	11	28	44	12
Holland (4)	16	8	3	5	32	19	19
Poland (3)	14	9	1	4	27	17	19
Peru (3)	12	4	1	7	17	25	9
Bulgaria (4)	12	0	4	8	9	29	4
Scotland (3)	11	2	4	5	12	21	8
Belgium (5)	9	1	1	7	12	25	3
Rumania (4)	8	2	1	5	12	17	5
Paraguay (3)	7	2	2	3	12	19	6
United States (3)	7	3	0	4	12	21	6
Portugal (1)	6	5	0	1	17	8	10
East Germany (1)	6	2	2	2	5	5	6
Wales (1)	5	1	3	1	4	4	5
Northern Ireland (1)	5	2	1	2	6	10	5
North Korea (1)	4	1	1	2	5	9	3
Tunisia (1)	3	1	1	1	3	2	3
Cuba (1)	3	1	1	1	5	12	3
Turkey (1)	3	1	0	2	10	11	2
Israel (1)	3	0	2	1	1	3	2
Morocco (1)	3	0	1	2	2	6	1
Australia (1)	3	0	1	2	0	5	1
Colombia (1)	3	0	1	2	5	11	1
Iran (1)	3	0	1	2	2	8	1
El Salvador (1)	3	0	0	3	0	9	0
Haiti (1)	3	0	0	3	2	14	0
Zaire (1)	3	0	0	3	0	14	0
Bolivia (2)	3	0	0	3	0	16	0
South Korea (1)	2	0	0	2	0	16	0
Norway (1)	1	0	0	1	1	2	0
Egypt (1)	1	0	0	1	2	4	0
Dutch East Indies (1)	1	0	0	1	0	6	0

*three times winners †twice winners ‡one-time winners §including pre-war Germany
Number of appearances in final series in brackets

West Germany's Sepp Maier on the way to setting a record of being unbeaten for 475 minutes in the World Cup finals, between Neeskens' penalty (1974) and Haan's long-range shot (1978).

Brazil's Vavà is the only player to score in consecutive World Cup finals (1958 and 1962).

the poorest record: they have appeared in four series (1962, 1966, 1970 and 1974) and have never won in 12 matches.

Home bias
Five of the 11 winners have been playing at home, including three of the last four. In addition, the hosts have finished second twice and third once.

Best losers
Holland played just one game in 1938, losing 3-0 to Czechoslovakia. They didn't appear in the finals again for 36 years—and then proceeded to come second in both 1974 and 1978, both times behind the host nation. In addition to Holland, Hungary (1938 and 1954) and Czechoslovakia (1934 and 1962) have been runners-up twice but never won the cup.

Unluckiest sides
Brazil did not lose a match in the 1978 series, yet finished only third, while winners Argentina lost a game to Italy. Scotland, in 1974, are the only other side to be eliminated from a final series without losing a game—in their case on goal difference at the first group stage.

Final goals
Since the Second World War, only twice (1970 and 1978) has the side scoring the first goal in the final gone on to win the World Cup.

Highest scoring side
Hungary scored a staggering 27 goals in just five games in the 1954 series, including a 9-0 win over South Korea. This record score was equalled by Yugoslavia in 1974 against Zaire.

Longest undefeated spell
Uruguay did not lose a World Cup match from the beginning of the inaugural 1930 tournament until their semi-final defeat by Hungary in 1954. They won the trophy on the two occasions they had previously entered (1930 and 1950).

Briefest appearances
Three nations have played just one game in the World Cup finals, when it was a knock-out tournament: Egypt lost 4-2 to Hungary in 1934, Norway lost 2-1 to winners Italy in 1938, and the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia), were beaten 6-0 by Hungary in 1938.

Giant-killing
The greatest upsets in the final stages remain the 1-0 wins by the United States against England at Belo Horizonte in 1950 and by North Korea against Italy at Middlesbrough in 1966. The England defeat was so surprising that one newspaper assumed there had been a mistake on the teleprinter and put out the score as 10-1.

Individual defensive record
Sepp Maier of West Germany went 475 minutes between conceding a penalty to Holland in the first minute of the 1974 final until Holland scored against him again in the Germans' fifth game of the 1978 series.

Highest aggregate attendance
The largest aggregate attendance was 1,774,022 in West Germany in 1974. This is likely to be exceeded in Spain in 1982, when there will be 24 teams and 51 matches as opposed to 38.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS & FIGURES

Most successful club
The most successful club in its own national league has been Glasgow Rangers, with 37 Scottish Championships (including one shared with Dumbarton), before 1 January 1980. The second most successful is Penarol of Montevideo, with 34 titles.

Unbeaten runs (games)
The all-time international first-class record is thought to be held by 1FC Nuremberg, who went 104 games without defeat in the German Regional League between 1918 and 1922. In Britain the record is held by Celtic, who went 63 consecutive Scottish League games (there was no Scottish Cup competition at the time) between 13 November 1915 and 21 April 1917. This included playing two games—against Raith and Motherwell—on the same day, 15 April 1916. The English record is 42 consecutive League games by Nottingham Forest between 26 November 1977 and 2 December 1978.

Forest also hold the British record for an unbeaten run of games in all first-class domestic and foreign competitions (excluding Celtic's wartime exploits above) with their 40 games between 14 March 1978 and 2 December 1978.

Unbeaten in a season
Many club sides have completed a whole league season undefeated in their national competitions—Preston, Liverpool, Rangers, Celtic and Kilmarnock in the United Kingdom for instance. But Perugia's record in 1978-79 is thought to be unique: they won 11, drew 19 and lost none of their 30 games and yet still didn't win the championship. That went to AC Milan.

Youngest international
Brazil played one G. Dorval, aged 15, against Argentina in 1957. Pelé made his debut in the same game—at an elderly 16¾.

Unbeaten runs (time)
Queen's Park were not beaten from their foundation in July 1867 until Wanderers overcame them in February 1876. They did not have a goal scored against them by a Scottish club from their foundation until 16 January 1875, when Vale of Leven succeeded.

Real Madrid were not beaten at home in Spanish League games between 3 February 1957 and 7 March 1965. In that eight-year period they won 114 and drew eight games. This is thought to constitute a record for an undefeated home run in major competitive leagues.

INTER-AMERICAN CUP

1968†	Estudiantes *(Argentina)* beat Toluca *(Mexico)* 1-2, 2-1, 3-0
1971†	Nacional *(Uruguay)* beat Cruz Azul *(Mexico)* 2-1, 1-1
1972†	Independiente *(Argentina)* beat Olimpia *(Honduras)* 2-0, 2-1
1974	Independiente* *(Argentina)* beat Dep. Municipal *(Guatemala)* 1-0, 0-1
1975†	Independiente* *(Argentina)* beat Atletico Espanol *(Mexico)* 2-2, 0-0
1977†	America *(Mexico)* beat Boca Juniors *(Argentina)* 0-3, 1-0, 2-1
1979	Olimpia Asuncion *(Paraguay)* beat America *(Mexico)* 0-0, 1-0

*won on penalties †played the following year

CENTRAL AMERICAN CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

Year	Winners
1963	Guadalajara *(Mexico)*
1964	Guadalajara *(Mexico)*
1965	Guadalajara *(Mexico)*
1966	Racing Club *(Haiti)*
1967	Alianza *(El Salvador)*
1968	Toluca *(Mexico)*
1969	Cruz Azul *(Mexico)*
1970*	Cruz Azul *(Mexico)*
	Saprissa *(Costa Rica)*
	Transvaal *(Surinam)*
1971	Cruz Azul *(Mexico)*
1972	Olimpia *(Honduras)*
1973	Transvaal *(Surinam)*
1974	Deportivo Municipal *(Guatemala)*
1975	Atletico Espanol *(Mexico)*
1976	[*results unavailable*]
1977	America *(Mexico)*
1978	Comunicaciones *(Guatemala)*
1979	Deportivo FAS *(El Salvidor)*

*final rounds cancelled: three clubs shared the trophy, representing north, central and Caribbean zones

Celtic's Bobby Lennox takes a flier at Alfio Basile of Racing during the brutal World Club Championship play-off at Montevideo in 1967.

WORLD CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

1960	Real Madrid *(Spain)* beat * Penarol *(Uruguay)* 0-0, 5-1
1961	Penarol *(Uruguay)* beat *Benfica *(Portugal)* 0-1, 5-0, †2-1
1962	*Santos *(Brazil)* beat Benfica *(Portugal)* 3-2, 5-2
1963	Santos *(Brazil)* beat *AC Milan *(Italy)* 2-4, 4-2, ‡1-0
1964	Inter-Milan *(Italy)* beat *Independiente *(Argentina)* 0-1, 2-0, §1-0
1965	*Inter-Milan *(Italy)* beat Independiente *(Argentina)* 3-0, 0-0
1966	*Penarol *(Uruguay)* beat Real Madrid *(Spain)* 2-0, 2-0
1967	Racing Club *(Argentina)* beat *Celtic *(Scotland)* 0-1, 2-1, †1-0
1968	*Estudiantes *(Argentina)* beat Manchester United *(England)* 1-0, 1-1
1969	*AC Milan *(Italy)* beat Estudiantes *(Argentina)* 3-0, 1-2
1970	Feyenoord *(Holland)* beat *Estudiantes *(Argentina)* 2-2, 1-0
1971	Nacional *(Uruguay)* beat *Panathinaikos *(Greece)* 1-1, 2-1
1972	Ajax *(Holland)* beat *Independiente *(Argentina)* 1-1, 3-0
1973	Independiente *(Argentina)* beat *Juventus *(Italy)* 1-0 [in Rome]
1974	Atletico Madrid *(Spain)* beat *Independiente *(Argentina)* 0-1, 2-0
1975	*Independiente and Bayern Munich could not agree dates*
1976	*Bayern Munich *(West Germany)* beat Cruzeiro *(Brazil)* 2-0, 0-0
1977	*Boca Juniors *(Argentina)* beat Borussia Moenchengladbach *(West Germany)* 2-2, 3-0
1979	Olimpia Asuncion *(Paraguay)* beat *Malmo FF *(Sweden)* 1-0, 2-1

*home team in first leg †decider in Montevideo ‡decider in Rio de Janeiro §decider in Madrid (aet)
Note: Panathinaikos (1971) & Juventus (1973), as beaten European Cup finalists, took place of Ajax; Atletico Madrid (1974) took place of Bayern Munich; Moenchengladbach (1977) took place of Liverpool; Malmo (1979) took place of Nottingham Forest (1979)

WORLD CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: ***Begun in 1960 as the Intercontinental Cup (originally without FIFA's blessing), the contest to decide the world's top club has degenerated into a second-rate affair, first through violent play and later by the fact that the European Cup holders refused to take part. The contests started promisingly enough, with Real Madrid, Penarol and Santos turning in fine performances, but the violence that emerged in the Inter-Independiente clashes of 1965 really erupted in 1967, when in the Montevideo play-off three Celtic players and two from Racing were sent off. On their return each of the Scots was fined £250; Racing gave theirs new cars. The following year perpetuated the image: Manchester United's Stiles was sent off in Buenos Aires, Best and Estudiantes' Medina at Old Trafford. Estudiantes went one better in 1969, when the Argentinian president imprisoned Suarez, Poletti and Manera after the games with AC Milan, and all three were later suspended from international competition, Poletti for life. After Feyenoord received the expected reception from Estudiantes in 1970 Ajax declined to participate; thus Panathininaikos went along, and apart from 1972, when Ajax trounced Independiente, Europe has since been represented by the losing finalists. South America is still represented by their champions.***
INTER-AMERICAN CUP: ***An annual competition, not recognized by FIFA, between the South American Cup and CONCACAF Champions Cup winners, invariably won by the South Americans.***
CONCACAF CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: ***Only two NASL winners have entered this erratic tournament, dominated since its inauguration by Mexico.***

ALPINE CUP

Year	Winners
1960	Italian League
1961	Italian League
1962	Genoa *(Italy)*
1963	Juventus *(Italy)*
1964	Genoa *(Italy)*
1965	*No competition*
1966	Napoli *(Italy)*
1967	E. Frankfurt *(W. Germany)*
1968	Schalke 04 *(W. Germany)*
1969	FC Basle *(Switzerland)*
1970	FC Basle *(Switzerland)*
1971	Lazio *(Italy)*
1972	Nimes *(France)*
1973	Servette *(Switzerland)*
1974	Young Boys *(Switzerland)*
1975	Servette *(Switzerland)*
1976	Servette *(Switzerland)*
1977	Stade de Reims *(France)*
1978	Servette *(Switzerland)*
1979	AS Monaco *(Monaco)*

ANGLO-ITALIAN CUP WINNERS CUP

Year	Winners
1969	Swindon Town
1970	Bologna
1971	Tottenham Hotspur

ANGLO-ITALIAN CUP

Year	Winners
1970	Swindon Town
1971	Blackpool
1972	AS Roma
1973	Newcastle United
1975	Fiorentina
1976	Napoli

ANGLO-SCOTTISH CUP

Year	Winners
1971	Wolverhampton W.
1972	Derby County
1973	Ipswich Town
1974	Newcastle United
1975	Newcastle United
1976	Middlesbrough
1977	Nottingham Forest
1978	Burnley
1979	St Mirren

INTERTOTO CUP

Year	Winners
1961	Ajax *(Holland)*
1962	Red Star Bratislava* *(Czechoslovakia)*
1963	Slovnaft Bratislava* *(Czechoslovakia)*
1964	Polonia Bytom *(Poland)*
1965	Lokomotiv Leipzig *(East Germany)*
1966	Eintracht Frankfurt *(West Germany)*

*later Inter Bratislava

LATIN CUP

FIRST SERIES, 1949-53

Final standings

Spain	12 pts
France	10 pts
Italy	9 pts
Portugal	9 pts

Constituent finals

1949	Barcelona 2 Sporting Lisbon 1
1950	Benfica 2 Bordeaux 1*
1951	AC Milan 5 Lille 0
1953	Barcelona 1 OGC Nice 0

*after 3-3 draw

SECOND SERIES, 1953-57

Final standings

Spain	12 pts
Italy	11 pts
France	9 pts
Portugal	8 pts

Constituent finals

1953	Stade de Reims 3 AC Milan 0
1955	Real Madrid 2 Stade de Reims 0
1956	AC Milan 2 Atletico Bilbao 1
1957	Real Madrid 1 Benfica 0

DR GERO CUP

1927-29

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Italy	8	5	1	2	21	15	11
Austria	8	5	0	3	17	10	10
Czechoslovakia	8	4	2	2	17	10	10
Hungary	8	4	1	3	20	23	9
Switzerland	8	0	0	8	11	28	0

1931-32

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Austria	8	4	3	1	19	9	11
Italy	8	3	3	2	14	11	9
Hungary	8	2	4	2	17	15	8
Czechoslovakia	8	2	3	3	18	19	7
Switzerland	8	2	1	5	16	30	5

1933-35

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Italy	8	5	1	2	18	10	11
Austria	8	3	3	2	17	15	9
Hungary	8	3	3	2	17	16	9
Czechoslovakia	8	2	4	2	11	11	8
Switzerland	8	1	1	6	13	24	3

1936-37

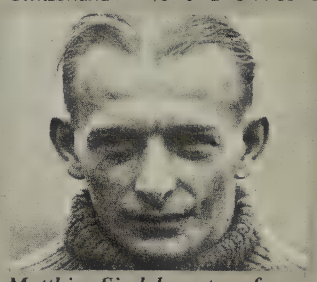
Series abandoned with four matches to play: world champions Italy were well on course to retain the trophy

1948-53

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Hungary	8	5	1	2	27	17	11
Czechoslovakia	8	4	1	3	18	12	9
Austria	8	4	1	3	15	19	9
Italy	8	3	2	3	10	9	8
Switzerland	8	0	3	5	12	25	3

1955-60

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Czechoslovakia	10	7	2	1	25	15	16
Hungary	10	6	3	1	34	16	15
Austria	10	4	3	3	21	21	11
Yugoslavia	10	3	3	4	21	13	9
Italy	10	2	3	5	12	21	7
Switzerland	10	0	2	8	11	38	2



Matthias Sindelar, star of Austria's 1932 Dr Gero side.

MITROPA CUP

Year	Winners
1927	Sparta Prague *(Czechoslovakia)*
1928	Ferencvaros *(Hungary)*
1929	Ujpest Dozsa *(Hungary)*
1930	Rapid Vienna *(Austria)*
1931	First Vienna *(Austria)*
1932	†Bologna *(Italy)*
1933	FK Austria *(Austria)*
1934	Bologna *(Italy)*
1935	Sparta Prague *(Czechoslovakia)*
1936	FK Austria *(Austria)*
1937	Ferencvaros *(Hungary)*
1938	Slavia Prague *(Czechoslovakia)*
1939	Ujpest Dozsa *(Hungary)*
1951	*Rapid Vienna *(Austria)*
1955	Voros Lobogo‡ *(Hungary)*
1956	Vasas Budapest *(Hungary)*
1957	Vasas Budapest *(Hungary)*
1959	Honved *(Hungary)*
1961	Bologna *(Italy)*
1962	Vasas Budapest *(Hungary)*
1963	MTK Budapest *(Hungary)*
1964	Sparta Prague *(Czechoslovakia)*
1965	Vasas Budapest *(Hungary)*
1966	Fiorentina *(Italy)*
1967	Spartak Trnava *(Czechoslovakia)*
1968	Red Star Belgrade *(Yugoslavia)*
1969	Inter Bratislava *(Czechoslovakia)*
1970	Vasas Budapest *(Hungary)*
1971	Celik Zenica *(Yugoslavia)*
1972	Celik Zenica *(Yugoslavia)*
1973	Banyasz Tatabanya *(Hungary)*
1974	Banyasz Tatabanya *(Hungary)*
1975	TS Innsbruck *(Austria)*
1976	TS Innsbruck *(Austria)*
1977	Vojvodina Novi Sad *(Yugoslavia)*
1978	Partizan Belgrade *(Yugoslavia)*
1979	*No competition*
1980	Udinese *(Italy)*

*unofficial substitute competition (Zentropa Cup)
†Juventus-Slavia Prague semi-final suspended; Bologna, winners of other semi-final, awarded trophy ‡later MTK Budapest

EUROPEAN SUPER CUP

Year	Winners
1972†	Ajax beat *Rangers 3-1, 3-2
1973†	Ajax beat *AC Milan 0-1, 6-0
1974‡	[Bayern Munich beat FC Magdeburg 3-2, 2-1]
1975	Dynamo Kiev beat *Bayern Munich 1-0, 2-0
1976	Anderlecht beat *Bayern Munich 1-2, 4-1
1977	Liverpool beat *SV Hamburg 1-1, 6-0
1978	*Anderlecht beat Liverpool 3-1, 1-2
1979†	*Nottingham Forest beat Barcelona 1-0, 1-1

*home team in first leg †played the following year
‡no final as such: Bayern and Magdeburg were coincidentally drawn together in the second round of the European Cup, and because of fixture congestion it was eventually agreed that the result of this tie would stand also as the result of the Super Cup

DR GERO CUP: ***In effect the 'Central European Championship', this was organized by Austria's Hugo Meisl, who also founded the Mitropa Cup, its club counterpart. The last two contests stretched over six seasons before the Nations Cup pushed it out.***

LATIN CUP: ***Spanish champions dominated this long-winded but hugely successful forerunner of the European Cup.***

ALPINE CUP: ***After the most complex history of all club contests, the summer 'Cup of the Alps' is now a Franco-Swiss affair.***

ANGLO-ITALIAN CUP WINNERS CUP: ***A short-lived competition between the winners of the Football League Cup and Coppa Italia.***

ANGLO-ITALIAN CUP: ***Spawned by the former, it quickly became its senior with 12 invited clubs. It was last played in 1976.***

ANGLO-SCOTTISH CUP: ***Originally the Texaco Cup, this is the only time English and Scottish clubs meet in regular competition.***

INTERTOTO CUP: ***The International Football Cup was created in 1962 for the pools in the off-season by the former Swiss coach Karl Rappan. Leading clubs from 20 countries have taken part, but since 1968 the group leaders have stood multiple winners.***

MITROPA CUP: ***This 'father' of the European Cup held great prestige before the war, but since its revival in 1955 it has been devalued by UEFA's competitions and attracts average sides.***

EUROPEAN SUPER CUP: ***An overtly money-spinning affair, inspired by Ajax's refusal to participate in the World Club Championship, between the winners of the Champions and Cup Winners Cup.***

PAN AMERICAN GAMES

Year	Venue	Winners
1937*	Dallas	Argentina
1951	Buenos Aires	Argentina
1955	Mexico City	Argentina
1959	Chicago	Argentina
1963	Sao Paulo	Brazil
1967	Winnipeg	Mexico
1971	Cali	Argentina
1975	Mexico City	Mexico
1979	Puerto Rico	Brazil

*unofficial preliminary tournament

CEN. AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP

1941	Costa Rica
1943	El Salvador
1946	Costa Rica
1948	Costa Rica
1951	Panama
1953	Costa Rica
1955	Costa Rica
1957	Haiti
1960	Costa Rica
1961	Costa Rica
1963	Costa Rica
1965	Mexico
1967	Guatemala
1969	Costa Rica
1973	Haiti
1977	Mexico

OCEANIA CUP

1973 (in Auckland): **New Zealand**

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
New Zealand	4	3	1	0	11	4	7
Tahiti	4	3	1	0	8	2	7
New Caledonia	4	2	0	2	8	5	4
New Hebrides	4	1	0	3	4	9	2
Fiji	4	0	0	4	2	13	0

Play-off: New Zealand 2 Tahiti 0

BALKAN CUP

Year	Venue	Winners
1929-31	—	Rumania
1932	Belgrade	Bulgaria
1933	Bucharest	*Rumania
1934	Athens	Yugoslavia
1935	Sofia	*Bulgaria
1936	Bucharest	*Rumania
1946	Tirana	†*Albania
1975	—	‡Bulgaria
1976	—	Yugoslavia

*host country †won on goal difference from Yugoslavia ‡won on penalties after 0-0 draw with Yugoslavia in final

MEDITERRANEAN GAMES

Year	Venue	Winners
1951	Alexandria	Greece
1955	Barcelona	Egypt
1959	Beirut	Italy
1963	Naples	Italy
1967	Tunis	Italy
1971	Izmir	Yugoslavia
1975	Algiers	Algeria
1979	Split	Yugoslavia

UEFA YOUTH TOURNAMENT FINALS

Year	Venue	Winners		Runners-up	
1948	London	England	3	Holland	2
1949	Rotterdam	France	4	Holland	1
1950	Vienna	Austria	3	France	2
1951	Cannes	Yugoslavia	3	Austria	2
1952	Barcelona	*Spain	0	Belgium	0
1953	Brussels	Hungary	2	Yugoslavia	0
1954	Cologne	*Spain	2	West Germany	2
1955	Italy†				
1956	Hungary‡				
1957	Madrid	Austria	3	Spain	2
1958	Luxembourg	Italy	1	England	0
1959	Sofia	Bulgaria	1	Italy	0
1960	Vienna	Hungary	2	Rumania	1
1961	Lisbon	Portugal	4	Poland	0
1962	Bucharest	Rumania	4	Yugoslavia	1
1963	London	England	4	Northern Ireland	0
1964	Amsterdam	England	4	Spain	0
1965	Essen	East Germany	3	England	2
1966	Belgrade	§Italy	0	§USSR	0
1967	Istanbul	USSR	1	England	0
1968	Cannes	Czechoslovakia	2	France	1
1969	Leipzig	*Bulgaria	1	East Germany	1
1970	Glasgow	*East Germany	1	Holland	1
1971	Prague	England	3	Portugal	0
1972	Barcelona	England	2	West Germany	0
1973	Florence	England	3	East Germany	2
1974	Malmo	Bulgaria	1	Yugoslavia	0
1975	Berne	England	1	Finland	0
1976	Budapest	USSR	1	Hungary	0
1977	Brussels	Belgium	2	Bulgaria	1
1978	Krakow	USSR	3	Yugoslavia	0
1979	Vienna	Yugoslavia	1	Bulgaria	0

*won on toss of a coin †played in groups only (group winners: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy and Rumania) ‡played in groups only (group winners: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Italy) §joint holders

EUROPEAN UNDER-23/UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP

1970-72†	Czechoslovakia v USSR* (2-2, 3-1)	5-3
1972-74†	Hungary v East Germany* (2-3, 4-0)	6-3
1974-76†	USSR v Hungary* (1-1, 2-1)	3-2
1976-78‡	Yugoslavia* v East Germany (1-0, 4-4)	5-4

*home team in first leg †Under-23 ‡Under-21

PAN AMERICAN GAMES: ***Widespread professionalism in the Americas reduces the significance of soccer in the games—the sport's only 'hemispherical' tournament.***
CONCACAF CHAMPIONSHIP: ***The response in North and Central America has been erratic, but 16 teams entered in 1976-77.***
OCEANIA CUP: ***Without Australia's co-operation the OFC and its competition lack real meaning.***
BALKAN CUP: ***Though revived in 1975 this has yet to become a regular contest. Taciturn Albania hosted and won the 1946 series.***
MEDITERRANEAN GAMES: ***Since 1951 13 nations have taken part, the amateurs of southern Europe usually beating the full representative sides from North Africa and the Middle East.***
UEFA YOUTH TOURNAMENT: ***The European youth competition was taken over by UEFA in 1954. Though England have been easily the most successful nation, 14 nations have won.***
UEFA UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: ***This switched after UEFA abolished the Under-23 category in 1976. Unlike the youth competition it has been dominated by Communist nations, all eight finalists coming from Eastern European countries.***
HOME CHAMPIONSHIP: ***The daddy of all international competitions, played through the season until 1968-69, but now run over eight days in May.***

HOME INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Season	Winners	Pts
1883-84	Scotland	6
1884-85	Scotland	5
1885-86	England/Scotland	5
1886-87	Scotland	6
1887-88	England	6
1888-89	Scotland	5
1889-90	England/Scotland	5
1890-91	England	6
1891-92	England	6
1892-93	England	6
1893-94	Scotland	5
1894-95	England	5
1895-96	Scotland	5
1896-97	Scotland	5
1897-98	England	6
1898-99	England	6
1899-1900	Scotland	6
1900-01	England	5
1901-02	Scotland	5
1902-03	England/Scotland/ Ireland	4
1903-04	England	5
1904-05	England	5
1905-06	England/Scotland	4
1906-07	Wales	5
1907-08	England/Scotland	5
1908-09	England	6
1909-10	Scotland	4
1910-11	England	5
1911-12	England/Scotland	5
1912-13	England	4
1913-14	Ireland	5
1915-18	*No competition*	
1919-20	Wales	4
1920-21	Scotland	6
1921-22	Scotland	4
1922-23	Scotland	5
1923-24	Wales	6
1924-25	Scotland	6
1925-26	Scotland	6
1926-27	England/Scotland	4
1927-28	Wales	5
1928-29	Scotland	6
1929-30	England	6
1930-31	England/Scotland	4
1931-32	England	6
1932-33	Wales	5
1933-34	Wales	5
1934-35	England/Scotland	4
1935-36	Scotland	4
1936-37	Wales	6
1937-38	England	4
1938-39	England/Scotland/ Wales	4
1940-45	*No competition*	
1946-47	England	5
1947-48	England	5
1948-49	Scotland	6
1949-50	England	6
1950-51	Scotland	6
1951-52	England/Wales/	5
1952-53	England/Scotland	4
1953-54	England	6
1954-55	England	6
1955-56	England/Scotland/ Wales/N. Ireland	3
1956-57	England	5
1957-58	England/N. Ireland	4
1958-59	England/N. Ireland	4
1959-60	England/Scotland/ Wales	4
1960-61	England	6
1961-62	Scotland	6
1962-63	Scotland	6
1963-64	England/Scotland/ N. Ireland	4
1964-65	England	5
1965-66	England	5
1966-67	Scotland	5
1967-68	England	5
1968-69	England	6
1969-70	England/Scotland/ Wales	4
1970-71	England	5
1971-72	England/Scotland	4
1972-73	England	6
1973-74	England/Scotland	4
1974-75	England	4
1974-75	Scotland	6
1976-77	Scotland	5
1977-78	England	6
1978-79	England	5

EUROPEAN FOOTBALLER OF THE YEAR

Year	Winner	Runner-up	Third
1956	Stanley Matthews *(Blackpool & England)*	Alfredo di Stefano *(Real Madrid* & Spain)*	Raymond Kopa *(Stade de Reims & France)*
1957	Alfredo di Stefano *(Real Madrid* & Spain)*	Billy Wright *(Wolverhampton W. & England)*	Raymond Kopa *(Real Madrid* & France)*
1958	Raymond Kopa *(Real Madrid* & France)*	Helmut Rahn *(Rot-Weiss Essen & West Germany)*	Just Fontaine *(Stade de Reims & France)*
1959	Alfredo di Stefano *(Real Madrid* & Spain)*	Raymond Kopa *(Real Madrid* & France)*	John Charles *(Juventus & Wales)*
1960	Luis Suarez *(Barcelona‡ & Spain)*	Ferenc Puskas *(Real Madrid* & Spain)*	Uwe Seeler *(SV Hamburg & West Germany)*
1961	Omar Sivori *(Juventus & Italy)*	Luis Suarez *(Inter-Milan & Spain)*	Johnny Haynes *(Fulham & England)*
1962	Josef Masopust *(Dukla Prague & C'slovakia)*	Eusebio *(Benfica* & Portugal)*	Karl-Heinz Schnellinger *(Cologne & W. Germany)*
1963	Lev Yashin *(Dynamo Moscow & USSR)*	Gianni Rivera *(AC Milan* & Italy)*	Jimmy Greaves *(Tottenham Hotspur† & England)*
1964	Denis Law *(Manchester U. & Scotland)*	Luis Suarez *(Inter-Milan* & Spain§)*	Amancio *(Real Madrid & Spain§)*
1965	Eusebio *(Benfica & Portugal)*	Giacinto Facchetti *(Inter-Milan* & Italy)*	Luis Suarez *(Inter-Milan* & Spain)*
1966	Bobby Charlton *(Manchester U. & England**)*	Eusebio *(Benfica & Portugal)*	Franz Beckenbauer *(Bayern & W. Germany)*
1967	Florian Albert *(Ferencvaros & Hungary)*	Bobby Charlton *(Manchester United)*	Jimmy Johnstone *(Celtic* & Scotland)*
1968	George Best *(Manchester United* & N. Ireland)*	Bobby Charlton *(Manchester United* & England)*	Dragan Dzajic *(Partizan Belgrade & Yugoslavia)*
1969	Gianni Rivera *(AC Milan* & Italy)*	Gigi Riva *(Cagliari & Italy)*	Gerd Muller *(Bayern Munich & West Germany)*
1970	Gerd Muller *(Bayern Munich & W. Germany)*	Bobby Moore *(West Ham United & England)*	Gigi Riva *(Cagliari & Italy)*
1971	Johan Cruyff *(Ajax* & Holland)*	Sandro Mazzola *(Inter-Milan & Italy)*	George Best *(Manchester United & N. Ireland)*
1972	Franz Beckenbauer *(Bayern* & W.Germany§)*	Gerd Muller *(Bayern Munich* & W. Germany§)*	Gunter Netzer *(Bor. M'gladbach & W. Germany§)*
1973	Johan Cruyff *(Ajax*/Barcelona & Holland)*	Dino Zoff *(Juventus & Italy)*	Gerd Muller *(Bayern Munich* & W. Germany)*
1974	Johan Cruyff *(Barcelona & Holland)*	Franz Beckenbauer *(Bayern* & W. Germany**)*	Kazimierz Deyna *(Legia Warsaw & Poland)*
1975	Oleg Blokhin *(Dynamo Kiev† & USSR)*	Franz Beckenbauer *(Bayern* & W. Germany)*	Johan Cruyff *(Barcelona & Holland)*
1976	Franz Beckenbauer *(Bayern* & W. Germany)*	Rob Rensenbrink *(Anderlecht† & Holland)*	Ivo Viktor *(Dukla Prague & Czechoslovakia§)*
1977	Allan Simonsen *(Bor. M'gladbach & Denmark)*	Kevin Keegan *(Liverpool*/Hamburg & England)*	Michel Platini *(Nantes & France)*
1978	Kevin Keegan *(SV Hamburg & England)*	Hans Krankl *(Rapid Vienna/Barcelona & Austria)*	Rob Rensenbrink *(Anderlecht† & Holland)*
1979	Kevin Keegan *(SV Hamburg & England)*	Karl-Heinz Rummenigge *(Bayern & W. Germany)*	Ruud Krol *(Ajax & Holland)*

*European Cup winners †European Cup Winners Cup winners ‡European Fairs Cup winners §European champions **World Cup winners

LATIN AMERICAN FOOTBALLER OF THE YEAR

1971	Tostao *(Cruzeiro & Brazil)*
1972	Teofilo Cubillas *(Alianza Lima & Peru)*
1973	Pele *(Santos & Brazil)*
1974	Elias Figueroa *(Internacional Porto Alegre & Chile)*
1975	Elias Figueroa *(Internacional Porto Alegre & Chile)*
1976	Elias Figueroa *(Internacional Porto Alegre & Chile)*
1977	Zico *(Flamengo & Brazil)*
1978	Mario Kempes *(Valencia & Argentina)*
1979	Diego Maradona *(Argentinos Juniors & Argentina)*

Designated European journalists nominate five names each to determine* France Football's *prestigious award, already won by players representing 15 clubs and, surprisingly, as many as 12 countries. Only one player— Johan Cruyff—has won it three times (Di Stefano, Beckenbauer and Keegan twice).

It is a testament to the impact of Kevin Keegan that he was first voted European Footballer of the Year when Hamburg won nothing and England were not playing in the World Cup.

Draw record
Norwich City's 23 draws out of 42 games in the 1978-79 First Division is thought to be an international premier league record.

Longest game
A South American Cup (Copa Libertadores) game between Santos (Brazil) and Penarol (Uruguay) lasted 3½ hours from 9.30 pm on 2 August 1962 to 1.00 am on 3 August. The playing time was less than this but the teams competed until the winning goal was scored; it wasn't, the game ended as a 3-3 draw.

Most penalties
The highest number of penalty kicks awarded in a single international game is five. That was in the Argentina v Mexico World Cup tie in Montevideo, 1930. Argentina won 6-3.

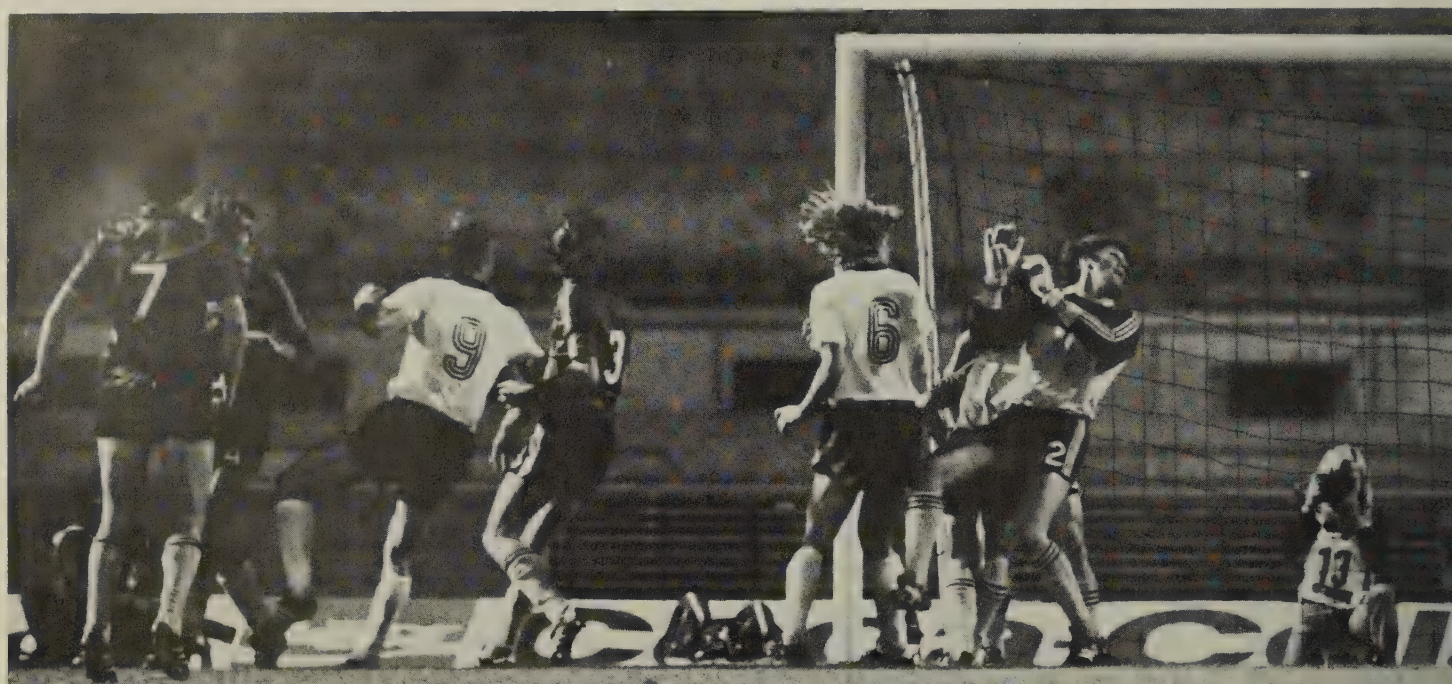
Sending-off
The record for the fastest-ever sending-off is thought to be held by Paolo Ammoniaci of Lazio (Rome) who was sent off just 25 seconds after coming on in the last minute of a game against local rivals Roma. As the players argued over a free-kick, Ammoniaci came on, collapsed after a clash with a Roma player and was sent off for pretending to have been kicked.

Consecutive appearances
Sepp Maier had not missed a single game for the 13 seasons between 20 August 1966 and the end of the 1978-79 season. That total numbered 442 games and, in that period, Maier had had seven understudies, none of whom had ever experienced first-team football. A car crash just before the beginning of the 1979-80 season ended the run.

The British record is 401 consecutive Third Division (North) appearances by H. Bell, Tranmere Rovers centre-half, between 1946 and 1955. Including other competitions, his total number of consecutive appearances reached 459, but Maier's record covered a longer period.

The longest spell in time rather than games is the 18 years without missing a league match by Racing Mar-del-Plata's goalkeeper J. Saldumnere. This covered 412 appearances.

RECORDS FOR 1980



Hamburg's Horst Hrubesch (9) lands after heading Rummenigge's 88th-minute corner past the Belgian defence to settle the Rome final.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP 1978–80

If there was a day on which the destiny of the 1980 European Championship was decided, that date might well have been Sunday 23 March. The events that took place were nothing to do with the championships, but with a massive bribery scandal in domestic Italian football.

Among those implicated was Italy's golden boy, Paolo Rossi of Perugia and Lanerossi Vicenza, then still the most expensive player in the world. Though the scandal had been bubbling for two months, the shock waves were tremendous. The Italian FA had to formally announce the next day that the League season would continue, but, suddenly, Italy were anything but favourites.

As hosts, Italy had not needed to qualify for the finals and their recent performances had left something to be desired—a poor 1-0 win against Uruguay and a 2-2 draw at home to Poland being the worst—and the side was also jeered off the pitch in Udine after an uninspired 2-0 win against Switzerland. At home, though, they were bound to be difficult to beat and England's hopes therefore looked much brighter after the scandal had thrown into confusion the likely composition of Enzo Bearzot's team, and robbed him of Rossi, banned for three years by the FIGC on May 18, a few weeks before the finals.

England, under Ron Greenwood, had steadily improved and impressed until, after their 2-0 win in Barcelona late in March, they suddenly became favourites to at least reach the final and even, according to several European commentators, to win the trophy. Such a prediction would have smacked of fantasy only but two years before, for this was the first time since 1968 that England had managed to qualify for the finals of a major international tournament.

Greenwood had lost only three games since taking over—2-1 in West Germany, 4-3 in Vienna and a shock 4-1 defeat in Wrexham—and had gone through his qualifying group undefeated. England had won seven group games, drawn only one, and produced two extremely impressive displays away from home in beating Bulgaria 3-0 and Northern Ireland 5-1.

Added to a magnificent win in Spain (to be opponents in Italy), England's chances did indeed seem rosy until, on 3 May, tragedy struck when Trevor Francis tore an Achilles tendon at the end of a Nottingham Forest game against Crystal Palace. He had finally emerged as a truly fine player on the international stage, scoring in all those games against Bulgaria, Northern Ireland and Spain.

Belgium make it—after drawing their first four games

England and Italy's group opponents appeared to have considerably less strength before the series began. Ladislao Kubala had been Spain's manager for 10 years at that stage, and was not a little conscious of the pressure on Spain for 1982, when she would be host to the first 24-team World Cup finals.

After their poor displays in Argentina, it was essential that a new team be built in time. The friendly against England came as a great shock to the Spanish.'If you think this lot will be going to Italy you must need your head examined,' Kubala was supposed to have replied to a question asking how his side would fare in the European Championship after losing so badly to England in March.

Spain had really been very lucky to qualify for Italy and had lost a remarkable four home games in a year to Yugoslavia, England, Denmark and East Germany. The only bright spot was a 1-0 defeat of Holland on a poor pitch with failing floodlights at Vigo.

Belgium were perhaps the most surprising qualifiers, overcoming Austria and Scotland (both 1978 World Cup finalists) and Portugal. It was a tight group — and yet one in which Belgium did not win a game until their fifth match. Their qualifying performances really came against Scotland, whom they beat 2-0 at home and then 3-1 at Hampden.

François van der Elst scored twice in the away match and he

and Wilfred van Moer, recalled to marshal them at the age of 35, emerged as the key players. Van der Elst's signing for Cosmos in April brought the usual howls of protest from Belgian fans and, although he was to be allowed to play in Italy, it was generally reckoned that the move must damage the side's morale. In a rather unsubtle piece of gamesmanship, manager Guy Thys began the finals by declaring that his side had no chance at all.

Scotland's displays were anything but convincing; though her last, a 4-1 win over Portugal, might have produced a little hope for the future and gave them a bigger goal tally than any side in the group. Their inability to obtain a single win against Austria or Belgium did place question marks against Jock Stein's intentions to assemble a really good side.

The other home countries had a specially poor time. Wales were never in with a chance against West Germany (losing 2-0 in Wrexham and 5-1 away) and also lost in Turkey. Manager Mike Smith resigned to join Hull City soon afterwards, and Wales' brief spell of potential glory in international football had seemingly gone after that tragic penalty against Scotland in the World Cup at Liverpool. The two Irelands were drawn in England's group and they were never really in the running.

They did play each other twice, however, which was something of a political breakthrough, but only one goal was scored in the two games—by Gerry Armstrong for Northern Ireland in Belfast. Danny Blanchflower, Northern Ireland's manager, resigned after this game.

The experienced Czechs: everybody's favourite 'outsiders'

The other group in the championship finals was undoubtedly the stronger. Czechoslovakia, the holders, had a relatively easy time in overcoming France, Sweden and Luxembourg and lost only once—2-1 in Paris. Six players remained from the 1976 side—Ondrus, Gogh, Panenka (who scored the cheeky, chipped penalty that won the championship), Jurkemik, Masny and Nehoda, who missed the French game and was equally missed by his colleagues.

The team, managed by Josef Venglos, who remained a dedicated believer in team spirit over and above individual brilliance, was still heavily reliant on the Dukla Prague squad, and had also lost in Russia and Hungary during 1979. Czechoslovakia were by no means a favourite, but would equally not be underestimated by their opponents. As such, they were probably everyone's 'outsider' for the championship.

Their opponents in the 1976 final, West Germany, were to meet them again in the first match and were clear favourites to reach the final. Undoubtedly the strongest club nation in Europe—with all four of the UEFA Cup semi-finalists in 1980 plus SV Hamburg in the European Cup final—the international side had been carefully rebuilt from its old Bayern Munic core by new manager Jupp Derwall. Indeed, as Derwall approached Italy, he had still to be beaten during his 15-match spell as manager. Any side that could break this run was likely to win the whole competition—even with the Germans lacking key scorer Klaus Fischer and midfield general Rainer Bonhof, both injured.

Another of Czechoslovakia's conquests of 1976, Holland, were also back in their group. At the end of a remarkable decade the Dutch had still to win a major trophy—a remarkable fact in itself. They were perhaps losing their keenness to finally lay this bogey. Jan Zwartkruis, relegated to number two under Ernst Happel in Argentina, was now completely in charge and was certain to rely on most of the players who had gone as close as an Argentinian post in Buenos Aires.

Their crucial game was in November 1979 in Leipzig. East Germany had gone 2-0 up and appeared to be on their way to Italy. Then Konrad Weise of Germany and Tscheu La Ling were sent off for fighting and, seconds before the interval, Ipswich's Frans Thijssen got one goal back. After half-time substitute striker Kees Kist, European Golden Boot winner in 1979, equalized and René van der Kerkhof scored a third to give Holland the game and a place in the finals.

It was a recovery not unlike that they had produced in Argentina to go past Italy and West Germany to the final, and any side which could perform in such a way could never be discounted.

For the rank outsiders, Greece, it was little more than an opportunity just to enjoy an international stage. The 1979-80 season was the first in which the Greek First Division was fully professional, and their progress past Russia and Hungary was quite remarkable. Greece lost their first game 3-0 in Finland, their next 2-0 in Russia, but did take home wins against all the three sides in the group. This should not, in normal circumstances, have been anything like enough, but the Finns beat Hungary and drew twice with the USSR, the latter still not recovered from their Dynamo Kiev experiment of the mid-1970s.

The finals in Italy

After a massive build up of World Cup proportions, the finals themselves were a gross disappointment, pervaded by uninspired play, weak finishing, harsh tackling, poor refereeing, miserably low crowds and gamesmanship both on and off the field. Moments to treasure were indeed rare, and no great name or emerging star could break through the web of teamwork.

The tone was set by the very first game, the Group 1 encounter between Czechoslovakia and West Germany at Rome on Wednesday 11 June, watched by a disgracefully small

England's bleakest moment: Marco Tardelli wheels away after scoring Italy's goal in the grim group 2 game at Turin.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP 1978-80

GROUP 1

Denmark 3 Eire 3
Eire 0 Northern Ireland 0
Denmark 3 England 4
Denmark 2 Bulgaria 2
Eire 1 England 1
Northern Ireland 2 Denmark 1
Bulgaria 0 Northern Ireland 2
England 4 Northern Ireland 0
Eire 2 Denmark 0
Northern Ireland 2 Bulgaria 0
Bulgaria 1 Eire 0
Denmark 4 Northern Ireland 0
Bulgaria 0 England 3
England 1 Denmark 0
Eire 3 Bulgaria 0
Northern Ireland 1 England 5
Bulgaria 3 Denmark 0
Northern Ireland 1 Eire 0
England 2 Bulgaria 0
England 2 Eire 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
England	8	7	1	0	22	5	15
N. Ireland	8	4	1	3	8	14	9
Eire	8	2	3	3	9	8	7
Bulgaria	8	2	1	5	6	14	5
Denmark	8	1	2	5	13	17	4

GROUP 2

Norway 0 Austria 2
Belgium 1 Norway 1
Austria 3 Scotland 2
Portugal 1 Belgium 1
Scotland 3 Norway 2
Austria 1 Portugal 2
Portugal 1 Scotland 0
Belgium 1 Austria 1
Austria 0 Belgium 0
Norway 0 Portugal 1
Norway 0 Scotland 4
Austria 4 Norway 0
Norway 1 Belgium 2
Belgium 2 Portugal 0
Scotland 1 Austria 1
Portugal 3 Norway 1
Belgium 2 Scotland 0
Portugal 1 Austria 2
Scotland 1 Belgium 3
Scotland 4 Portugal 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Belgium	8	4	4	0	12	5	12
Austria	8	4	3	1	14	7	11
Portugal	8	4	1	3	10	11	9
Scotland	8	3	1	4	15	13	7
Norway	8	0	1	7	5	20	1

GROUP 3

Yugoslavia 1 Spain 2
Rumania 3 Yugoslavia 2
Spain 1 Rumania 0
Spain 5 Cyprus 0
Cyprus 0 Yugoslavia 3
Rumania 2 Spain 2
Cyprus 1 Rumania 1
Spain 0 Yugoslavia 1
Yugoslavia 2 Rumania 1
Yugoslavia 5 Cyprus 0
Rumania 2 Cyprus 0
Cyprus 1 Spain 3

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Spain	6	4	1	1	13	5	9
Yugoslavia	6	4	0	2	14	6	8
Rumania	6	2	2	2	9	8	6
Cyprus	6	0	1	5	2	19	1

GROUP 4

Iceland 0 Poland 2
Holland 3 Iceland 0
East Germany 3 Iceland 1
Switzerland 1 Holland 3
Holland 3 East Germany 0
Poland 2 Switzerland 0
Holland 3 Switzerland 0
East Germany 2 Poland 1
Poland 2 Holland 0
Switzerland 0 East Germany 2
Switzerland 2 Iceland 0
Iceland 1 Switzerland 2
Iceland 0 Holland 4
Switzerland 0 Poland 2
Iceland 0 East Germany 3
Poland 1 East Germany 1
Poland 2 Iceland 0
East Germany 5 Switzerland 2
Holland 1 Poland 1
East Germany 2 Holland 3

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Holland	8	6	1	1	20	6	13
Poland	8	5	2	1	13	4	12
East Germany	8	5	1	2	17	10	11
Switzerland	8	2	0	6	7	18	4
Iceland	8	0	0	8	2	21	0

GROUP 5

France 2 Sweden 2
Sweden 1 Czechoslovakia 3
Luxembourg 1 France 3
France 3 Luxembourg 0
Czechoslovakia 2 France 0
Luxembourg 0 Czechoslovakia 3
Sweden 3 Luxembourg 0
Sweden 1 France 3
Czechoslovakia 4 Sweden 1
Luxembourg 1 Sweden 1
France 2 Czechoslovakia 1
Czechoslovakia 4 Luxembourg 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Czechoslovakia	6	5	0	1	17	4	10
France	6	4	1	1	13	7	9
Sweden	6	1	2	3	9	13	4
Luxembourg	6	0	1	5	2	17	1

GROUP 6

Finland 3 Greece 0
Finland 2 Hungary 1
USSR 2 Greece 0
Hungary 2 USSR 0
Greece 8 Finland 1
Greece 4 Hungary 1
Hungary 0 Greece 0
USSR 2 Hungary 2
Finland 1 USSR 1
Greece 1 USSR 0
Hungary 3 Finland 1
USSR 2 Finland 2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Greece	6	3	1	2	13	7	7
Hungary	6	2	2	2	9	9	6
Finland	6	2	2	2	10	15	6
USSR	6	1	3	2	7	8	5

GROUP 7

Wales 7 Malta 0
Wales 1 Turkey 0
Malta 0 West Germany 0
Turkey 2 Malta 1
Turkey 0 West Germany 0
Wales 0 West Germany 2
Malta 0 Wales 2
West Germany 5 Wales 1
Malta 1 Turkey 2
Turkey 1 Wales 0
West Germany 2 Turkey 0
West Germany 8 Malta 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
West Germany	6	4	2	0	17	1	10
Turkey	6	3	1	2	5	5	7
Wales	6	3	0	3	11	8	6
Malta	6	0	1	5	2	21	1

FINAL GROUP 1

West Germany 1 Czechoslovakia 0
Holland 1 Greece 0
West Germany 3 Holland 2
Czechoslovakia 3 Greece 1
Czechoslovakia 1 Holland 1
Greece 0 West Germany 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
West Germany	3	2	1	0	4	2	5
Czechoslovakia†	3	1	1	1	4	3	3
Holland	3	1	1	1	4	4	3
Greece	3	0	1	2	1	4	1

FINAL GROUP 2

Belgium 1 England 1
Italy 0 Spain 0
Belgium 2 Spain 1
Italy 1 England 0
England 2 Spain 1
Belgium 0 Italy 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Belgium*	3	1	2	0	3	2	4
Italy	3	1	2	0	1	0	4
England	3	1	1	1	3	3	3
Spain	3	0	1	2	2	4	1

THIRD PLACE MATCH

Czechoslovakia‡ 1 Italy 1 *(Naples)*

FINAL

West Germany 2 Belgium 1
(Rome, 22.6.80, 47,864)

West Germany: Schumacher, Kalz, K-H. Förster, Stielike, Dietz, Schuster, Briegel (Cullmann 55), H. Muller, Rummenigge, Hrubesch, Allofs

Belgium: Pfaff, Gerets, Millecamps, Meeuws, Renquin, Van Moer, Cools, Vandereycken, Van der Elst, Mommens, Ceulemans

Scorers: Hrubesch (10, 88); Vandereycken (pen-72)

Leading scorers: 7—Keegan *(England)*; 6—Fischer *(West Germany)*; 5—Allofs *(West Germany)*; Mavros *(Greece)*, Masny, Nehoda *(Czechoslovakia)*; 4—Latchford *(England)*, Kist *(Holland)*, Santillana *(Spain)*, Van der Elst *(Belgium)*, Vizek *(Czechoslovakia)*

*qualified for final on better goal record
†qualified for third place match on goal difference
‡Czechoslovakia won 9-8 on penalties

crowd of 15,000. This late afternoon match, a repeat of the 1976 final, was dominated by caution as both sides sought to avoid mistakes in a system where defeat in the first game virtually ensured absence from the final. It was left to Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, leading scorer in the 1979-80 Bundesliga with 26 goals for Bayern Munich, to break the deadlock with a brave header after skilful creative work by Hansi Müller.

That evening the unfamiliar Greeks and a strangely out of touch Dutch side met in the other Group 1 match at Naples, and Greece were unlucky not to earn a point. Kees Kist's penalty after 65 minutes (a confused decision not untypical of the refereeing throughout the finals) scrambled Holland to safety.

The next day Group 2 kicked off in Turin with Belgium against England. The Belgian offside trap frustrated England all but once, when in the 25th minute Ray Wilkins chested down a poor headed clearance and picked his way through an advancing defence before lobbing the ball coolly over Pfaff. Belgium hit back only four minutes later when Ceulemans shot crisply past Clemence out of a ruck of players.

It was a goal that triggered a riot among a small section of English supporters. The Turin police were soon in there blasting teargas around and the match had to be stopped for five minutes just before half-time because chaos reigned at one end of the ground and several players—notably Clemence—had difficulty with their vision.

The whole incident not only ruined the match, of which the second half was curiously anticlimactic; it also set the image of the English supporter abroad back a decade and gave the Italian press powerful ammunition in the preamble to the game with England three days later on the same ground.

The papers on that Friday morning certainly needed another story, since Italy's debut in the championship, against Spain at Milan a few hours after the Belgium-England game, was hardly noteworthy. The result was 0-0, but the Spaniards surprised everyone with their fast aggressive play and the hosts were fortunate to hang on to rescue a point.

So the first round of games finished with four goals from as many games. The next activity, on the Saturday, proved a little more positive. The Germans moved up several gears at Naples and ripped Holland apart in the first competitive match between the countries since the World Cup final of 1974, with Klaus Allofs scoring three times to give his side a commanding lead by the 67th minute.

A Johnny Rep penalty looked mere compensation with a quarter of an hour to go, until Willy van der Kerkhof produced a fine shot against a casual defence in the 86th minute to make it 3-2 and put real pressure on. But the Germans held on fairly comfortably, and barring a colossal upset by Greece they were in the final for the third successive time.

That evening Czechoslovakia also improved, beating Greece at Rome with goals from Vizek and Nehoda after Anastopoulos had equalized Panenka's 6th-minute lead.

Italy win the battle of Turin with England—but lose the war

Three days later the West Germans, already requiring only a draw against Greece, had that pressure lifted as Czechoslovakia and Holland erased each other's hopes with a 1-1 draw in the afternoon game at Milan, Nehoda and Kist getting the goals.

Thus West Germany, sitting on four points, could afford to lose by any score to Greece and still play in the final. Jupp Derwall had already decided to rest three players who had received yellow cards, and his team went through the motions to register a goalless draw against a Greek side showing a curious lack of urgency.

While Group 1 produced a clear winner, Group 2 became bedevilled with statistical possibilities that baffled the average fan. In the second round of matches Belgium kept up their improvement with a 2-1 win over Spain at Milan, and in the evening a crowd of over 59,000 (almost four times that for the Belgium-England match on the same ground) turned up at the Stadio Communale in Turin to see Italy take on England.

It was not a pleasant game, with Garry Birtles (kicking off for the first time in a full international) and his former Forest colleague Tony Woodcock taking some fierce treatment from their Italian markers. Tardelli subdued Keegan too, but still found time to get in on the end of a cross from Graziani (Rossi's experienced replacement) to beat Shilton for the only time after 79 minutes.

England, for many the favourites at the start, were out of the final, but their hopes of salvaging something were boosted three days later in the final round of group games with a 2-1 win over Spain at Naples, where Clemence saved a second and twice-taken penalty from Dani, and where his opposite number Luis Arconada showed on a dozen occasions why he is rated by many as the best keeper in Europe.

For England to reach the third place game Belgium would have to win by 1-0 or more, or Italy by 2-0 or more, in the last group game that evening in Rome. As it turned out the now-confident Belgians played the Italians at their own containing game, knowing a draw would suffice because they had scored more goals than Italy, though the difference was the same.

While Italy's defence played well—they didn't concede a goal in three matches—their attack blew several good chances as Belgium squeezed into their first major final in 60 years. Their only other appearance of note had been in the Olympic final of 1920 at Antwerp.

The Italians were left with the scant compensation of the third place match against Czechoslovakia in Naples. There they managed to score their second goal of the tournament, through Graziani, after Jurkemik had become the first player to puncture their defensive record. A game usually devoid of tension acquired a little when it was still 1-1 after extra time, and penalties were required. As in Belgrade four years before the Czechs proved the masters, though on this occasion a second bout was needed when the scores were level after each side had taken five. Fulvio Collovati was the culprit, his kick being controversially saved by Netolicka at 8-8 before Barmos sealed it for Czechoslovakia.

England 'fans'—part of a paltry crowd of 7,000—warm up before their side's first game, against Belgium in Turin. Trouble flared when the Belgians equalized and the England followers reacted to the taunts of Italian spectators. The local police, perhaps unnecessarily, went in with tear-gas blasting—a decision which quelled the riot but left many players (notably Ray Clemence, right, being aided by physio Fred Street) with eyes streaming. Normal service was resumed after five minutes, but the match, like England's already ailing reputation, was virtually beyond repair.

Hamburg's Hrubesch delivers the vital goods for Germany

The West Germans, no doubt with the tragedy of 1976 still fresh in their minds, had refused the option of penalties should the final itself be level after extra time. In the event the matter didn't arise—but it was close.

When Vandereycken scored from the spot in the 72nd minute—following a Stielike trip on Van der Elst well outside the area—and continued with their fine second-half display, extra time loomed large. Then in the 88th minute Horst Hrubesch, the tall, ungainly Hamburg striker who had given the Germans the lead with a 20-yard shot in the 10th minute, rose above a packed defence to head home a Rummenigge corner and give his side a victory they just merited on points.

So Bernd Dietz, the only survivor from the side who had lost the 1976 final, led his side up the steps of the Olympic Stadium in Rome to collect the Henri Delaunay Cup. West Germany had become the first side to win the trophy for the second time, and they had done so in a final which, unlike the majority of the games in Italy, contained much to admire from both sides.

EUROPEAN CUP 1979–80

Nottingham Forest gave the expression 'defending a trophy' a new dimension with their performance in the 1980 final against SV Hamburg, packing a retreating midfield with five players in a latter-day form of catennacio that set the European Cup back 15 years.

Then, the Inter-Milan sides of Helenio Herrera employed a sweeper and skilful players capable of breaking quickly and menacingly from midfield. Brian Clough and Peter Taylor, their thin resources already stretched to the limit by the tragic injury to Trevor Francis and the sad absence of Stan Bowles, were forced to rely on application, determination and stamina. And it worked.

Their defence played as well as any in the history of the competition, their midfield toiled as hard. Garry Birtles, marooned up front, wore himself into the ground. Peter Shilton was spectacularly secure in goal. And on a rare excursion into German territory John Robertson, shaking off Manny Kaltz and taking a well-won return pass from Birtles, steered his shot neatly to beat Rudi Kargus after 20 minutes and score the goal that would settle it.

Hamburg, endlessly probing, lacked the invention and flair that had characterized their semi-final win at home over Real Madrid. They had a Willi Reimann 'goal' disallowed only seconds after Forest had taken the lead (Kevin Keegan was just offside), but for the most part a superbly organized defence allowed them only long-range shots, the two best being from Peter Nogly (magnificently saved by Shilton) and Kaltz (struck the angle of bar and post).

Forest's strategy turns up trumps—and fuels a new European soccer debate

The confident Kaltz, a truly attacking full-back, always looked Hamburg's main danger once Kenny Burns had blotted out the menace of Keegan, playing his penultimate game for the club before leaving for Southampton.

While instant euphoria swept through the English media—after all it was the Football League's fourth success in four years—the press in Europe were as damning of Forest as they had been of Malmö, Forest's dour opponents in the final of 1979. Grudging acknowledgement of their resourcefulness and spirit was their only acclaim, and there was an understandable fear expressed of the nature of European club football in the 1980s. Only two weeks before, the continent had witnessed a dull, goalless 90 minutes in the Cup Winners Cup final, again with an English club involved.

The Madrid match was the third successive European Cup final won by an English club with a score of 1-0. The British sides—the distinction is largely irrelevant in Europe's eyes, and Forest began with four Scots and an Ulsterman in their line-up—once the liberators from Latin negativity with Celtic and Manchester United, were now accused of purveying the very stuff they had fought to conquer.

Skipper John McGovern holds the European Cup aloft after Forest had retained it with a controversial performance in Madrid.

Forest's tactics were predictable, and there is more than a suspicion that they would have adopted the same basic pattern even with Francis fit, as they had done in the second leg of the semi-final against Ajax. Clough and Taylor claimed then they had been forced to play that way in defence of the 2-0 lead won in Nottingham with the help of a dubious penalty. But, quite apart from the basic psychological factors involved, they were under relatively little pressure in the first half. In the second, as they were to do in Madrid, they often just seemed to let their opponents dictate and come at them. This was not the team that had romped through Europe the previous season.

The great awakening came in the quarter-finals. Forest's record in the European Cup to that date—nine wins, four draws, no defeats, 26 goals for and nine against—surpassed any run from the great days of Real Madrid. Dynamo Berlin's visit to Nottingham hardly seemed the likely moment for the unbeaten sequence to end, but after 63 minutes East German international star Reideger scored on a break and Forest, despite nearly all the play, could not claw their way back.

They certainly missed Tony Woodcock in that task—this was their first European Cup tie without his services—but it may be that the sight of the East Germans jumping for joy at the end, having played nine men in defence and had perhaps 30% of the possession, had a profound effect on Forest's continually changing managerial strategy.

In the event it took a marvellous response by Francis to a typically adroit piece of Clough chastisement to see the holders home in Berlin, where through his two goals and a Robertson penalty they went 3-0 up in 38 minutes.

Liverpool and AC Milan crash but the other 'big four' all make the semi-finals

By this stage the competition had sifted the fancied clubs, and of the semi-finalists only SV Hamburg (though successful in the Cup Winners Cup) had never appeared in a Champions Cup decider. A notable absentee, however, was the Liverpool side leading the Football League. For the second successive season the 1977 and 1978 European champions had gone out in the first round, this time to a Dynamo Tbilisi team who deserved their passage with a fine win in Russia—despite the help of a crucial penalty from Chivadze, the man who had scored at Anfield to keep them in with a fair chance. In the next round Hamburg showed how it

EUROPEAN CUP 1979-80

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Dundalk v Linfield (1-1, 2-0)	3-1

FIRST ROUND

Nottingham Forest v Oester Vaxjo (2-0, 1-1)	3-1
Arges Pitesti v AEK Athens (3-0, 0-2)	3-2
Servette Geneva v Beveren-Waas (3-1, 1-1)	4-2
Dynamo Berlin v Ruch Chorzow (4-1, 0-0)	4-1
Start Kristiansand v R. Strasbourg (1-2, 0-4)	1-6
Ujpest Dozsa v Dukla Prague (3-2, 0-2)	3-4
Red Boys Differdange v O. Nicosia (2-1, 1-6)	3-7
HJK Helsinki v Ajax (1-8, 1-8)	2-16
Levski-Spartak v Real Madrid (0-1, 0-2)	0-3
Porto v AC Milan (0-0, 1-0)	1-0
Dundalk v Hibernians Valletta (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Partizan Tirana v Celtic (1-0, 1-4)	2-4
Hajduk Split v Trabzonspor (1-0, 1-0)	2-0
Vejle BK v FK Austria/WAC (3-2, 1-1)	4-3
Liverpool v Dynamo Tbilisi (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Valur Reykjavik v SV Hamburg (0-3, 1-2)	1-5

SECOND ROUND

Nottingham Forest v Arges Pitesti (2-0, 2-1)	4-1
Dynamo Berlin v Servette (2-1, 2-2)	4-3
Dukla Prague v Racing Strasbourg (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Ajax v Omonia Nicosia (10-0, 0-4)	10-4
Porto v Real Madrid* (2-1, 0-1)	2-2
Celtic v Dundalk (3-2, 0-0)	3-2
Vejle BK v Hajduk Split (0-3, 2-1)	2-4
SV Hamburg v Dynamo Tbilisi (3-1, 3-2)	6-3

QUARTER-FINALS

Nottingham F. v Dynamo Berlin (1-0, 2-3)	3-2
Racing Strasbourg v Ajax (0-0, 0-4)	0-4
Celtic v Real Madrid (2-0, 0-3)	2-3
SV Hamburg* v Hajduk Split (1-0, 2-3)	3-3

SEMI-FINALS

Nottingham Forest v Ajax (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Real Madrid v SV Hamburg (2-0, 1-5)	3-5

FINAL

Nottingham Forest 1 SV Hamburg 0
(Madrid, 28.5.80, 50,000)

Forest: Shilton, Anderson, Gray (Gunn 83), McGovern, Lloyd, Burns, O'Neill, Bowyer, Birtles, Mills (O'Hare 67), Robertson

Hamburg: Kargus, Kaltz, Nogly, Jakobs, Buljan, Memering, Keegan, Hieronymous (Hrubesch 46), Milewski, Magath, Reimann

Scorer: Robertson (20)

Leading scorers: 10— Lerby *(Ajax)*; 7— Blanker *(Ajax)*, Hrubesch *(Hamburg)*; 6— Kajafas *(Omonia Nicosia)*; 4— Arnesen, Krol *(Ajax)*, Robertson *(Nottingham Forest)*

*won on away goals rule

should be done with victories in both legs, Keegan scoring in each.

Another famous name to come a cropper at the first hurdle was AC Milan, beaten by a Duda goal for Porto at the Giuseppe Meazza stadium at the beginning of a miserable season that would see them relegated from Serie A after the bribery scandal that rocked Italy.

In a tournament littered with home leads thrown away, perhaps the biggest culprits were Celtic. After surviving a shock defeat in Albania and struggling through by the odd goal in five against Dundalk, the Scottish champions seemed to have at last struck form with a 2-0 win over Real Madrid in Glasgow, McCluskey and Doyle getting the goals. But at Chamartin a woeful defensive display let in Santillana, Stielike and, just five minutes from extra time, Juanito.

In their turn Real, with two Santillana goals in Madrid against Hamburg, looked to have booked a place in a final on their own ground against Ajax or Forest. In the second leg, however, the West German champions turned on what was probably the best display of the series. Over 61,000 (still less than half the first leg crowd) saw Keegan shake off Perez Garcia, so effective as his marker in Madrid, and the Englishman tormented Real—so much so that Vincente Del Bosque was sent off for punching him five minutes from time.

Two goals from Kaltz, the first a penalty after the frustrated Garcia brought down Keegan, two from the giant striker Horst Hrubesch (taking his competition tally to seven) and one from Caspar Memering ruined Real's dream of repeating the club's 1957 success with a final appearance at home, Laurie Cunningham's beautifully lobbed goal being scant compensation.

The Bernabeu Stadium is less than half full for Europe's club football showpiece

When the Hamburg players returned to Madrid five weeks later it was to a Bernabeu Stadium less than half full. Perhaps the Spanish capital's football public were peeved. Perhaps they knew that after two dreary 1-0 results it was unlikely to be third time lucky. The few thousand who did go were left to mourn the passing of Di Stefano and Gento, Puskas and Kopa—in their more generous moments of Eusebio, Best, Beckenbauer and Cruyff—while for England it was left to Ron Greenwood to try to add admiration to the considerable if begrudging respect earned by Brian Clough.

The goal that decided the 1980 final: Ian Bowyer holds off as John Robertson lets fly from the edge of the Hamburg area.

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1979–80

When the UEFA organizing committee decided that penalties would be used in the 1980 European club finals if the scores were level after extra time they hardly expected their ruling to be employed at the very first opportunity. After all, replays had been required only four times before in 45 single-match finals.

But it came to pass that at the Heysel Stadium on 14 May Arsenal and Valencia were still goalless after 120 minutes of frustrating stalemate; and if the controversial decision had one factor in its favour, it was that the contest contained more tension and goalmouth action than the entire match which it followed—a match that produced just five on-target attempts at scoring.

History will record that it was Graham Rix, taking Arsenal's sixth spot-kick, who cost his side the trophy. But it could have been so different if Liam Brady, the Irish star then under the microscope of several top European clubs, had converted his, Arsenal's first. Mario Kempes, averaging a goal a game in the competition, had failed with Valencia's first kick, Pat Jennings diving to his right to save; had Brady then scored, he would have given Arsenal not only a 1-0 lead but also a massive psychological advantage as the tension mounted.

As it was, with Pereira saving his weak shot, it was back to square one with Arsenal under more pressure as the side going second. Solsona, Pablo, substitute Castellanos (off the bar) and Bonhof survived the ordeal for Valencia; Stapleton, Sunderland, Talbot and substitute Hollins made it for Arsenal.

After yet more confusion and delay the order was sorted out for the next 10 candidates, though sudden death now applied. Arias' shot just squeezed under Jennings falling body, and then poor Rix saw his unconvincing shot gathered by Carlos Pereira in much the same place as the one from Brady.

The Spanish side celebrated as though they had won 5-0 in the 90 minutes, and the Arsenal squad trudged wearily to their supporters in a noble attempt to thank them for coming to their 70th competitive game of the season, their fifth in 15 days.

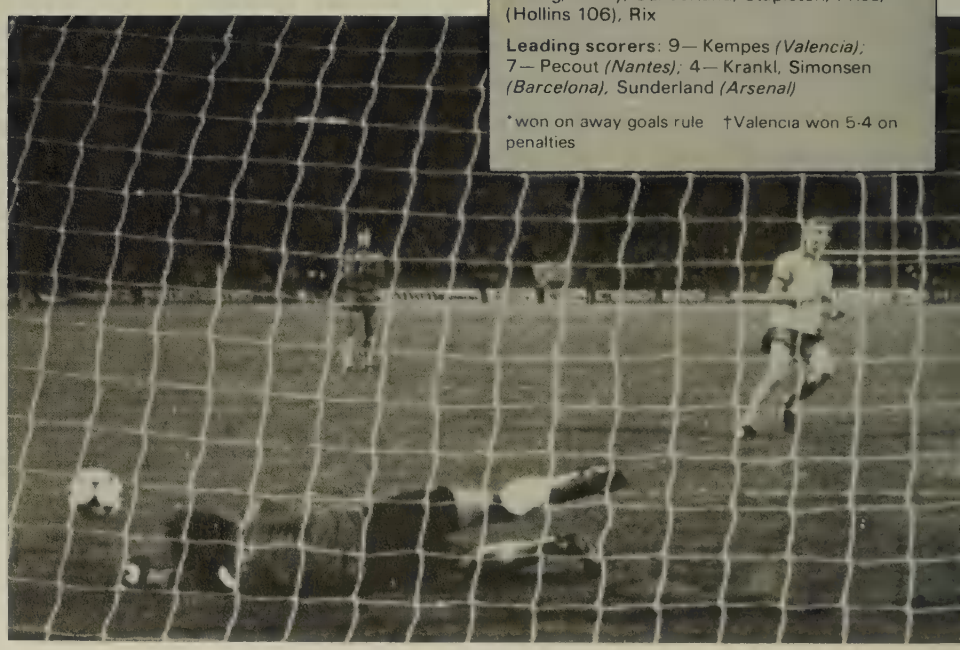
It was an unsatisfactory conclusion to a disappointing match that had promised intriguing confrontation between a side which had scored 20 goals in eight games—with three ties against top-class opponents in Rangers (three out of their four goals coming from Kempes), Barcelona and Nantes—and one which had conceded only five goals in their eight games. On the day both defences played well, with their youngest members—O'Leary and Tendillo—the outstanding players in each. Chances were few, and when they did come along both keepers produced good saves to make the threat of deciding penalties increasingly real.

With the exception of holders Barcelona—eliminated by fellow Spanish Leaguers Valencia in the quarter-finals with Pablo's goal at Campo Nuevo and then contributions by Saura (2), Bonhof and Kempes in Valencia making it an impressive double—the last four could have been the seeds. All arrived in the semi-finals without too much trouble, though Dynamo Moscow's 3-2 win in Nantes came perilously close to wiping out the Frenchmen's fine 2-0 victory in Russia in the previous round.

Nantes fell to a rampant Valencia in the semi-final leg in Spain, Kempes adding two goals (including his second penalty of the series!) to those from Bonhof and Suburats. Arsenal, meanwhile, were chalking up an even more impressive performance against a Juventus side composed almost entirely of current Italian internationals. After a controversial game at Highbury which saw the near-blameless Tardelli sent off and the real culprit, Bettega, score at the wrong end five minutes from time to equalize Cabrini's penalty, the London side pulled off one of the really great European results.

Only two sides—Ferencvaros in the 1965 Fairs Cup final and Twente Enschede in the semi-final of the UEFA Cup in 1975—had ever won a match in Turin's Stadio Comunale in more than 20 years of European competition, and few people gave Arsenal much chance of making it three. But they did, Paul Vaessen nodding in a Rix cross in the 87th minute to put his seniors in the Brussels final.

Penalty number six: Pereira saves Graham Rix's softly struck spot-kick, and Valencia take the Cup Winners Cup.



EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP 1979-80

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Copenhagen BK 1903 v A. Nicosia (6-0, 1-0)	7-0
Rangers v Lillestrom SK (1-0, 2-0)	3-0

FIRST ROUND

Copenhagen BK 1903 v Valencia (2-2, 0-4)	2-6
Rangers v Fortuna Dusseldorf (2-1, 0-0)	2-1
Lahden Reipas v Aris Bonnevoie (0-1, 0-1)	0-2
IA Akranes v Barcelona (0-1, 0-5)	0-6
Dynamo Moscow w.o. Vlaznia (withdrew)	
Sliema Wanderers v Boavista (2-1, 0-8)	2-9
Young Boys Berne v S. Bucharest (2-2, 0-6)	2-8
Cliftonville v Nantes (0-1, 0-7)	0-8
Juventus v Raba ETO Gyor (2-0, 1-2)	3-2
Arka Gdynia v Beroe S. Zagora (3-2, 0-2)	3-4
SW Innsbruck v Lokomotiv Kosice (1-2, 0-1)	1-3
Beerschot v NK Rijeka (0-0, 1-2)	1-2
IFK Gothenburg v Waterford (1-0, 1-1)	2-1
Panionios v Twente Enschede (4-0, 1-3)	5-3
Wrexham v FC Magdeburg (3-2, 2-5)	5-7
Arsenal v Fenerbahce (2-0, 0-0)	2-0

SECOND ROUND

Valencia v Rangers (1-1, 3-1)	4-2
Aris Bonnevoie v Barcelona (1-4, 1-7)	2-11
Dynamo Moscow* v Boavista (0-0, 1-1)	1-1
Nantes v Steaua Bucharest (3-2, 2-1)	5-3
Beroe S. Zagora v Juventus (1-0, 1-3)	1-3
Lokomotiv Kosice v NK Rijeka (2-0, 0-3)	2-3
Panionios v IFK Gothenburg (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Arsenal v FC Magdeburg (2-1, 2-2)	4-3

QUARTER-FINALS

Barcelona v Valencia (0-1, 3-4)	3-5
Dynamo Moscow v Nantes (0-2, 3-2)	3-4
NK Rijeka v Juventus (0-0, 0-2)	0-2
Arsenal v IFK Gothenburg (5-1, 0-0)	5-1

SEMI-FINALS

Nantes v Valencia (2-1, 0-4)	2-5
Arsenal v Juventus (1-1, 1-0)	2-1

FINAL

Valencia† 0 Arsenal 0 [aet]
(Brussels, 14.5.80, 40,000)

Valencia: Pereira, Carrete, Botubot, Arias, Tendillo, Solsona, Saura, Bonhof, Kempes, Suburats (Castellanos 111), Pablo

Arsenal: Jennings, Rice, Nelson, Talbot, O'Leary, Young, Brady, Sunderland, Stapleton, Price, (Hollins 106), Rix

Leading scorers: 9— Kempes *(Valencia)*; 7— Pecout *(Nantes)*; 4— Krankl, Simonsen *(Barcelona)*, Sunderland *(Arsenal)*

*won on away goals rule †Valencia won 5-4 on penalties

UEFA CUP 1979–80

It was obvious after the quarter-finals in March that the UEFA Cup would stay in West Germany in 1980; the only question was in which city. The domination of 1979—four clubs in the last eight, three in the semi-finals—became a monopoly, with all five of the Bundesliga's quota making the quarter-finals, and then four of them taking full advantage of a kindly draw to produce a totally Germanic affair.

There was little in the earlier rounds to suggest that the traditional sources of competition for West Germany in the UEFA Cup during the 1970s—England and Holland—would threaten their hold in 1980.

Everton produced their usual tame performance in Europe, losing to Feyenoord in the first round, while Leeds also lost both legs of a tie, against the Rumanians Craiova in the second round. Ipswich, having put 10 goals past Skeid Oslo, lost on the away goals rule to Grasshoppers, with the impressive Claudio Sulser the scorer at Portman Road.

The year's best performance was at St. Etienne by Borussia. Nielsen (2), Nickel and Lienen put the holders four up in 37 minutes. Platini's second-half goal was irrelevant, and Borussia finished the job with another early blitz in Germany, Tychosen and Hännes making it 2-0 inside a quarter of an hour.

The semi-final draw kept the two favourites apart, and most people expected the giants of West German football in the 1970s—Borussia and Bayern—to fight out the final in May. The holders made it, with goals from Matthaus and Schäfer after losing 2-1 to a late flourish by VfB in Stuttgart; but Bundesliga leaders Bayern, travelling to Frankfurt with a 2-0 lead provided by Dieter Hoeness and Paul Breitner, were run ragged by Eintracht in extra time after two goals from Austrian star Bruno Pezzey (under suspension in the League) had levelled the aggregate score after 90 minutes. Substitute Harald Karger then scored each side of a Dremmler reply, and Werner Lorant wrapped it all up with a late penalty.

The first leg of the final was a pulsating affair, full of flair, pace and skill. Eintracht, despite missing their skipper and inspiration Jurgen Grabowski (ironically he was injured in a League game with Borussia) threw caution to the wind and were rewarded in the 37th minute, when Karger headed in a Bernd Nickel corner.

It was a poor goal compared to the four that followed—a superbly constructed effort from Christian Kulik to level just before the break, a spectacular diving header by the veteran Bernd Holzenbein, another fine equalizer by Lothar Matthaus and, two minutes from time, a flying header from Kulik, the only survivor from the Borussia side who played Liverpool in the 1973 final.

Though leading only 3-2 Jupp Heynckes' side made the trip to Frankfurt still favourites. And for 81 minutes they held on to their lead and their title. But then came another inspired piece of substitution by Eintracht coach Friedel Rausch; on went the almost unknown 19-year-old youth international Freddy Schaub, and after only four minutes he squeezed past two tackles before slipping the ball past Kneib. The away goals rule meant that the one score had been enough.

For Borussia, it meant no record third UEFA Cup win. For Eintracht, fondly remembered as 'the other team' in Real Madrid's 7–3 win at Hampden Park in the European Cup final almost exactly 20 years before, it was a very special anniversary.

UEFA CUP 1979-80

FIRST ROUND

Aberdeen v Eintracht Frankfurt (1-1, 0-1)	1-2
Dynamo Bucharest v Alki Larnaca (3-0, 9-0)	12-0
Kuopion Palloseura v Malmo FF (1-2, 0-2)	1-4
Feyenoord v Everton (1-0, 1-0)	2-0
Glenavon v Standard Liege (0-1,0-1)	2-0
Napoli v Olympiakos Piraeus (2-0, 0-1)	2-1
Kalmar v IB Keflavik* (2-1, 0-1)	2-2
Zbrojovka Brno v BK Esbjerg (6-0, 1-1)	7-1
FC Zurich v 1FC Kaiserslautern (1-3, 1-5)	2-8
Sporting Lisbon v Bohemians Dublin (2-0, 0-0)	2-0
Dundee United* v Anderlecht (0-0, 1-1)	1-1
Rapid Vienna v Diosgyor Miskoic (0-1, 2-3)	2-4
Galatasaray v Red Star Belgrade (0-0, 1-3)	1-3
Carl Zeiss Jena v WBA (2-0, 2-1)	4-1
Aarhus GF v Stal Mielec (1-1, 1-0)	2-1
Bohemians Prague v Bayern Munich (0-2, 2-2)	2-4
VfB Stuttgart* v Torino (1-0, 1-2)	2-2
Atletico Madrid v Dynamo Dresden (1-2, 0-3)	1-5
Skeid Oslo v Ipswich Town (1-3, 0-7)	1-10
Progres Niedercorn v Grasshoppers (0-2, 0-4)	0-6
Dynamo Kiev v CSKA Sofia (2-1, 1-1)	3-2
Orduspor v Banik Ostrava (2-0, 0-6)	2-6
Shaktor Donetz v AS Monaco (2-1, 0-2)	2-3
Lokomotiv Sofia v Ferencvaros (3-0, 0-2)	3-2
Widzew Lodz v St Etienne (2-1, 0-3)	2-4
Gijon v PSV Eindhoven (0-0, 0-1)	0-1
Perugia v Dynamo Zagreb (1-0, 0-0)	1-0
Aris Salonika v Benfica (3-1, 1-2)	4-3
Wiener SK v Universitatea Craiova (0-0, 1-3)	1-3
Valletta v Leeds United (0-4, 0-3)	0-7
Inter-Milan v Real Sociedad (3-0, 0-2)	3-2
Bor. M'gladbach v Viking Stavanger (3-0, 1-1)	4-1

SECOND ROUND

Dynamo Bucharest v E. Frankfurt (2-0, 0-3)	2-3
Feyenoord v Malmo FF (4-0, 1-1)	5-1
Standard Liege v Napoli (2-1, 1-1)	3-2
Zbrojovka Brno v IB Keflavik (3-1, 2-1)	5-2
Sp. Lisbon v 1FC Kaiserslautern (1-1, 0-2)	1-3
Dundee United v Diosgyor Miskoic (0-1, 1-3)	1-4
Red Star Belgrade v C. Zeiss Jena (3-2, 3-2)	6-4
Aarhus GF v Bayern Munich (1-2, 1-3)	2-5
Dynamo Dresden v VfB Stuttgart* (1-1, 0-0)	1-1
Grasshoppers Zurich* v Ipswich T. (0-0, 1-1)	1-1
Banik Ostrava v Dynamo Kiev (1-0, 0-2)	1-2
Lokomotiv Sofia v AS Monaco (4-2, 1-2)	5-4
PSV Eindhoven v St Etienne (2-0, 0-6)	2-6
Aris Salonika v Perugia (1-1, 3-0)	4-1
Univ. Craiova v Leeds United (2-0, 2-0)	4-0
Borussia M'gladbach v Inter-Milan (1-1, 3-2)	4-3

*won on away goals rule

THIRD ROUND

Eintracht Frankfurt v Feyenoord (4-1, 0-1)	4-2
Standard Liege v Zbrojovka Brno (1-2, 2-3)	3-5
Diosgyor v 1FC Kaiserslautern (0-2, 1-6)	1-8
Bayern Munich v Red Star Belgrade (2-0, 2-3)	4-3
Grasshoppers v VfB Stuttgart (0-2, 0-3)	0-5
Lokomotiv Sofia* v Dynamo Kiev (1-0, 1-2)	2-2
St Etienne v Aris Salonika (4-1, 3-3)	7-4
Bor. M'gladbach v Univ. Craiova (2-0, 0-1)	2-1

QUARTER-FINALS

Eintracht Frankfurt v Z. Brno (4-1, 2-3)	6-4
1FC Kaiserslautern v Bay. Munich (1-0, 1-4)	2-4
VfB Stuttgart v Lokomotiv Sofia (3-1, 1-0)	4-1
St Etienne v Borussia M'gladbach (1-4, 0-2)	1-6

SEMI-FINALS

Bay. Munich v Eintracht Frankfurt (2-0, 1-5)	3-5
VfB Stuttgart v Bor. M'gladbach (2-1, 0-2)	2-3

FINAL

Borussia M'gladbach 3 Eintracht Frankfurt 2 (Boekelberg, 7.5.80, 25,000)

Borussia: Kneib, Schaffer, Schafer, Hannes, Ringels, Matthaus, Kulik, Nielsen (Tychosen 85), Del Haye, H. Nickel, Lienen

Eintracht: Pahl, Ehrmanntraut, Neuberger, Korbel, Pezzey, Lorant, Holzenbein, Karger, Borchers, B. Nickel, Cha

Scorers: Kulik (44, 88), Matthaus (76); Karger (37), Holzenbein (71)

Eintracht Frankfurt* 1 Borussia M'gladbach 0 (Frankfurt, 21.5.80, 60,000)

Eintracht: Pahl, Neuberger, Pezzey, Korbel, Ehrmanntraut, Lorant, Holzenbein, Borchers, B. Nickel, Cha, Nachtweih (Schaub 77)

Borussia: Kneib, Bodecker, Hannes, Schafer, Ringels, Matthaus (Tychosen 85), Fleer, Kulik, Nielsen (Del Haye 68), H. Nickel

Scorer: Schaub (81)

[Eintracht won on away goals rule after 3-3 aggregate]

Leading scorers: 7—D. Hoeness *(Bayern Munich)*, H. Nickel *(Borussia M'gladbach)*; 6—Mihailov *(Lokomotiv Sofia)*; 5—Bongartz *(Kaiserslautern)*, Platini, Rep *(St Etienne)*, Rummenigge *(Bayern Munich)*

EUROPEAN NATIONAL MERIT TABLE
(1955-56 to 1979-80 inc)

	Champions Cup winners	Cup Winners Cup winners	Fairs/UEFA Cup winners	Champions Cup runners-up	Cup Winners Cup runners-up	Fairs/UEFA Cup runners-up
Spain	6	3	6	4	3	4
England	5	4	7	1	4	6
Italy	4	3	2	5	2	2
Holland	4	—	2	1	—	1
West Germany	3	3	3	3	3	2
Portugal	2	1	—	3	—	—
Scotland	1	1	—	1	2	—
Belgium	—	2	—	1	1	2
USSR	—	1	—	—	1	—
Czechoslovakia	—	1	—	—	—	—
East Germany	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hungary	—	—	1	—	2	2
Yugoslavia	—	—	1	1	—	2
France	—	—	—	3	—	1
Greece	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	1	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	1	—
Poland	—	—	—		1	—

ABOVE: *Sammy McIlroy led N. Ireland to success in 1980.*

HOME INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP 1980

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Northern Ireland	3	2	1	0	3	1	5
England	3	1	1	1	4	5	3
Wales	3	1	0	2	4	3	2
Scotland	3	1	0	2	1	3	2

UEFA YOUTH TOURNAMENT

Final: England 2 Poland 1 *(in Leipzig)*

UEFA UNDER-21 TOURNAMENT

Final: USSR v Czechoslovakia* (0-0, 1-0) 1-0

BALKAN CUP

Final: Sportul* *(Rumania)* v NK Rijeka *(Yugoslavia)* 2-0, 1-1 3-1

CUP OF AFRICAN UNITY

Final: Nigeria 3 Algeria 0 *(in Lagos)*

INTER-AMERICAN CUP

Final: Olimpia Asuncion *(Paraguay)* beat Deportivo FAS* *(El Salvador)* 3-3, 5-0 8-3

BRAZILIAN CHAMPIONSHIP

Winners: Flamengo; **Runners-up**: Atlético Mineiro

*home team in first leg

FAR LEFT: *The Nigeria squad pictured before the 1980 Cup of African Unity final, in which the home side beat Algeria 3-0.* LEFT: *Belgium's Edwin van den Bergh, leading League scorer in Europe with 39 goals for Lierse.*

EUROPEAN LEAGUE & CUP WINNERS 1980

Country	League champions	Cup winners
Albania	Dynamo Tirana	Partizan Tirana
Austria	FK Austria/WAC	FK Austria/WAC
Belgium	FC Bruges	Waterschei Thor Genk
Bulgaria	CSKA Sofia	Slavia Sofia
Cyprus	Apoel Nicosia	Omonia Nicosia
Czechoslovakia	Banik Ostrava	Sparta Prague
England	Liverpool	West Ham United
France	Nantes	AS Monaco
East Germany	Dynamo Berlin	Carl Zeiss Jena
West Germany	Bayern Munich	Fortuna Dusseldorf
Greece	Olympiakos Piraeus	Olympiakos Piraeus
Holland	Ajax	Feyenoord
Hungary	Honved	Diosgyor Miskoic
Northern Ireland	Linfield	Linfield
Republic of Ireland	Limerick	Waterford
Italy	Inter-Milan	AS Roma
Luxembourg	Jeunesse Esch	Jeunesse Esch
Malta	Valletta	Hibernians Valletta
Poland	Szombierki	Legia Warsaw
Portugal	Sporting Lisbon	Benfica
Rumania	Universitatea Craiova	Timisoara Politechnica
Scotland	Aberdeen	Celtic
Spain	Real Madrid	Real Madrid
Switzerland	Basle	Sion
Turkey	Trabzonspor	Altay Izmir
Wales		Newport County
Yugoslavia	Red Star Belgrade	Dynamo Zagreb

[Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and the USSR had not completed their seasons in time for inclusion]

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ON THE JACKET: Action from the Group 3 game between Brazil, playing in unfamiliar white shorts, and Spain at Mar del Plata in the 1978 World Cup finals. Brazil, the only country to have won the title three times, won four and drew three of their seven games to finish third, while both finalists, Argentina and Holland, lost a match in their first group.

ON THE BACK JACKET: *Above left:* The United States take on the Chinese national side in 1978. Both countries—the two most notable absentees from world soccer—made enormous strides in the game during the 1970s, America through the commercialism of the NASL and China through governmental support and encouragement. *Top right:* The strip worn by Racing Club of Buenos Aires, identical to that of the Argentinian national side. *Bottom:* A typical celebration at Anfield, this time for substitute Jimmy Case after scoring the second of the three goals which in five minutes pulled Liverpool back from 0-2 to 3-2 against Bruges in the first leg of the 1973 UEFA Cup final. Liverpool drew the return 1-1 to take the trophy for what was to prove the first of four European triumphs in six seasons.

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